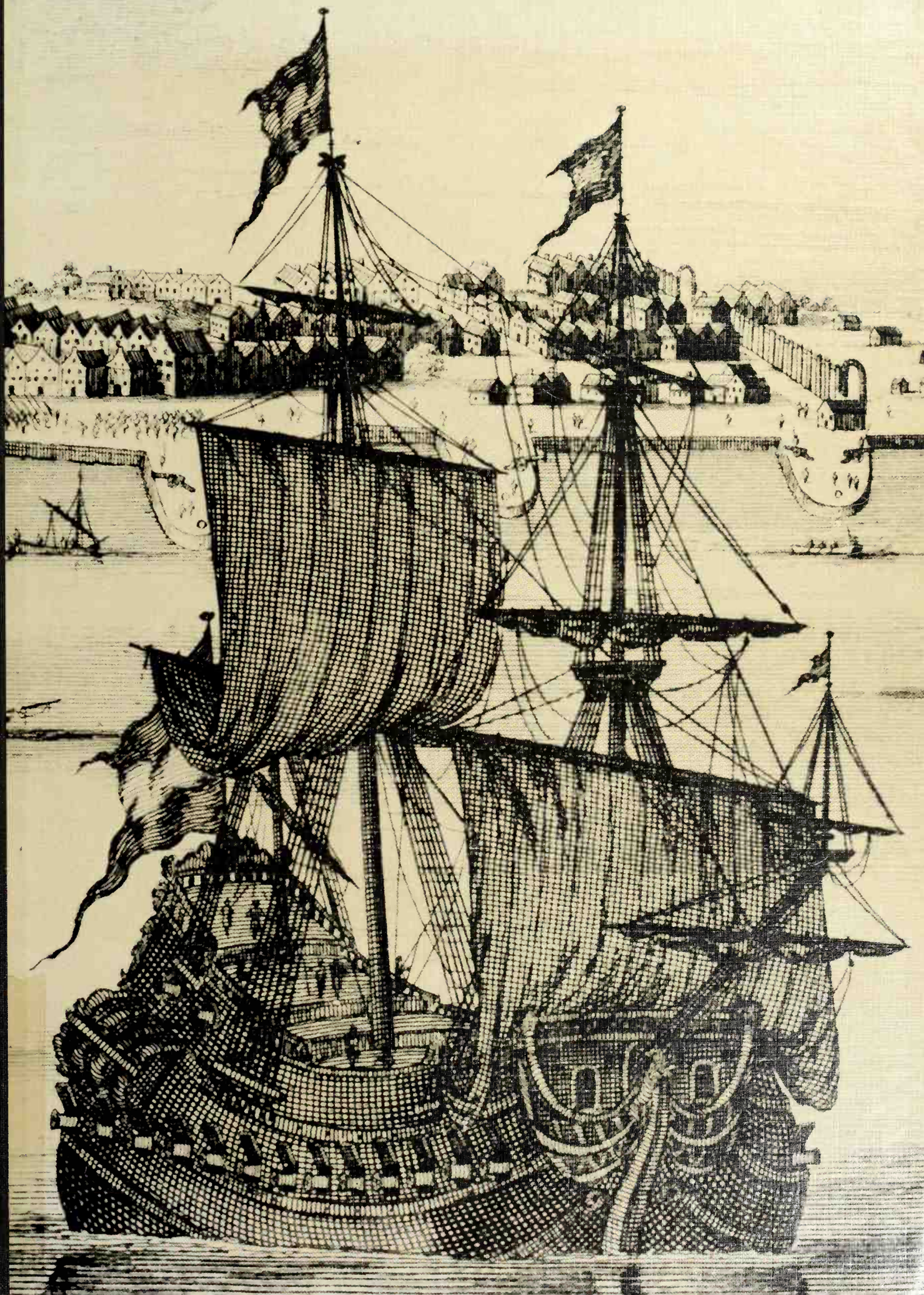

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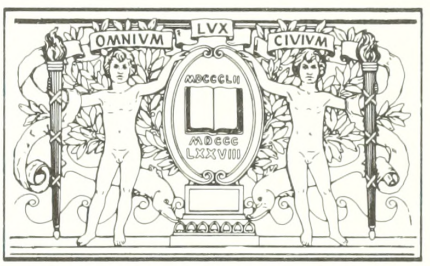

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Cover
New York as it looked from the sea in 1673 when
"an unimportant youth with a Dutch name" first saw it.

To a Gallant Lady

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JAN DYCKMAN
of
HARLEM
and
HIS DESCENDANTS

H. DOROTHEA ROMER

and

HELEN B. HARTMAN

Author/Editor of
Finney-Phinney Families, Tiedman Van Vleck,
Revolutionary Lineage of America and Other Genealogies

NEW YORK
1981

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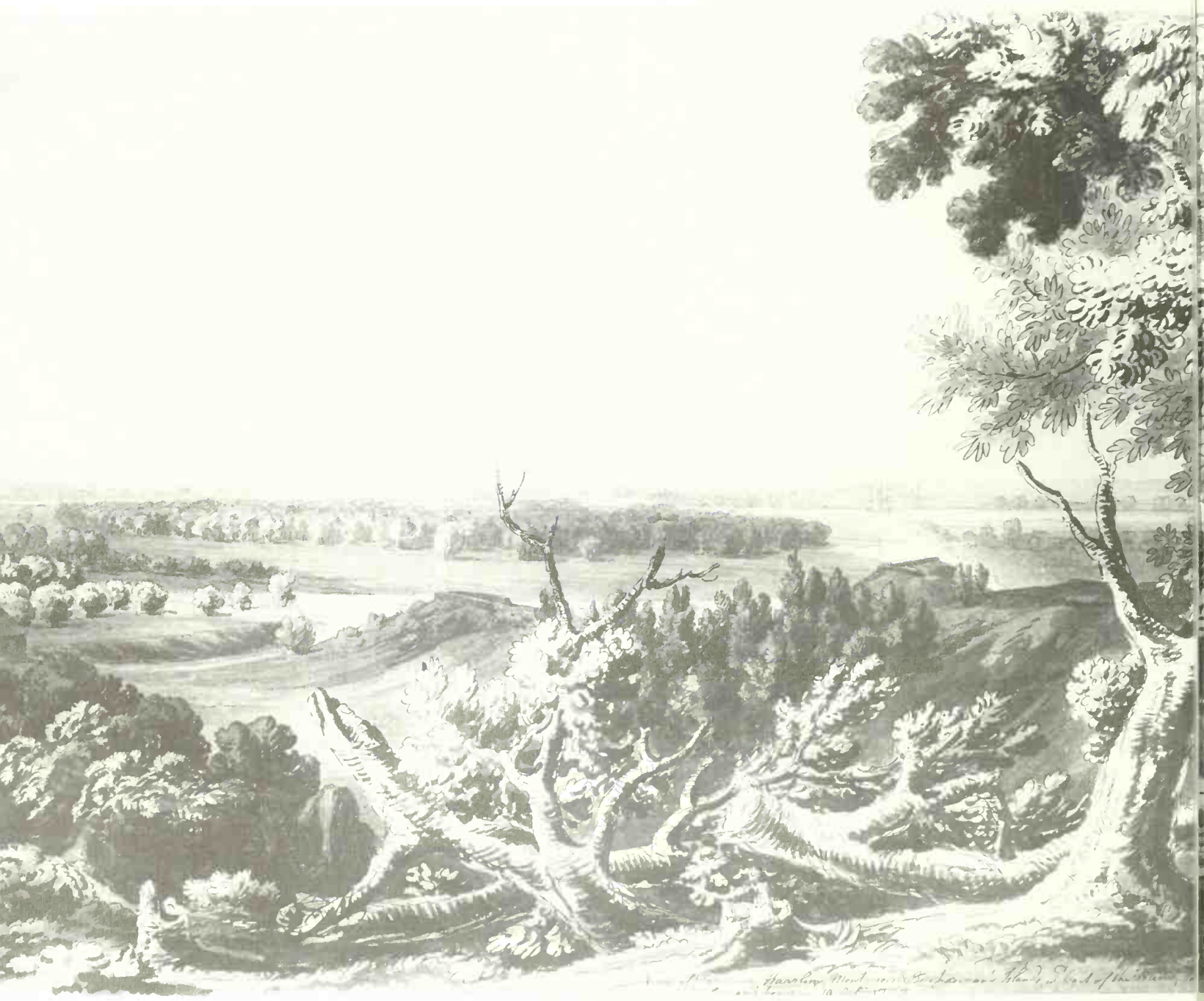
1981



Dyckmans living in the Tavern at the Pass could see for miles and miles—across the Harlem Plains, the islands, Morrisania—to where the clouds merged with the sound

Again—a pale and dreaming youth—I lay
Beneath the shadow of the pine-trees dark
That grew around our dwelling; poring o'er
The lore of vanished ages . . . weaving aye
High dreams and noble from the storied page
I loved so well. Our lonely home had been
The storehouse of all knowledge garnered up,
Through the long lapse of by-gone centuries
By those who cradled hope for future years
In those old records of departed time.

ELIZA CRUGER

Abbreviations

abt.	about
adm.	administration
ae.	aged
appli.	application
b.	born
bd.	buried
bp.	baptised
ca.	about in time
cem.	cemetary
certif.	certificate
ch.	church
cht.	chart
circa.	about in time
coll.	collection
cor.	correspondent correspondence
d.	death
dau.	daughter
dy.	died young
div.	divorced
eccl.	ecclesiastical
fam.	family
g.s.insc.	grave stone inscription
lic.	license
m.	married
mar. rec.	marriage record
ms	manuscript singular
mss	manuscript plural
NYM lic	New York marriage license
Numbers	Numbers over a name indicate generations from a specific person. Jan is No. 1 in this book, Jacob^{3} is the third generation from Jan No. 1.
O.S.	Old Style dates. Before calendar change
+	to the left of a name number, indicates the person will be written of more fully in the next generation.
prob.	probably
perh.	perhaps
qv	which see
rec.	record (s)
res.	residence
sp.	sponsors
trans.	transcripts
unm.	unmarried
VR	vital statistics
West Co.	Westchester Co.
wid.	widow widower

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"New Amsterdam, Now New York." A line engraving on copper. Picture first used in Petri Schenk's *One Hundred Cities* published in 1702. This is the city immediately after it was recaptured by the Dutch in 1673. Stokes collection B-43. Courtesy of the New York Public Library. Cover

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Introducing Two Unrelated Dyckman Families

BEFORE 1700 two families of New Netherland bore the surname Dyckman. If any relationship existed between them, it was far back before the two pioneers came to America. Johannes[1] Dyckman, son of Joris (George) Dyckman of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, came to Fort Orange, now Albany, in 1651 as clerk and commissary for the Dutch West India Company. Jan[1] Dyckman, who with his descendants is the chief concern of this book, arrived about ten years later and settled in Nieu Haerlem, or Harlem as it was later called. The first name of both would be anglicized as John. Their surname in those early days was pronounced "Deekman."

By the end of the seventeenth century both families had children baptized in the Reformed Dutch Church of New York, and marriages for both were recorded there. At the very beginning of the eighteenth century both families were represented in Harlem. It was inevitable that descendants should be assigned by genealogists to an incorrect line.

To distinguish the two families, several designations have been used in the past. Jan's descendants have been described as the Kingsbridge Dyckmans because they lived on the northern end of Manhattan near that bridge. We prefer to identify them by the pioneer's name, Jan. Johannes[1] of the other group settled in Albany so his descendants have been called the Albany family; but his sons left that town after the Schenectady massacre in 1690 and their sons scattered over southern New York (especially Dutchess, Putnam, and Columbia counties), New Jersey, and Connecticut. James Riker, in his *Harlem* referred to them as the Bloomingdale Dyckmans because Cornelis[2], the first of the family in Harlem, eventually made his home at Bloomingdale, just southwest of Harlem; but no geographic designation really fits this scattered family so we have called it the Joris Dyckman group after the immigrant's father.

To help keep the two families distinct for our study, we introduce briefly a few of Joris Dyckman's descendants. The pioneer was Johannes[1] of Albany, as already mentioned. His son Cornelis[2] of Bloomingdale married Jannetje Claessen and had five sons and four daughters. Johannes[3], the eldest of the five, was the progenitor of the Connecticut Dikeman or Dykeman family. He married Rachel DeVoe and had sons Cornelis[4] and Frederick[4]. Cornelis[4] was at Norwalk, Connecticut in 1770 and had four daughters and two sons, John[5] and Stephen[5]. Frederick[4] married Ann (— —) and had children Mary[5], Ann[5] and Levi[5] baptized at Redding, Connecticut, between 1744 and 1750. Captain Joseph[5] Dykeman, a Revolutionary War captain in the 3rd Regiment, Dutchess County Militia, was another of Frederick's sons. Judge Jackson O. Dykeman of Westchester County, New York, also belonged to the Connecticut branch.

George[3], third son of Cornelis[2], owned land in and near Harlem and had several children. His youngest son, John[4], married a daughter of John Buys. In the marriage record she is called Elisabet Buys but eleven baptisms for John's children that follow that marriage give his wife's name as Rebecca $Buys_3$. He lived in Bloomingdale and before the Revolution was an Alderman representing New York City's Out Ward.

Johannes[2], a younger son of Johannes[1], the Albany pioneer, married Jannetie Viele and eventually settled in Livingston Manor, Columbia County, New York. He and his son Johannes[3] Jr., were listed in the Independent Company mustered at Living-

ston Manor House, November 30, 1715, he as Captain and his son as drummer[4].

"Johannes" was the form generally used in the Joris Dyckman family as the equivalent of the English "John." In the Jan Dyckman family, preference was for "Jan."

With both pioneers leaving numerous descendants, it is not surprising that researchers have occasionally confused the two families. Usually an error is a simple case of mistaken identity, such as the one involving two Marias. In Mr. Riker's *Harlem*, Jan's daughter Maria is represented as marrying first, in September, 1695, Captain James Hewitt of Albany and second, June 22, 1713, Peter Ubregt: but Cornelis and Hendricxje of the Joris family were the sponsors when Maria's daughter Anna was baptized,[5] suggesting she was a Joris descendant. Also, that family had Albany connections; Jan Dyckman did not. Further, neither she nor her daughter was mentioned (as Jan's other daughters were) in the deed that transferred Dyckman lands at Spuyten Duyvil to his son Jacob[2], November 10, 1719.[6]

These facts do not constitute proof but they offer some evidence that Maria (Dyckman) (Hewitt) Ubregt belonged to the Joris Dyckman family. Since no further mention of Jan's Maria has been found, she probably died young.

In another case, H. P. Toler's *New Harlem Register* identifies the Ann Dikeman who married Richard Covert, June 20, 1801, as Sampson (No. 33) Dyckman's daughter Hannah (No. 53). That assumption is conclusively disproved by *A Sketch of the Life and Death of Hannah Dyckman of Kings Ferry* which states she died in 1793. This tribute was written by her pastor, Reverend Andrew Fowler.[8] Richard and Ann had a son Richard Dikeman Covert baptized in the Presbyterian Church, Smithtown, Long Island, in 1802 and Ann was undoubtedly from the Connecticut branch of the Joris family.

Not all cases are so easily solved. A baffling mesh of fact and fancy, appears in a pedigree compiled for membership in the Society of Colonial Wars for one of Jan Dyckman's descendants. The errors are noted here, not in a critical spirit, for in early days few official records were available to compilers, but because this erroneous line of descent is found in Mr. Toler's *New Harlem Register*[9] and in his edition (2nd) of Mr. Riker's *Harlem*. In print it continues to mislead researchers.

(1) To begin with the earliest generation in the pedigree, the Johannes born May 6, 1682, was Jan[2], son of Jan[1] of Harlem.[10] Mr. Riker states that Jan[2] died young.[11] He undoubtedly did. The Captain Johannes of Livingston Manor named here was a Joris descendant and married Jannetie Viele, not Deborah Nagel. He died in Connecticut shortly before June, 1737, not at Livingston Manor in 1730. As John Dikeman of Livingston Manor he purchased land in Salisbury (then Woatague), Connecticut in 1720.[12] He called himself of Livingston Manor in his will and may not have realized he had

Alleged Descent of Abraham (Numbered for Reference)		Descent of Abraham (Generations Numbered)
(1) Johannes,	b. May 6, 1682 d. Dec. 10, 1730, Livingston Manor m. March 2, 1702, Deborah Nagel, b. Feb. 23, 1684 Capt. of Independent Co., Livingston Manor, mustered Nov. 30, 1715	Jan[1] & Magdalena Tourneur
(2) John,	b. June 5, 1702 d. April 23, 1782 m. Eliza Buys, b. Nov. 4, 1720 d. Jan. 10, 1779	Gerrit[2] & (——)
(3) John,	b. May 3, 1757 d. in old Sugar House Prison m. Leah Acker	Jacob[3] & Rebecca Vermilye
(4) Abraham,	b. Jan. 13, 1777 d. Jan. 2, 1856 m. Latty Lent, b. April	Jan[4] & Antie Ecker or Acker
(5)	26, 1778	Abraham[5] & Leah Lent

crossed the New York line into Connecticut.[13] His will mentions his wife Jannitt, son Johann, and daughter Marica, wife of Lawrence Knickerbocker.

Family tradition has held that he was killed while felling a tree. A rare pamphlet, the *History of Salisbury*, a sermon preached by Reverend Joseph M. Crossman in 1803, gives details that support this tradition:

> The first death in the town was Capt. Dyke, who was killed a short time prior to 1740 by the falling of a tree. With a hired man, he was clearing his ground when a tree they had felled rested on a branch some distance from the ground. Upon the hired man declining to go in and cut the limb, Capt. Dyke rushed in, and at the first blow the tree fell and crushed him.[14]

In addition, Deborah Nagel whom the pedigree claims he married in 1702 did not marry a Dyckman. She was called "spinster" as late as 1719 on a deed by which she and others sold their share of the Nagel farm to their brother Jan. She married Robert Westgate about 1720 and had two children, baptized 1721 and 1723 respectively.[15]

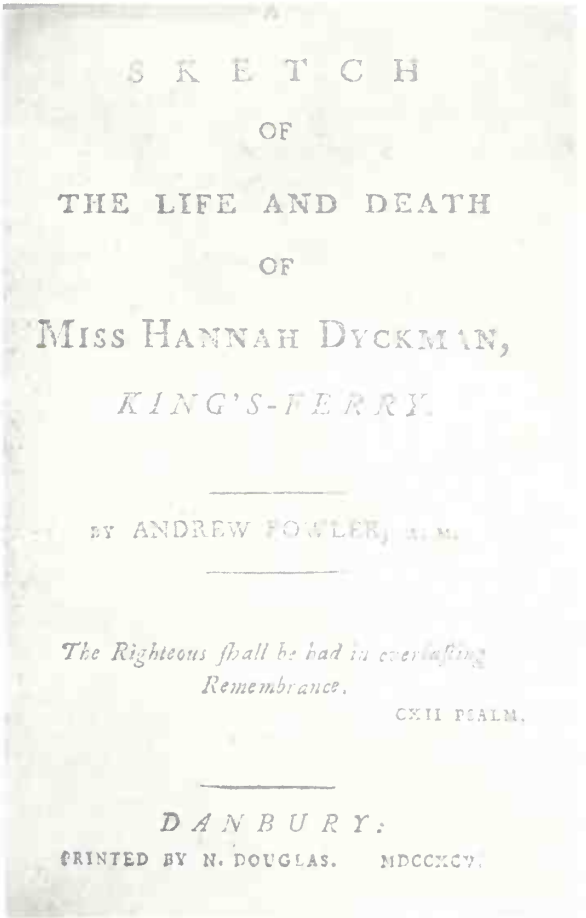
(2) The pedigree continues with a fictitious son from the Dyckman-Nagel marriage, a John. It claims he was born June 5, 1702, married Eliza Buys on April 2, 1750, had one child, John, and died April 23, 1782. In the actual record, it was John Dyckman$_{16}$ and Elisabet Buys who were married, not on April 2 but on May 4, 1750. The probability that this Elisabet was a Rebecca has been noted. Rebecca's husband John was George Dyckman's son, a descendant of Joris Dyckman.

(3) No record has been found mentioning any child of John and Eliza or Elisabet (Buys) Dyckman or for any marriage of a John Dyckman and Leah Acker. Johannes and Rebecca (Buys) Dyckman had three sons named Johannes, the last one baptized August 2, 1772, much too late to father the Abraham of the pedigree.

(4) To date Abraham's parentage has not been conclusively proved but circumstantial evidence points to Jan[4] of Cortlandtown (a Jan Dyckman descendant) and his wife Antie Ecker or Acker. This evidence will be found under Abraham #52.

No references are listed for the pedigree on the membership application or in Mr. Toler's edition of *Harlem*, in which this line of descent appears. In his *New Harlem Register*, "Fam. Rec." is given as the source for the critical dates: the Dyckman-Nagel marriage, the births of the son and grandson, and the latter's marriage to Leah Acker. Under the circumstances this reference cannot be considerd valid.

Since these errors appeared in a pedigree ac-



SKETCH

OF

THE LIFE AND DEATH

OF

MISS HANNAH DYCKMAN,

KING'S-FERRY.

BY ANDREW FOWLER, A. M.

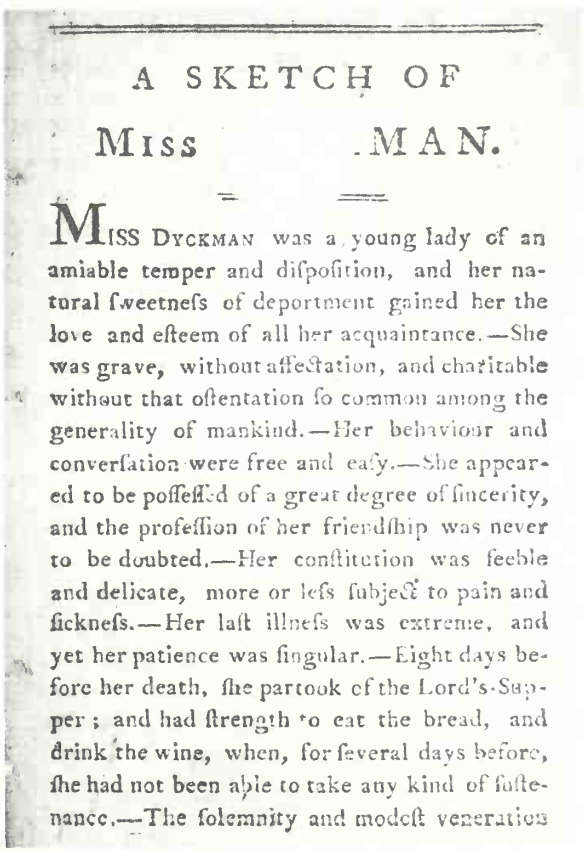
The Righteous ſhall be had in everlaſting Remembrance.

CXII PSALM.

DANBURY:

PRINTED BY N. DOUGLAS. MDCCXCV.

This rare book tells of the death of Sampson's daughter, Hannah. Since she died before 1793 she could not have been the bride of Richard Covert in 1801, as claimed by H.P. Toler.



A SKETCH OF

MISS .MAN.

MISS DYCKMAN was a young lady of an amiable temper and diſpoſition, and her natural ſweetneſs of deportment gained her the love and eſteem of all her acquaintance.—She was grave, without affectation, and charitable without that oſtentation ſo common among the generality of mankind.—Her behaviour and converſation were free and eaſy.—She appeared to be poſſeſſed of a great degree of ſincerity, and the profeſſion of her friendſhip was never to be doubted.—Her conſtitution was feeble and delicate, more or leſs ſubject to pain and ſickneſs.—Her laſt illneſs was extreme, and yet her patience was ſingular.—Eight days before her death, ſhe partook of the Lord's-Supper; and had ſtrength to eat the bread, and drink the wine, when, for ſeveral days before, ſhe had not been able to take any kind of ſuſtenance.—The ſolemnity and modeſt veneration

cepted by the Society of Colonial Wars, the records were submitted to the late Dr. Arthur Adams, then Registrar General of the Society. He wrote that in pedigrees accepted more than fifty years ago, as this one was, errors had sometimes been found. He approved these corrections and suggested they be incorporated in this study.

In early records the name "Dyckman," referring to either family, is variously spelled. Dyckman (the most usual), Dikeman, Dickman, Duyckman, Dykman, Dycman, and Dykeman are all found. The spellings "Dikeman" and "Dykeman" were used in Connecticut, presumably because English clerks unfamiliar with the Dutch name spelled it that way. The Canadian branch of the Jan Dyckman family adopted the "Dykeman" spelling. For the most part, Jan's descendants in the States have spelled the name as he did, "Dyckman." It is unsafe, however, to use spelling to distinguish one family or one branch from another. Even where a member of either family consistently used one spelling for his own name, others writing of him did not, and the name of the same man may be spelled in two or three ways in different records.

Jan of Harlem
The First Generation

TO UNDERSTAND Jan Dyckman's accomplishment, it is necessary to know something of the country where he settled. When Peter Stuyvesant arrived in New Amsterdam (later New York) in 1647, he found it a little village on the southern tip of Manhattan Island. North of it stretched the rest of Manhattan, with miles of virgin forest, low and level along the East River, rock-rough and hilly inland and along the Hudson River. It was inhabited by bears, wolves, snakes and roving bands of hostile Indians. Yet it had many attractions, too: plenty of deer and other game, waters teeming with fish and visited by wild fowl. Much of the land was very fertile and the finest fruits were easily grown, unmolested by the insect pests and diseases of recent times.

A number of large farms, called "bouweries," had been granted to individuals and partly cleared and cultivated, especially along the East River where land was accessible. Before Stuyvesant's coming — and for nearly ten years afterward — raiding Indians had from time to time burned buildings, destroyed crops and killed owners and their families. No settler had successfully maintained himself on the northern part of Manhattan.

It was evident that if these inviting and fertile acres were to be cultivated some new plan must be devised; so Stuyvesant determined to start a village on the Old World plan by which farmers lived close together for mutual defense and went out from the village to cultivate their surrounding farms so laid out, that at work too, they might be near one another. This little village might also serve as a garrisoned outpost for New Amsterdam, an important consideration for Stuyvesant.

On March 4, 1658, a document[1] was made public promising settlers of the new community practically free land, the protection of a small number of soldiers paid by the West India Company, and future advantages — a church, assistance in building a road to the city and a ferry to the mainland. By the middle of August a fair number had applied for land and preliminary surveying was begun on the proposed site, starting from the East River near New York City's present 125th Street.

Various delays followed, due to epidemics and Indian troubles, but by the summer of 1661 thirty-two householders were at work in the little settlement, named Nieu Haerlem. They were a polyglot group, eleven French, four Walloons, seven Hollanders, four Danes, three Swedes and three Germans.[2] Their records were kept in Dutch, the language of New Amsterdam.

At first, Huguenot families (French Protestants) were in the majority. They were mostly refugees, victims of violent differences between Catholics and Protestants in Europe which had culminated in the Thirty Years War (1618-1648). Most were poor, attracted by the offer of land. Among them was one man from France, vital to the Dyckman story, who had already established himself in the New World. He was Daniel Tourneur from Amiens in Picardy.[3] As a very young man in France he had been drawn into a religious clash when a group of Catholics attacked a Protestant burial service. In

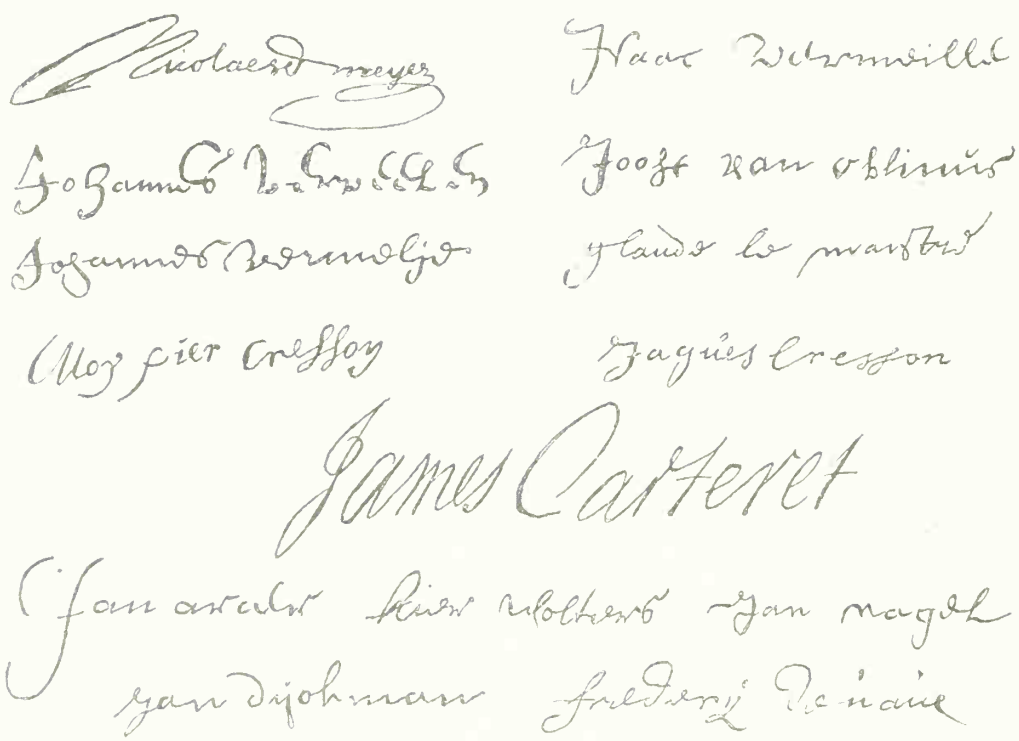
the struggle, one man was killed and Tourneur, accused, was obliged to flee to the Protestant center of Leyden. There he married Jacqueline Parisis, sister of a Protestant clergyman. Shortly after the birth of their first son, Daniel Jr., he brought his family to America. He first settled in Midwout (Flatbush), now part of Brooklyn. Then he moved to New Amsterdam where he built a house on Prince's Graft in 1660. That August he was appointed a magistrate for Harlem, and he moved there in 1661. He was a Nicolls' patentee of the town.

Just when Jan Dyckman arrived in Harlem, as it was later called, we do not know. Neither do we know the name of the ship that brought him to New Netherland nor who his parents were. He was an unimportant youth with a Dutch name. We learn from his marriage record that he came from Bentheim in Westphalia, near the Netherlands border. From Bentheim, too, were two other young men, Adolph Meyer and Arent Harmans Bussing. Perhaps the three came to the New World together as early as 1661, but of Dyckman and Bussing we know nothing till 1663.[4]

In June of that year word came that Indians had raided the Dutch settlement up the Hudson at Esopus (Kingston). No one knew when or where the savages might attack again. Anxiety followed the news and Harlem men set about the defense of their village. They built a stockade of sorts and organized three small militia companies. The membership list of these companies has been preserved and on it we find what is probably the first record of Jan Dyckman and his friend Bussing, though they here appear as Jan Schoonmaker and Arent Schneider (John Shoemaker and Arent Tailor). In those days a man's trade was often used for a surname to distinguish him from others with the same Christian name. Adolph Meyer was also included on the list.

Peter Stuyvesant succeeded in subduing the Esopus Indians but the next year he had to meet a more powerful foe. The English had been encroaching on lands claimed by the Dutch, and in 1664 the threat became so serious that Stuyvesant, who had a military man's preference for absolute government, reluctantly called a popular assembly to consider defense. One of Harlem's representatives was Daniel Tourneur. However even with the assembly's help, Stuyvesant was unable to meet the English threat when it finally took the form of an armed fleet in the harbor. On September 8, 1664, he had to surrender the fort at New Amsterdam, which then became New York, and Harlem became part of an English colony.

This change had some effect on Harlem. A number of Harlemites returned to Europe, though for those who remained life went on under the English governor, Colonel Richard Nicolls, much as before. Several men from New Amsterdam,



Signatures of the Founders of Harlem

finding a more congenial atmosphere at Harlem, where probably English influence was less obvious, came to fill the vacancies. Among these newcomes were two, Resolved, or Resolvert, Waldron and Jan Nagel, who, like Daniel Tourneur, were to figure importantly in Jan Dyckman's life.

Resolved Waldron's father, John Waldron, born in Warwickshire, 1595, was an Englishman who settled in the Netherlands.[5] Resolved was born there and became thoroughly Dutch. In Amsterdam he was a book printer and book seller, obviously a man of some education and culture. He arrived in New Amsterdam in 1654 with his second wife, Tanneke Nagel, daughter of Barent, and three children by his first wife, Rebecca Koch, daughter of Hendrick.

Here he worked closely with Governor Peter Stuyvesant and soon became a favored official.[6] Blessed with sound judgment, common sense and a genial personality, he was an efficient, trusted officer, a respected and likable man. The governor sent him on missions to every part of the province and, in 1659, even to Maryland to vindicate the Dutch title on the Delaware. He was appointed Deputy to the Attorney General with the title of Deputy Sheriff of New Amsterdam. James Riker called him "the most noted" of Harlem settlers.

When the West India Company[7] directors wished to make him Deputy Sheriff of Long Island towns, Stuyvesant protested, insisting that he was indispensable to New Amsterdam's administration.

Stuyvesant's surrender to the English in 1664 destroyed Waldron's hopes of an official career. He considered returning to Europe but finally decided to settle in Harlem. The admirable qualities that made him invaluable to the provincial government now benefited Harlem. He became a Harlem patentee under the Dongan Charter and at various times served the townspeople as Constable, Overseer, Schout, Schepen, Assessor and church Elder.

Jan Nagel, who like Waldron left New Amsterdam for Harlem may have been closely related to Waldron's second wife, daughter of Barent Nagel; two of Jan Nagel's sons were named Barent. He had been a soldier employed by the West India Company[8] and was to become Jan Dyckman's partner as a landowner. On August 27, 1670, he married Rebecca Waldron, Resolved's eldest daughter who emigrated as a child to New Amsterdam with her father. Through her and her sister Aeltie, who married Captain Johannes Vermilye on the same day, all Nagels, many Dyckmans, and perhaps all Vermilyes can call Resolved Waldron an ancestor.

Jan Dyckman's first mention by his full name is in the records of his earliest real estate venture. He, together with Meyer and Bussing, bought a farm in March, 1666, but sold it the following month to one Captain DeLavall.

These three young men may have realized a small profit from this sale, but they must have made their way at first chiefly by working at their trades and hiring out to established landowners. Later records show that Dyckman became skilled with the axe. He helped clear virgin forest from many an acre now covered with apartment houses.

Johannes Vermilye was a son of a Walloon father and a Dutch mother. He had come to Harlem in 1663 with his parents, his brother, and two sisters.[9] The brother Abraham, may have been killed in Stuyvesant's expedition against the Esopus Indians. His sisters married and had families which do not concern us. For generation after generation, descendants of Johannes Vermilye and Jan Dyckman intermarried.

The year 1673 marked the beginning of Jan Dyckman's frequent appearance in Harlem records. On February 26 he and his friend Bussing with other Harlem young people united with the New York Reformed Dutch Church.[10] On March 8 he and others who owned land on Montanye's Flat signed an agreement to fence in their tract and defend their title should it be questioned.[11]

About this time he must have entered into a marriage contract for the hand of Daniel Tourneur's daughter Magdalena. The marriage is recorded[12] as of June 15, 1673. By the marriage settlement Tourneur gave him two out-garden plots for a house near his own in Harlem village and a farming lot on Montanye's[13] Flat.

Earlier, on Easter Sunday that year, he had been called upon to indicate his relationship to the Tourneur family in a disturbance reported in court minutes.[14] It all began with a quarrel between young Daniel Tourneur, Magdalena's brother, and another young fellow who taunted him as a bully. This led to a fight that drew in the other youth's brothers and finally his father. Most of the village gathered to see what was breaking the Sabbath quiet. Daniel Tourneur the elder came running up with Dyckman and seeing young Daniel set upon by a whole family, both dashed to aid him. Tourneur Sr., became very excited and it was said he drew a knife on the other father. The man, however, was not injured and the court which reviewed the matter imposed no penalty beyond a reprimand.

In fact, not his opponent but the elder Tourneur died that year. He had been a capable, intelligent man who had held public office many times. His death left a vacancy among qualified office holders which Dyckman gradually came to fill. The first

Dyckman child, born later that year, was named Daniel after him.

Also in 1673, Jan Dyckman with other villagers celebrated the arrival of the Dutch[15] fleet. It sailed into New York harbor on August 18 and, reversing the fortune of 1664, recaptured the city. Harlemites joined in a day of "thanksgiving, fasting and prayer for their fortunate restoration under their former lawful and natural rulers . . . the continuance of the Reformed worship." Overjoyed to return to Holland rule, they speedily took the oath of fidelity to their former "High Mightinesses . . . and the Lord Prince of Orange." Records show Jan Dyckman swore his allegiance on August 25, 1673.

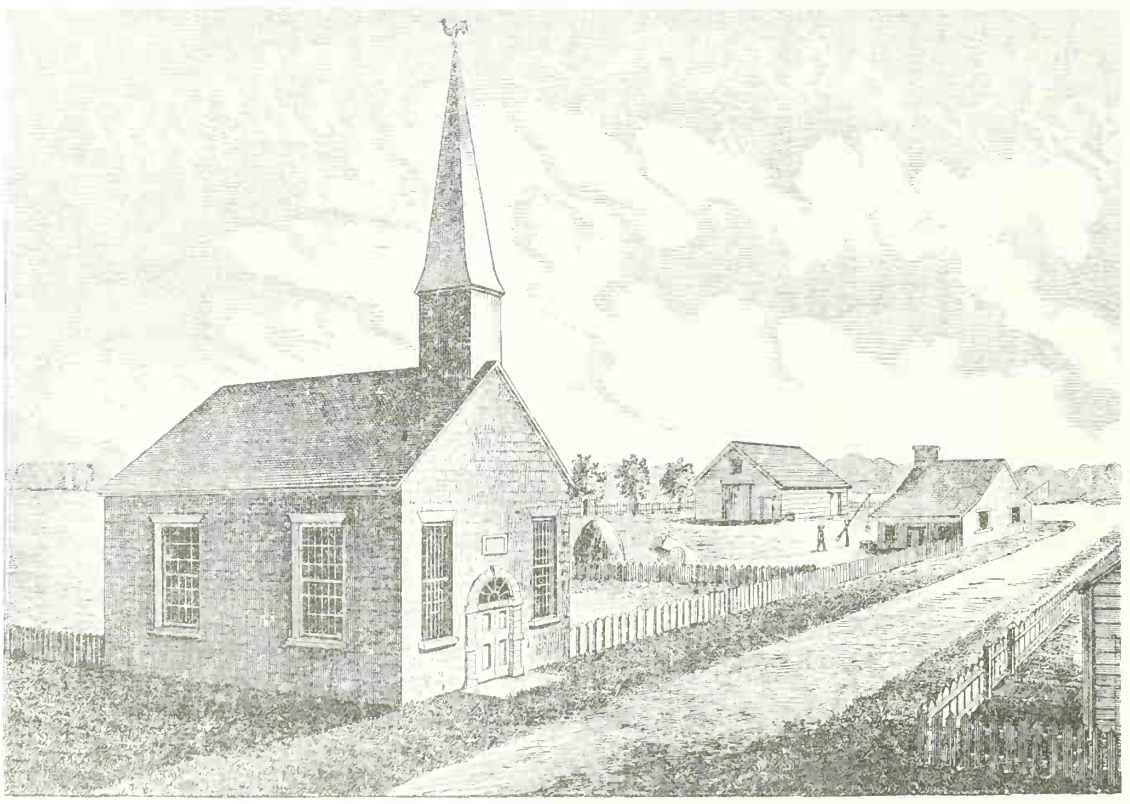
Almost immediately villagers were vying with one another to strengthen the city's defenses. They were asked to furnish "800 pieces of great palisades, 14 feet long, 1 foot thick and under," apportioned on a basis of land ownership. Young men not included in the allotment quickly volunteered their services. Dyckman and three others pledged twenty posts apiece. Nagel agreed to furnish twenty-five, a miller took time from his mill to cut sixteen, and here and there a servant, eager to share in the work, chopped and trimmed as he could. Widow Montanye, not to be outdone by the men, promised twenty, to be cut by her hired man.

Of course, English people, some of whom had settled across the Harlem River in the town of Westchester, did not like the change at all, and we find a night watch to protect Harlem from depredations of "some wicked and insolent persons of the English nation." Jan Dyckman was made Corporal of one of these companies.[16]

The following year October 7, 1674 Dyckman began his long service as a public official in Harlem. From a list submitted by Harlem voters to authorities at New York (then New Orange), he and his friend Adolph Meyer were appointed schepens, or magistrates of the local Dutch court. They were not to serve long under a Dutch governor, however, for on November 10, 1674, the colony was returned to the English by a treaty signed in Europe.

Unlike some of the others, Dyckman and Meyer were retained in office, as Overseers, under the English. Dyckman continued to serve the town either as Overseer, Constable or Commissioner of the Town Court for ten terms in all. In addition he was chosen Assessor in 1691 and 1699, and surveyor in 1708.[17]

He also took a leading part in church affairs. The Harlem congregation completed its first church in 1667, a modest structure serving as



". . . some brought wheat, others paid their pledges in labor—and each was credited in the church register."

church and schoolhouse. Members could not afford a regular minister but they made voluntary contributions to a voorleser's salary.[18] This official combined the duties here of lay reader for religious services, town clerk and schoolteacher. Dyckman is first listed among contributors to the voorleser's salary in 1673 and he steadily increased his contribution. He and Adolph Meyer were Deacons when the first regularly stated Lord's Supper was celebrated at Harlem in 1685.[19]

About this time the congregation decided to build a new church. A site was chosen on the Broad Way, or Church Lane as it was later called, and a contract made with a carpenter. Specifications were simple:

> The size of the church, across it either way, is 36 Dutch feet; upon which William Hellaker undertakes to construct the roof, with an arch therein, and a small steeple upon it, and to cover all properly with shingles, and to make a scuttle thereto; upon condition that the people of the town shall be obligated to deliver the timber at the building place. For which the Constable and Magistrates promise to pay the aforesaid William Hellaker the sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty Guilders, in wheat, to be paid in the month of January following this year, 1686, the wheat to be delivered at the current price. . . .

Daniel Tourneur Jr., and Jan Nagel signed for the Church and Johannes Vermilye and Resolved Waldron witnessed the agreement.

The first money was raised by subscription. Daniel Tourneur Jr., and Jan Dyckman headed the list, each promising a hundred florins. For the most part members paid their pledges in labor or in kind and each payment was credited in the church register. James Riker gives in detail the accounting for Jan Hendricks van Brevoort and adds that Jan Dyckman and others in the hundred-florin group had essentially the same kind of credits:[20]

For stone broken and drawn to the church	*f.*30: 0
" timber cut and drawn to the church	14.15
" 300 shingles, delivered at the church 7 gls. the hundred	21: 0
" making lath	6: 5
" 10 ton lime, 1 gl. 10 st. per ton	15: 0
" payment of masons, carpenters, and laborer	17:18

Some brought wheat or other produce to the Town House or delivered it to the sawmill in payment for boards. Jan Delamater received a credit of nine florins for "Aen een ketel tot de haen van de toorn," the weathercock that was perched on the steeple. Eventually a land tax was laid to finish the building.

The cornerstone was laid by Resolved Waldron, March 29, 1685, and the new church was opened September 30, 1686—before it was finished—with a Communion service. Domine Selyns came from New York to preach the sermon.

At the close, the villagers while still assembled took the opportunity to nominate new town officers. Those appointed and later sworn in included Jan Dyckman, one of the magistrates.

That same year the English governor, Thomas Dongan, granted Harlem a new patent and Dyckman was named among the patentees.[21] The Harlem of those days should not be confused with the comparatively small district known as Harlem today. In Jan's time Harlem Township extended from the East River to the Hudson and from Spuyten Duyvil Creek on the north to the southern bound that cut clear across Manhattan diagonally from about 75th Street on the East River to 130th Street on the Hudson. Harlem village lay on the eastern shore near present 125th Street. Much of the outlying acreage was common land belonging to certain freeholders. Here livestock was permitted to feed and roam under the care of a herdsman, who collected the cows after the morning milking and returned them at night from spring to fall for a stipend. Each owner filed his "brand" or earmark with the town clerk which identified his stock, often a specified number of notches, half circles and other patterns from the animals ear. On occasion the authorities made a division of common land and parcels of it were granted to Harlem freeholders by lot.

Some of the terrain was rugged and rocky, sections of it were meadowland, and a great part of it was fertile and rich but covered with timber. Jan Dyckman early saw its possibilities and it was as farmer and landowner that he has been remembered. To him belongs the credit for developing the northern end of Manhattan Island as farm land.

He must have had some reputation as a farmer even before he had land of his own. Bentheim, his homeland, was exceptionally fertile, renowned for products sold to the less favored adjacent Netherlands. He may well have learned something about farming as well as shoemaking in the old country. Apparently he made a name for himself as a farm worker in Harlem early, for during his first year as landowner he was called in, with others, to advise on a system of cropping and pasturing for certain common lands belonging to the village.[22]

He also must have been expert with the axe. With others he took a contract for hewing timbers for a house, and he worked at splitting shingles for the Town House which the community built in

1681. Later we find him shrewdly exchanging cleared land for larger forested acreage.

He made a substantial addition to his acreage when a division of common lands was made by lot in 1677.[23] Local people were then feeling a little uneasy about the Harlem patent, which confirmed their ownership of the land.. The governor had not kept his promise to distribute part of Harlem's common lands among them but was repeatedly making large grants to others. A committee of four, Jan Dyckman and Laurens Jansen representing the villagers and Adolph Meyer and Daniel Tourneur the magistrates, was chosen to discuss the matter with him. As a result five large lots between Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the Harlem River were surveyed and drawn by lot. Jan Dyckman drew two of them and Jan Nagel, one. The two men then entered into partnership and bought the remaining three from the owners. They realized eighty-two acres from the transaction and this land was the foundation for the later Dyckman and Nagel estates.

Dyckman and Nagel rented this land on easy terms for twelve years to a young man named Hendrick Kiersen and his father-in-law, Michel Bastiaensen. Hendrick Kiersen was a son of a notable farmer, Kier Wolters, who had worked on Stuyvesant's bouwerie, lived for a short time in Harlem, and then rented a farm across the Harlem River at Fordham, where he died within the year. Hendrick and his brother Jan (whose daughter Jannetie married Jan Dyckman's son Jacob) both got their start in life by renting uncleared land and developing it for the owners.

The Dyckman-Nagel lease was another shrewd bit of planning, with its quaint hen clause and provisions for an orchard. It is quoted here in part:

> . . . the lessees shall occupy and use the aforesaid lands and meadows for the time of 12 consecutive years, to count from now on, expiring in the year 1689, after the crops and fruits are off the land, and the lease of the houses shall end at May in the year 1690; in particular, the lessees shall possess and use the aforesaid lands and meadows the first seven years free by paying as an acknowledgment, each one hen, every year; and the three following years shall the lessees pay each 150 guilders per year, and the last two years to pay 200 guilders in the year: . . . the lessors promise to furnish the lessees – in order upon the aforesaid lands, wherever the lessees decide, to place an orchard, – with 50 fruit trees, both apple and pear, and all the trees which the lessees shall come to set out and raise shall at the end of the lease, except the 50 trees aforesaid, be divided half and half. . . .[24]

Dyckman Valley was noted for its orchards from that time on, and fruit trees of all kinds continued to interest the Dyckman family for generations. Gnarled old apple trees were still growing on Dyckman land when it was bought by New York City for a subway extension in this century. Jan's grandson, Jacob Jr., operated a commission business selling young orchard stock, and his great-grandson, States Morris Dyckman, shipped nectarine, apricot and mulberry trees also, to his Westchester County farm from England. It was he who introduced a famous cherry to this country, known thereafter as the Dyckman cherry.

Through a later drawing, in 1691, and an exchange of cleared land for woodland, when one acre of the former was worth four of the latter, Jan added 149 acres to the Dyckman-Nagel holdings. The greater part of it was adjacent to their Spuyten-Duyvil farm.[25] By subsequent purchases and drawings he enlarged his estate.

In 1680, Dyckman appeared in court as a witness for his nephew Daniel Tourneur. With others, Tourneur brought suit for trespass against Colonel Lewis Morris, an influential man of property across the Harlem River. Colonel Morris had persisted in cutting hay from certain island meadows which had long been considered the property of Harlem men.[26] Salt hay was thought necessary for cattle, and so the town set off a small parcel of meadowland by a stream or on marshy river islands for each farm. Jan Dyckman, one of the witnesses among several, testified for Tourneur that he had talked with the hay cutters and they had claimed to be Colonel Morris' slaves, acting by his orders. The jury found for Tourneur and his group, but Morris ignored the decision.

This case was important because the validity of other Stuyvesant grants depended upon the decision. It dragged on and on, with Morris' stubbornness matched only by Tourneur's determination. After four years, Tourneur won and Morris paid court charges. On the original jury was a New York man named Jacob Leisler.

The forced abdication of James II of England in 1688 brought Leisler to the fore and confusion to New York. A Crown Colony, New York was administered by a governor appointed by the king. Some people felt that a man appointed by a deposed sovereign no longer had any authority. To the Dutch here, especially in Harlem, many of whom had never become reconciled to English rule, this called for action. Jacob Leisler took matters into his own hands in New York and with sympathisers organized an interim government. Johannes Vermilye was a Harlem member of the council that appointed

and supported Leisler, and Daniel Tourneur Jr. became a trusted lieutenant in the militia.

In 1691 a new governor arrived from England. Leisler kept his promise and turned the government over to the king's appointee; but during his two year term of power, he had ruled with a strong hand and had made many enemies, particularly among the English. They represented to the new governor that Leisler's rule had been arbitrary and treasonable to the English government. The unfortunate leader and many of his supporters, including Johannes Vermilye, were thrown into prison. Vermilye's wife Aeltie was Rebecca's sister so the Dyckmans and Nagels felt great concern over the outcome. In May, 1691, Jacob Leisler and his son-in-law were executed. After a long delay, his other supporters were liberated. Johannes Vermilye was released after seventeen months in jail and in 1693 he was granted a Royal pardon.

During these troubled times disaster of a personal nature struck the Dyckman and Nagel households. In 1689, Jan Dyckman's wife Magdalena and his partner Jan Nagel died.

This was the year the lease of Dyckman-Nagel land at Spuyten Duyvil expired; the farmhouse would be available the following May. Both men must have long been making plans to settle there. Now Dyckman, a widower with children, and Nagel's widow Rebecca, also with a family to provide for, had equal claims to the new farm. A Dutch Church marriage record in New York, dated May 15, 1690, gives their solution to the problem:

> Jan Dyckman wed. van Magdaleen Terneur en Rebecca Waldron wede van Jan Nagel getrout [married] tot Spytten Duyvel.[27]

A son was born to them in May 1692, just a year after Jacob Leisler's exection, and they named him Jacob. Can there be any doubt of the significance?

Jan's daughter Magdalena married Jan Nagel Jr., Rebecca's son by her first husband, on January 2, 1707/8, doubly uniting the two families.

In 1711, Jan Dyckman was living on his original Spuyten Duyvil purchase in a house on the Harlem River near what is now 210th Street. He had become one of Harlem's most prosperous citizens and had seen the town grow from a small outpost to a thriving village, largely self-sufficient. It was predominantly Dutch by this time, liberty-loving but God-fearing. James Riker writes that "flagrant crime was almost unknown. Not a single manslaughter, or action for divorce, or bastardy, or a clear case of petty larceny is reported for the entire first half-century . . ."[28]

Starting in an unsettled land with little but his two strong, skilled hands and his practical mind, he had developed estates for his two surviving sons and had kept a good heritage for his partner's children. Best of all, he left sturdy sons and daughters to continue what he had begun.

At his death in 1715, Dyckman-Nagel holdings were rated at three hundred acres, most of it in Spuyten Duyvil. His portion became the foundation of the well-known Dyckman Kingsbridge homestead. Today, Dyckman Street and Nagle (sic) Avenue cross this part of Manhattan, perpetuating the names of the two pioneers who developed it.

Jan Dyckman's wife Rebecca survived him by four years. One accomplishment in which she must have had an equal share with her husband was the uniting of the Dyckman and Nagel families in bonds of warm friendship which lasted for many, many years.

1. JAN[1] DYCKMAN came to New Netherland from Bentheim, Westphalia, prior to 1663; d. Harlem Twp., 1715; m. (1) June 15, 1673, Magdalena Tourneur[29] of Midwout, now part of Brooklyn, NY, who was b. 1658 and d. 1689 at Harlem, dau. of Daniel and Jacqueline (Parisis) Tourneur; m. (2) May 15, 1690, Rebecca (Waldron) Nagel[30] who was b. 1649 at Amsterdam and was dead by Nov. 10, 1719[31], dau. of Resolved and Rebecca (Koch) Waldron and wid. of Jan Nagel.

Children (Dyckman), all except last bp. RDC, New York, 8:

By 1st wife, Magdalena (Tourneur) 6:

2. i. Daniel[2], bp. Dec. 3, 1673; dy.
3. ii. Maria[2], bp. April 26, 1676; prob. dy. (see Introduction)
+4. iii. Gerrit[2], bp. April 6, 1678
+5. iv. Magdalena[2], bp. March 27, 1680
6. v. Jan[2], bp. May 6, 1682; prob. dy. (see Introduction)
7. vi. Grietje[2], bp. Jan. 11, 1685; living in 1719, unm. where she signed the Dyckman-Nagel division of land.

By 2nd wife, Rebecca (Waldron) (Nagel), 2:

+8. vii. Jacob[2], b. May 18, 1692; bp. July 11, 1692
+9. viii. Rebecca[2], b. 1695 (?)

Jan Dyckman's Children
The Second Generation

JAN DYCKMAN left two sons, Gerrit and Jacob, to carry on the Dyckman name; one by each wife. Gerrit's mother was Magdalena Tourneur; Jacob's was Rebecca Waldron. Gerrit married and lived on the west side of Manhattan Island near the Hudson River on a farm given to him by his father. Jacob remained on the east side of the Island on the Dyckman homestead farm at Spuyten Duyvil near the Harlem River. These two names were continued in the family for generations, and Gerrit or Garret is still current. Possibly this was the name of Jan's own father in Bentheim, Westphalia, as it was customary to name the eldest son for the grandfather.

The name "Jacob" was so favored for generations that even contemporaries failed at times to make the man's identity clear, as we shall see.

A Court Record (Bainard—July 28, 1760) states that Jacob Dyckman *younger* and his son Jacob Dyckman of the Out Ward were charged with assaulting James Bainard.[1]

There were two Jacob Dyckmans, as it happens, with two sons of the same name; Jacob[2] (b. 1692) with his son Jacob[3] Jr. both of the Out Ward (b.c. 1720); and Jacob[3] (b.c. 1710-15) then of Philipsborough both of the Out Ward before 1740, with his son Jacob[4] (b. 1747)

Jacob[3] was younger than Jacob[2] and had a son Jacob[4] but he was not living in the Out Ward in 1760. Jacob[2] had a son Jacob[3] Jr. and both were living in the Out Ward in 1760; but Jacob[2] was the oldest of all the Jacobs. Jacob[3] Jr., of the Out Ward was younger than Jacob[3] but he had no son Jacob. So, the address points to Jacob[3] Jr., while the age points to Jacob[3] and his thirteen year-old son, Jacob[4].

In 1760, Jacob[2] was 68 years of age and Jacob[3] had been the respected Town Clerk of Philipsborough for ten years. It is hard to imagine either of them implicated in an assault charge. Jacob[3] Jr., was an innkeeper and it is possible that an argument arose that led to a technical "assault." Details of the case that might help in solving the crime are no longer available and it might be a good time to give up genealogy altogether.

Jan Dyckman also left two daughters, one by each wife. They were named after their respective mothers, Magdalena and Rebecca. Magdalena married her stepbrother Jan Nagel Jr., and for some twenty years they lived at the Dyckman Spuyten Duyvil farm with her half brother Jacob and his wife. Rebecca married Joseph Hadley Jr., of Yonkers in Westchester County and went there to live. She was the first Dyckman to leave Harlem. A third daughter, Grietje, survived her father and did not marry.

In some respects the Harlem that Jan Dyckman's children knew had changed but little from his day. The low-roofed houses of Tourneurs, Waldrons, Bensons and other early settlers still stood near the church, and church services continued to be conducted in Dutch, even as late as the 1760s. Though the younger generation then did not understand the language, many of them dutifully accompanied their elders to services. Helen (Kortright) Brasher's Journal[2] tells of her uneasy conscience—and enjoyment—when she secretly attended a Presbyterian service and first heard a sermon in English.

The Dutch way of life still prevailed and Harlem continued to be a farming community, but the village was larger than when Jan first knew it. Gar-

dens and fields of new farms had taken over land which had been covered with forests. New streets had been laid out to accommodate new homes. Harlem's prosperous farmers carried their produce into the city over better but still dusty roads, which also brought city dwellers into Harlem and the country. New Yorkers were finding recreation there in bird hunting and riding to hounds over what is now part of Central Park. They were also attending races at the race track on the flats north of the present 110th Street.

By mid-18th century city families who wished to leave their town houses and urban congestion for the summer discovered rural Harlem to be an ideal location for a country home. It was all on Manhattan Island and an easy drive from the city.

The most impressive of these summer estates was built on land which Jacob Dyckman had sold, the Kierson farm where his wife's family had lived. The deed of sale, January 29, 1763 describes the property in the precise wording common to conveyances and shows a fascinating variety, including Hawking.[3]

In part the deed reads:

> . . . Together with all and Singular the Orchards, Gardens, Fences, Trees, Woods, underwoods, Fields, feedings, pastures, meadows, marshes, swamps, ponds, pools, lakes, streams, Rivulets, Runs and Streams of Water, Fishing, Fowling, Hunting, Hawking, and all other profits, privileges, advantages, emoluments, Hereditaments, right of Commonage, and appurtenances, to the same belonging . . .

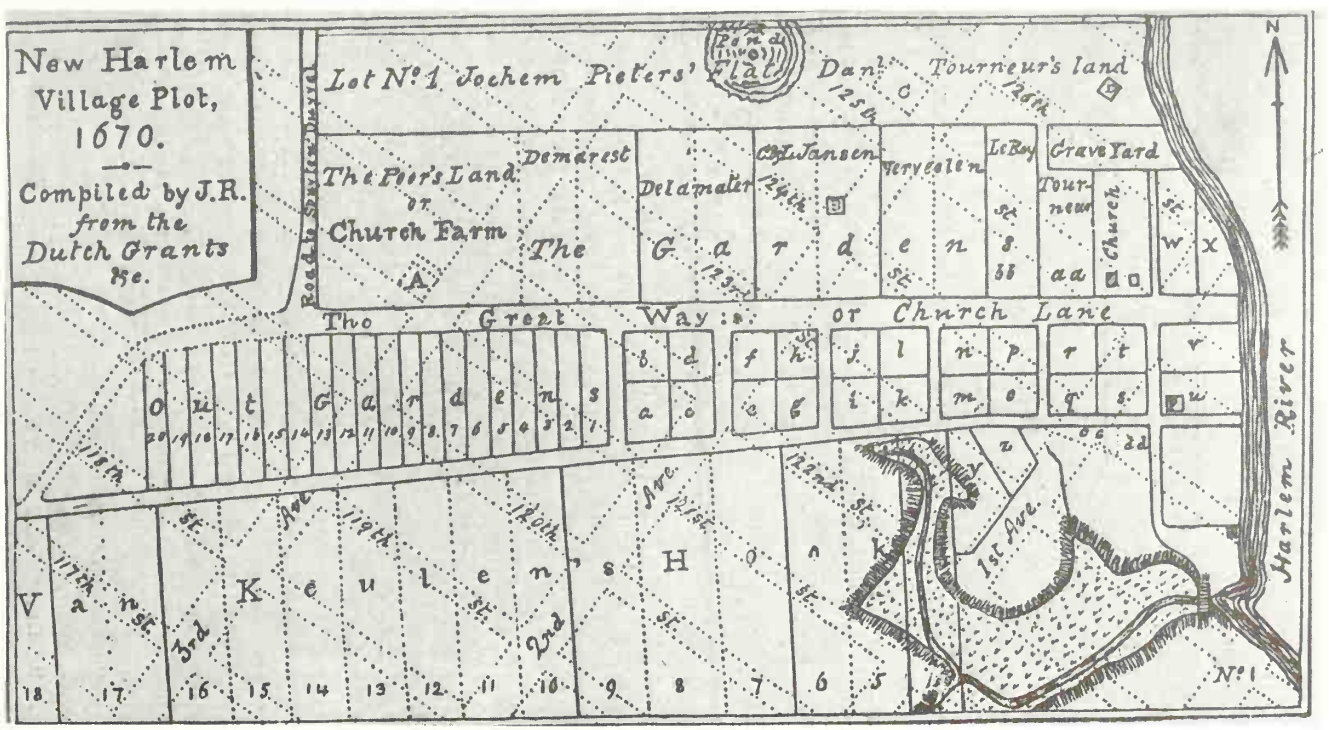
Within a couple of years a portion of this property was resold to Roger Morris, who came to the colonies as aide de camp to General Edward Braddock, fought with Wolfe at Quebec, and after the war remained in New York. He married Mary Philipse daughter of Frederick Philipse, Lord of the Manor of Philipsborough. This couple had a town house at the lower end of Manhattan and now planned for the convenience of a summer estate on the island, too.

Roger Morris tore down the former Kierson house and built a stately Georgian mansion on the bluff above the Harlem River. The Dyckmans, especially the younger children, who knew the surroudings intimately must have followed the construction with all the excitement and wonder that such a building commands.

The mansion, still stands three stories high with tall pillars flanking the entrance. Its outer walls are more than two feet thick and lined with English brick. All partition walls are constructed of stone. The kitchen, below ground level, has a great fireplace seven feet wide, and four and a half deep, and six high from hearth to center.

The most distinctive architectural feature is the great octagonal drawing room at the back, overlooking the river. This feature was an innovation in the colonies at that time but after the Revolutionary War it was incorporated in the plans of many a country gentleman's house.

During the Revolution the Morris mansion served as headquarters first for General George Washing-



"Magdalena's children were to receive her dowry, a Montanye's Flat lot and two out-garden plots . . ."

ton and later for Sir Henry Clinton of the British army. Today it is known as the Jumel Mansion and it is a museum.

4. GERRIT (OR GARRET)[2] DYCKMAN, son of Jan[1] and Magdalena (Tourneur) Dyckman, bp. April 6, 1678;[5] d. 1729;[6] m. abt. 1710 (— —.)

Gerrit, Jan's eldest surviving child and son, was born in Harlem village, where he spent his boyhood. When he was twelve the family moved to the new farm at Spuyten Duyvil, and with his new stepbrothers he helped his father with the farm work. He also acquired a trade, for in the New York list of Freemen, September 6, 1698, he is registered as a wheelwright.[7] In 1707 he was Collector at Harlem, and a Constable, 1710–11.[8] As it was the custom then, to give that office to a newly married man, we can perhaps approximate his marriage date, though we have no knowledge of his bride's name.

His father gave him a ninety-acre Harlem farm on the Hudson River containing four lots. The tract began at the present 148th Street and slanted westward to the Hudson River at 157th Street, bounded on the east by Kingsbridge Road (now St. Nicholas Avenue) and on the west by the Hudson. It included what was later Trinity Church Cemetery and the Audubon estate.[9] When the division of his father's estate was made in 1719, he received another thirty-eight acres.

His Tourneur grandmother disposed of her estate by will and a contract[10] with her children. Magdalena's children were to receive her dowry, a Montanye's Flat lot, two out-garden plots in the village, and in addition 1000 gl. which their uncles Jacques and Thomas Tourneur were to pay them. Land and buildings which she owned were divided among her sons, who were to pay her forty gl. yearly for her support. All lands were to pass to full possession in May 1691. She died in 1700 and her Dyckman grandchildren inherited a fifth part of her personal estate. See map on page 9.

Gerrit's home on the Hudson River tract faced south on Kingsbridge Road between 151st and 152nd Streets. It had much the same proportions as the present old Dyckman farmhouse on upper Broadway but was built of stone. Barns and barnyard were in the rear. He is listed on New York assessment rolls in 1730 for £25 in the Harlem Division of the Out Ward.[11] After Gerrit's death his widow and elder son continued to live in the Stone House, as it was called.

Few vital records have been found for Gerrit and his family. The Harlem Dutch Church was burned during the Revolutionary War and the records have been lost. Our chief source has been James Riker's extraordinary book, *Harlem*, and his copious "notes" stored in 26 Boxes at the New York Public Library at 42nd Street.

Children (Dyckman), 3:
+10. i. Jan[3], d. 1770
+11. ii. Jacob[3], d. abt. 1765
+12. iii. Magdalena[3]

5. MAGDALENA[2] DYCKMAN, dau. of Jan[1] and Magdalena (Tourneur) Dyckman, bp. March 27, 1680;[12] d. before December 14, 1754 (Jan Nagel Jr.'s will); m. Jan. 2, 1707/8[13] Jan Nagel Jr. her stepbrother, who was bp. Feb. 17, 1675,[14] and d. between 1754 and 1763, a son of Jan and Rebecca (Waldron) Nagel.

Magdalena was the elder of Jan Dyckman's two girls by his first wife to survive infancy. She was only nine or ten when her mother died, too young to shoulder the responsibilities of Jan's household. With his second marriage to Rebecca (Waldron) Nagel, she found not only a new mother but also several stepbrothers and stepsisters about her own age. She became a happy member of this big family, and did not marry until she was around twenty-seven. She named two daughters Magdalena and Rebecca after her mothers, and the other two after stepsisters, Deborah and Catherine.

She married her stepbrother Jan Nagel Jr.[15], then male head of the Nagel family. He was thirty-two at the time.

Ties between Jan and Magdalena and their half-brother Jacob Dyckman were very close. For years after Jacob's marriage the two families lived in the Dyckman house together and held land in common.

In 1730 Jan's property was assessed in the New York City rolls for the Harlem Division of the Out Ward for £30. Not until 1736 did Jan Nagle build his own home on the bank of the Harlem across a marsh from the Dyckman house. It stood there (on present 213th Street) for over a hundred and fifty years and became known as the Century House.[16] The close relationship between the two families continued into later generations. Jan's and Magdalena's sons John and Jacob were named executors in Jacob Dyckman's will and William was a witness.[17] Dyckmans and Nagels shared a common burial ground into the 20th century.

Jan Nagel was a weaver so his work and Jacob's did not entirely overlap. In his will,[18] dated December 14, 1754, and probated October 11, 1763, he left his looms and weaving tackle, together with his Negroes and horses, to his sons, which suggests that they too were weavers. His seven children are

. . . for years after Jacob's marriage the two families lived in the Dyckman house together. The Burial Ground lay immediately behind the house, and in unhallowed ground beyond, were the graves of over thirty family slaves.

. . . not until 1736 did Jan Nagel build his own house on the banks of the Harlem river, and across the marsh from Dyckman's. It stood there, at 213th Street, for 125 years and became known as "The Century House."

named in the will but no wife; she probably had died earlier. He and his family were undoubtedly buried in the family plot nearby.

This burial ground was situated on a knoll east of Kingsbridge Road and some two hundred yards west of Jan's new house. In 1808 William Nagel, Jan's and Magdalena's son, deeded it to Jacobus Dyckman and Jacob Vermilye for the benefit of his family connections and friends, "it having been so used for ages past."[19] In later years it was often called the Dyckman or Post Burial Ground. New York City acquired the land for an extension of its subway system about 1908, and relatives of those buried there, when known, were notified. Remains and stones were removed to family plots elsewhere. Those not claimed were buried by the city in another cemetery. Among the graves was a burial ground for slaves who numbered about thirty. Many stones were illegible and many graves could not be identified. The graveyard had long been neglected and was overgrown with brush.[20]

Children (Nagel), order not certain, 7:[21]

i. John[3], bp. Dec. 30, 1716;[22] d. 1786, unm. He was the first named executor of Jacob Dyckman's will
ii. Jacob[3], d. 1806, unm.
iii. William[3], d. 1808, unm. He deeded the Nagel Burial Ground to Jacobus Dyckman and Jacob Vermilye[23]
iv. Rebecca[3], m. 1737 Hendrick Post
v. Magdalena[3], m. 1754 her widower cousin John Nagel of Rockland Co., NY, who was b. abt. 1709 son of Barent and Sarah (Kiersen) Nagel
vi. Deborah[3], m. July 23, 1762, Benjamin Waldron[24]
v. Catherine[3], d. unm.

8. JACOB[2] DYCKMAN, son of Jan[1] and Rebecca (Waldron) (Nagel) Dyckman, b. Harlem, May 18, 1692;[25] bp. July 11, 1692, with sponsors Samuel Waldron and Sarah Vermilye;[26] d. between January and June 16, 1774; m. June 6, 1716, Jannetje Kiersse or Kiersen[27], who was bp. May 25, 1693, with sponsors Theunis and Tryntie Van Dalsen;[28] and d. after 1763, dau. of Jan and Gerritie (Van Dalsen) Kiersen.

Jacob was the elder child and only son of Jan Dyckman's second marriage. Both his father and mother had children by an earlier marriage, so he was born into a large family. He had several older half brothers and half sisters: his mother's three sons and three daughters (all Nagels) and his father's son Gerrit and daughters Magdalena and Grietje Dyckman. He also had one full sister, Rebecca.

As his parents were married at Spuyten Duyvil and always lived there, after their marriage, Jacob was doubtless born there.

In 1716, a year after his father's death, Jacob married Jannetie Kiersen, daughter of Jan.[29] He brought his bride to the Dyckman home, which was shared with his half brother Jan Nagel Jr. and family, his mother and unmarried Dyckmans and Nagels.

Jannetie was a granddaughter of Kier Wolters, the Kiersen pioneer. He had come to America in 1657 from the Dutch country of Drenthe and first settled in the Dutch colony of New Amstel on the Delaware. His reputation as a farmer spread to New York and Governor Stuyvesant called him to take charge of the large Stuyvesant bowerie, or farm. He next moved to Harlem, where he served as Overseer for two terms (1668, 1669) and then to Westchester County across the Harlem River, where he died. Two of his sons, Hendrick and Jan Kiersen, figure in the Dyckman history, Hendrick as one of the lessees of Dyckman-Nagel land at Spuyten Duyvil and Jan as Jannetie's father.

Jan Kiersen (born in Arnhout, Drenthe) and his father-in-law, Jan Gerritse van Dalsen, contracted to clear and cultivate part of the Great Maize Land on Harlem Heights.[30] The terms of the lease were similar to those in the Dyckman-Nagel contract. The lessees were "to use, build and live upon" the land for twelve years, beginning in 1686, and each was to make a token annual payment of one "fat capon" for seven years. For the remaining five, they were to pay 200 guilders apiece yearly in good wheat, rye, peas or barley. Also, "from each parcel the just fourth [was] to be given to God the Lord."

Jannetie may have been born here, though the lease did not run its length because land in the area was laid out and sold to others.

Jan Kiersen next acquired land on the eastern shore of Manhattan Island where the Jumel Mansion now stands. His prosperous farm ultimately extended across the island to the Hudson River. He built his house high on a bluff above the Hudson River about two and a half miles by water south of the Dyckman farm — not too far for Jacob to ride or sail or even to walk during his courting days. Here Jannetie lived until she and Jacob were married in 1716 and she moved to the Dyckman farmhouse up the river.

After Jacob's mother died, he bought from other Dyckman heirs their holdings in the area, and Jan Nagel Jr. bought from his brothers and sisters their interest in Nagel lands.[31] The two half brothers continued to hold their lands in common, however, until May 15, 1729, when they gave each other deeds for their respective "homesteads" of thirty-eight acres. Not until June 9, 1744 did they complete the division of the remaining acreage.

Ties between the two families continued to be

close. Twice Jannetie Dyckman, Jacob's wife, appeared as sponser with Jan Nagel Jr. On October 8, 1751, at the Old Tarrytown Church they witnessed the baptism of Helena*, Jacob and Rebecca (Vermilye) Dyckman's daughter. This Jacob was Gerrit's son and accordingly a nephew of both Jacob and Magdalena. On April 3, 1754, she witnessed Abraham Myer's will. It may be that Jacob, engrossed in his farming, left such friendly services to his capable wife.

Jacob and his son Jacob Jr., with kinsmen and Harlem neighbors, were listed in Captain Gerard Stuyvesant's Company of New York troops in 1738.[32] Jannetie's brothers were too old to carry on the work of the Kiersen farm, it may have passed to her. It was sold January 29, 1763 to James Carroll for £1000 and the deed[33] was signed not by the Kiersen brothers but by Jacob Dyckman, his wife Jannetie, and his five surviving children and their spouses. One paragraph specified that the money be paid to "Jacob Dyckman, Jacob Dyckman Jr., Willie Dyckman, John Vermilye, Abraham Odell, Jonathan Odell (the latter three for their Dyckman wives)." In return the two Kiersen brothers and Elizabeth Haskins or Hastings, relationships if any not stated, were to be cared for by Jacob or his estate as long as they lived.

When James Carroll offered the Kiersen farm for sale, his advertisement in the *Post Boy*, June 13, 1765, mentioned a hundred acres that stretch across Manhattan Island, thirty of them in woods; "Fishing, Oystering and Claming at either end . . . and a good House, a fine Barn, 44 feet long and about 42 wide, good fruit orchard, many Quince trees, 3 good gardens."

Carroll sold the Kiersen homestead of forty acres to Roger Morris who, as has been said, built an impressive mansion overlooking the Harlem River.[34] Morris remained loyal to his King during the Revolutionary War and removed to England at its close. His mansion and lands were confiscated. When he applied to the Commission in London for compensation, his witness, Beverly Robinson, remarked that the older buildings he replaced were good, so it is safe to assume that the Kiersen residence was comfortable and well maintained.

* The name "Magdalena" was often shortened to Lena or Helena. In the 1719 deed to Jacob Dyckman, his sister Magdalena appears as "Helena", and in the Sleepy Hollow Dutch Church records, Magdalena, Gerrit's daughter and Evert Bruyn's wife, sometimes is given as Helena. The child above, baptized in 1751, might have been named for the three Magdalena; Jan Dyckman's first wife (Gerrit's mother); his daughter, Mrs. Jan Nagel Jr.; and his granddaughter, Mrs. Evert Bruyn (Gerrit's daughter who had died a few years earlier). Jan Nagel Jr's granddaughter was called Lena.

Because of Jacob Dyckman's arrangement with the Kiersens, his will dated August 10, 1767, shows a somewhat entailed estate. After his bequest of £400 to his son Jacob Jr., "which he now owes me by Bond dated July 26, 1765," he stipulated:

> All the rest and residue of my Personal Estate I give and bequeath to my dearly beloved wife Jannitie, forever. I give, devise and bequeath to my said wife Jannitie all my real estate for and during her natural life, she maintaining thereout John Kere, Abraham Kere and Elizabeth Haskins [sic] in the same manner that I have done.
>
> Item—After the death of my said wife Jannitie I give, devise and bequeath all my real estate whatsoever and wheresoever unto my son William Dyckman, his heirs and assigns forever, he paying therefore in manner hereinafter directed after the death of said John Kere, Abraham Kere and Elizabeth Haskins (for whose support and maintenance my will is that my said Real Estate should remain as security) £800-0-0 out of which I will and direct that all my just debts be first well and truly paid and satisfied and what remains of the said £800-0-0 after the payment of my said debts, I give and bequeath one equal fourth part thereof to my said son William Dyckman for his own use and behoof forever and the remaining three quarters I will and direct my said son William pay in five years after the death of the longest lived of them the said John Kere, Abraham Kere and Elizabeth Hastings [sic] to my three dauthers:
>
> Charity the wife of John Vermillier
> Rebecca the wife of Abraham Odle
> Margaret the wife of Jonathan Odle
>
> —— share and share alike.[35]

The lawyer who drew this will and its first witness was Judge Richard Morris, brother of Lewis Morris signer of the Declaration of Independence. Judge Morris was a neighbor who lived in Morrisania across the Harlem River. That he was chosen for this task shows the importance attached to the whole complicated matter. The will was proved June 16, 1774, but with the Revolutionary War intervening, papers were not granted to John "Nagle," the first named executor, until December 23, 1785. This John Nagel though called a "friend" in the will was Jacob's nephew, son of Jan and Magdalena (Dyckman) Nagel.

A tradition, source unknown, holds that Jannetie (Kiersen) Dyckman and the other Kiersens remained with the Nagel family during the Revolutionary War. It may be that one of the three named in the will survived until 1793, when a settlement of the Dyckman estate was finally made and the real estate passed into the hands of Jacob's grandson Jacobus.[36]

The exact date of Jacob's death is unknown. A list of those who made payment toward the voorleser's salary, dated January 1774 includes him and his two sons: "Willem Dickman, 0-10-0; Jacob

Dickman, 0-8-0; Jacob Deykman Jr., 0-10-1." His will was probated the following June. Perhaps the tragic accident that caused his son Jacob's death in February hastened his own, or possibly he had died earlier and the family failed to probate his will until after his son's death.[37]

Children (Dyckman), 6:
+ 13. i. Garritie[3] (Charity)
14. ii. Jan[3], bp. Nov. 9, 1718; dy.[38]
+ 15. iii. Jacob Jr.[3], b. abt. 1720
+ 16. iv. William[3], b. Aug. 23, 1725
+ 17. v. Rebecca[3], b. Dec. 10, 1727
+ 18. vi. Margaret[3], b. abt. 1732

9. REBECCA[2] DYCKMAN, dau. of Jan[1] and Rebecca (Waldron) (Nagel) Dyckman, b. in the Spuyten Duyvil district of Harlem, 1695 (?); d. Between July 20 and Dec. 9, 1771;[39] m. May 8, 1716[40] Joseph Hadley Jr., who d. between July 28, 1749 and Nov. 9, 1754,[41] son of Joseph and Mehitable (Tippett) Hadley. In their marriage record, Joseph is described as of Westchester and Rebecca as of Nieu Haerlem.

She was Jan Dyckman's youngest child and Jacob's only full sister. In 1719 she signed the deed conveying to John Nagel Jr. the Nagel share of lands at the north end of Manhattan previously held jointly by Dyckmans and Nagels.[42]

Joseph Hadley Jr. was a farmer. He and Rebecca lived in Westchester County, perhaps on land inherited from his mother's family. In his will he is called yeoman of Yonkers, but at that time this name was applied to the area south of the present Yonkers line. Lands purchased by his sons George and William from the Commissioners of Forfeiture after the Revolution lie partly in Yonkers and partly south of it, so it is a considered guess that Joseph and Rebecca's home was close to the town's present southern boundary.[43]

They lived near enough to the Dyckman and Nagel homes on Manhattan to keep close touch with Rebecca's brother Jacob and the Nagels. Joseph chose Jacob Dyckman "of York Island" his "wife's brother," as executor of his will in 1749, and when Rebecca drew her will (1771) she designated Jacob's son William and William Nagel as executors.[44]

Their two sons living at the time of the Revolution took an active part in the war,[45] particularly the younger, William. He with his Van Cortlandt neighbors entered the struggle even before military action began. At various times he and his son William Jr. were listed in the Upstate militia, suggesting that they, like Dyckmans, were driven from their home by the British occupation of Manhattan and the plundering of the Neutral Ground north of it.

In his will, Joseph Hadley Jr. bequeathed to his wife his Negro man and woman, three cows and £100. The remainder of the estate was to be divided among his children. Those who were not married —George, Jacob, William, Isaac, Johana and Elizabeth—were to receive £40 each more than the others—Joseph, Rebecca and Mehitabel—as they had already received that amount as a marriage portion.

Rebecca by her will left to each of her son Joseph's children "a New English Testament." Other heirs were sons George and William; daughters Elizabeth wife of Thomas Lawrence, Rebecca wife of Nicholas Post, deceased; Mehitabel, wife of Isaac Vermilye; and grandson John Bartell, her daughter Johana's son.

Children (Hadley), order not certain, 9:
i. Joseph[3], m. before July 28, 1749; d. before July 20, 1771
ii. Rebecca[3], m. before July 28, 1749, Nicholas Post, who d. before July 20, 1771
iii. Mehitabel[3], m. before July 28, 1749, Isaac Vermilye, son of Isaac and Josyntie (Oblenis) Vermilye
iv. Jacob[3], d. before July 20, 1771
v. George[3], m. his cousin Phoebe Tippet, dau. of George and Dorcas Tippet
vi. Isaac[3], d. before July 20, 1771
vii. Johana[3], m. (— —) Bartell; d. before July 20, 1771
viii. William[3], b. Jan. 31, 1732; d. before Nov. 22, 1801, "aged 69 yrs. 9 mos. 22 days";[46] m. Elizabeth Warner, who d. Sept. 25, 1825, "88 yrs. 3 mos. 5 d.",[47] dau. of Charles and Jane (Tippet) Warner
ix. Elizabeth[3], b. June 30, 1737; m. Thomas Lawrence

Jan Dyckman's Grandchildren
The Third Generation

By the time Jan Dyckman's grandchildren were ready to establish their own homes, the younger sons of Old Harlem families were finding it increasingly difficult to buy local farm land. Many of them left their home town for Westchester County on the mainland to the north where they could lease or rent good farms in one of the manors that claimed most of that county. Jacob Dyckman, Gerrit's second son, was the first man in the family to leave Harlem and he chose to settle in Philipsborough Manor across Spuyten Duyvil Creek on the mainland. It was his wife's home.

One of the most interesting and surprising developments in freedom-loving New York during this period was the growth of the manor system.[1] Nineteen manorial grants were made to owners of large estates in this area during the first forty years of English rule, establishing a kind of feudal system on American soil. With the grant the estate became a "Manor" and the owner, the "Lord of the Manor."

These colonial lords enjoyed special privileges, some more than others. The more powerful lords administered the laws, presided over manor courts and meted out punishments. Each one also trained and maintained manor militia.

A lord rented or leased his land to his tenants, for life usually, and was paid in money, services or in kind. A scale, said to have been used by the lord of Philipsborough Manor to weigh gold coins, is now in the Museum of the Tarrytowns.

In general the manors were managed with the sharp practices and self-interest of a wealthy 18th-century landlord. A lord of the manor might be guilty of excesses, but it was to his advantage in the long run to treat his tenants fairly.

England had a definite purpose in creating the New York manors, most of which were in Westchester County and on Long Island. She aimed to establish a loyal aristocracy that would support and defend her policies and control a local militia. Also, she hoped these buffer states would prevent New England's "democratic virus" from infecting New Yorkers.

Sooner or later four of these manors – Philipse or Philipsborough, Cortlandt, Fordham and Morrisania – touched the lives of Jan's grandchildren.

Philipse Manor[2] lay just north of Manhattan Island. It extended about twenty-four miles along the Hudson River roughly from Spuyten Duyvil Creek on the south to the Croton River on the north, and from the Hudson on the west five miles to the Bronx River on the east. It covered about 156,000 acres.

Frederick Philipse, a wealthy landowner and merchant received his manorial grant in 1693 and presided over his manor as first lord until 1702. In 1699 he built the Reformed Dutch Church that still stands in North Tarrytown close to the Albany Post Road. It has been called the Manor or Philipsborough Church, the Old Tarrytown Reformed Dutch Church, and after Washington Irving gave the name of Sleepy Hollow to the locale, the Sleepy Hollow Church. Many Dyckmans worshiped within its gray weathered walls, and its early registers contain many Dyckman and allied family names. St.

John's Episcopal Church in Yonkers was built by the second lord at the southern end of the manor.

Along with his manorial grant the first lord of Philipse Manor obtained permission to build a toll bridge to Manhattan Island to be called the King's Bridge. For almost a century the Philipse family collected tolls at this bridge on all overland traffic to and from the mainland. Its tolls and slow service irked the public but nevertheless it continued in operation. The American army burned it when retreating from Manhattan in 1776 but the British rebuilt it and American soldiers again passed over it to enter the city after the British evacuation. It gave the name "Kingsbridge" to the area on both sides of the Creek, current today.

The Philipses were among the more powerful lords and the third lord of the manor, another Frederick, is described as a domineering and arbitrary ruler. Jacob Dyckman Jr., felt his displeasure for daring to help build the Free Bridge to compete with the manor's toll bridge. It has been said that Philipse even "administered capital punishment." However, his report on war losses filed in London claimed that he never forced any tenant to vacate his land, and though he more than doubled the rents when he succeeded to the title it was with the understanding that he would not increase them again during his lifetime.

His administration coincided with the Revolutionary War. At that time every acre of manor land, except the 3,000 acres of his own demesne, was tenanted. His rents amounted to over £2700 (New York currency) annually and he also received tidy sums from interest on tenant loans and "assent" money. Although improvements made on the land belonged to the lord, the Philipses allowed their tenants to sell any improvement to a successor by paying them, for their assent, a third of the sales price on the first sale and a sixth on subsequent sales.

Philipse was a long-time Provincial officeholder and a determined Loyalist. He soon ran into trouble with the new state and with his tenants. Once he arrogantly tried to force them into line but failed. He was the only lord in the four manors here considered who opposed the American cause, and his loyalty to the Crown cost him his manor. He was arrested in 1776 but permitted to return on parole. Within a year he broke his word by going to his town house in British-held New York City. Subsequently his property was sequestered.

The manor became disputed land, a no man's land between the American and British lines. Both sides raided it and neither policed it. It was called Neutral Ground but neither life nor property was safe there. Tory and Patriot bands called *Skinners* and *Cowboys* roamed over it, foraging for supplies or avenging an enemy raid. Marauders out for personal gain searched for and stole any loot they could find.

Living here at the time were Dyckmans and the related families of Odell, Vermilye, Hadley, and Brown. Included were two of Jan Dyckman's granddaughters, Rebecca and Margaret Dyckman (who had married the brothers Abraham and Jonathan Odell), their nephew Jacobus Dyckman, and perhaps the family of Jacob Dyckman, Gerrit's grandson. Jacob himself died in 1765.

Philipse Manor inhabitants petitioned the New York legislature in 1779 for the refusal of the farms they occupied in the sequestered manor at the price of unimproved land since either they or their forebears had made the improvements. At the time most of the area had felt the ravages of war. Buildings were in disrepair and much of the land had lain uncultivated.

In this petition[3] Philipse's tenants rehearsed their war grievances. First on the list was an account of Philipse's efforts to force them to sign a paper protesting "the Congresses and Committees" which Americans had elected to prosecute the war. The petitioners states that ". . . he enjoined us the inhabitants to sign, or we should labor under his displeasure, but disregarding his threats the inhabitants had a meeting, and concluded not to sign the paper, and not long after we were all summoned to meet Mr. Philipse at the White Plains, expecting by his presence to awe his tenants into compliance, but to his mortification found we had virtue enough (a few excepted) to refuse him, being not only then determined to risk all our properties in the glorious cause of Liberty, and are fixed in our resolutions to persevere to the end of the contest."

The petition described other wartime suffering the people had endured—the plunder of their cattle and pigs, household furnishings and wearing apparel, wanton destruction of furniture that could not be carried away, the burning of their houses and barns. It told of friends "carried out of their beds and hurried to the Provost in New York" and noted that "a number of us dare not sleep in our houses but are obliged to seek shelter where we consider ourselves safe." It was signed by 163 Patriots.

The Dyckman's living in this lawless territory experienced almost every grievance on the list as individual sketches in this chapter will detail.

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Cortlandt Manor, just north of Philipse's domain

dates from July 17, 1697. Stephanus Van Cortlandt had received a license earlier (1677) from Governor Andros to buy from the Indians and had invested in large tracts of land in what is now northern Westchester County. The descriptive deed is filed in White Plains. The manor bounds extended ten miles along the Hudson River from the Croton River on the south to the present Westchester-Putnam County line on the north and eastward from the Hudson "a day's walk" (twenty miles) to the Connecticut boundary. Like Philipse Manor it encompassed some free and independent farms. To attract tenants Van Cortlandt built houses and established ferries on the rivers.

He was a native New Yorker and, like the Philipses, a merchant and colonial officeholder. He served as Mayor, Councilor, Judge of the Admiralty Court, Associate Justice and Chief Justice of the provincial Supreme Court. He proved to be a just and able lord of his manor.

Pierre Van Cortlandt, his grandson and third lord of the manor, was presiding over the family estate during the Revolutionary War. When the break between the colonies and the royal government seemed imminent, he had the courage and conviction to rebuff the provincial governor who requested his support for the Crown. His son, Philip, when asked for his allegiance, threw his British commission into the fire. Both were appointed colonels in the American army and Cortlandt Manor became a haven for refugees fleeing from New York City, Harlem, and the Neutral Ground.

Cortlandt Manor, however, had its Loyalists. Prominent among these were Peter Corne, a prosperous sea captain and merchant whose granddaughter later married States Morris Dyckman, and Beverly Robinson, George Washington's friend, who came from Virginia to New York where he married Susannah Philipse and became a rich landowner. He was appointed colonel of the Tory regiment which he raised.

* * * * * * * * *

Two other manors close to Manhattan should be mentioned, **Morrisania** and **Fordham Manor**. Both were situated in what is now the East Bronx across the Harlem River from Harlem Village.

Lewis Morris, the first lord of the **Manor of Morrisania**,[5] received his grant May 8, 1697, when he was only about twenty-six years of age. It was the smallest of the four Manors (1,920 acres) and part of the large holdings he had inherited in New York and New Jersey. The manor name is currently used to designate the district.

Morris was a leading political figure in New York for almost a half century.[6] He went to England in 1702 to help abolish New Jersey's proprietary government and was instrumental in removing Lord Cornbury from his dual governorship over New Jersey and New York. He fearlessly denounced Governor Cosby for a dishonest administration and was a backer of John Peter Zenger and his New York *Weekly Journal* which exposed Cosby's finagling. After serving the Province of New York as Councilor, Assemblyman and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (1715-1733), when Cosby removed him, he became New Jersey Governor (1738-1746).

His uncle by the same name, Colonel Lewis Morris, appeared earlier in this book in a prolonged controversy with Daniel Tourneur over ownership of Stony Island and its salt hay. It will be recalled that Tourneur won.

The third lord of the manor, another Lewis, was also a supporter of the people's cause. He was a prominent opponent of British policies before the Revolutionary War and he promoted the very "Congresses and Committees" that Mr. Philipse deplored. He signed the Declaration of Independence as a New York delegate and in 1776 served in the American army as Brigadier General. Part of his manor was in British hands during the war used as a military base for operations of Oliver DeLancey, an American Loyalist.

This Lewis Morris had a brother Richard, a well known lawyer who became state Senator and Chief Justice of the state Supreme Court. It was Richard Morris whom Jan Dyckman's son Jacob asked to draw up his will that was complicated with the Kiersen arrangement. Later, during the war, when Jacob's son William was forced to leave Harlem he likewise called upon his neighbor across the Harlem to perform the same service for him.

* * * * * * * * *

Fordham Manor,[7] north of Morrisania on the Harlem River, was the earliest manorial grant around New York and covered about six square miles. Fordham University and the district around it perpetuate the name. John Vermilye and his wife Gerritie Dyckman and John Odell whose two sons married Dyckman sisters lived here.

The manor had a checkered history. The grant was made to John Archer, November 13, 1671, and named "Fordham" probably to honor the Reverend Robert Fordham, a Long Island minister and Hempstead's governor. The following day Archer mortgaged it to Cornelis Steenwyck for 7,000 guilders seawant, payable with interest (10%) November 4, 1683. Five years later Steenwyck took another mortgage on the manor for 24,000 guilders sea-

want at 6% payable in six years. Archer became sheriff of New York and at times had a steward handle his manor business.

The relationship of these two families must have been close for Archer's son John Jr., married Steenwyck's daughter Margarieta.

Early in 1684, Archer died. The mortgage was not paid and both his son and Steenwyck filed a petition for appointment as administrator. By right of primogeniture the son was adjudged the heir, but the mortgagor still controlled the manor. No agreement between the two had been reached before both Steenwyck and his daughter died. Before his death Steenwyck and his wife had willed their interest in the manor to the New York Reformed Dutch Church "for the support and maintenance of their ministers."

Three deaths left the widow and young Archer to work out a solution. They finally agreed that he would deed the manor to her and she would deed back to him the manor house, forty acres of upland and a certain amount of meadow land to fulfill her husband's promise to him of a home in the manor. In October, 1686, he obtained a license to marry Sarah Odell, daughter of his neighbors, William and Sarah Odell, and on the 20th, widow Steenwyck married Domine Selyns of the New York Dutch Church. Archer's second wife was a great-aunt of Abraham and Jonathan Odell who married Dyckman sisters.

The Dutch Church soon discovered it would have a monumental and discouraging job on its hands as lord of the Manor of Fordham. The Consistory would be faced with claims and counter-claims on the lands, a long litigation with the Borough of Westchester, and demands from Fordham's powerful neighbor Colonel Lewis Morris for three hundred acres of its best land. The domine and his wife decided to hold the deed and undertook to settle the claims. Eventually Morris' son received for a price the three hundred acres, and Westchester Borough was convinced it had no case. With these and other claims adjusted, they gave their deed to the New York Reformed Dutch Church, January 1, 1695.

For the next half century or more the Dutch Church continued to wrestle with the Manor's problems. Finally in 1753 a committee studied the entire question of ownership and reported to the General Assembly that "The Manor had already been held for 60 years and has proved a burden rather than a benefit." It was voted to sell it. The Consistory agreed and within the next few years the oldest manor of them all would be sold.

At this time Jacob Dyckman Jr., was interested in the manor house forty-acres. John Vermilye, (who had married Grietje[2], Jacob's aunt) and a John Odell (either the father-in-law of the two Dyckman sisters or the husband of Jacob Jr.'s, aunt, Anne Benson) were also prospective purchasers of Fordham land.

To give an idea of the family relationships in this small group, we should note that John Odell of Fordham had two sons and in due time four granddaughters who married Dyckmans, giving him nineteen Odell grandchildren by the two Dyckman wives and twenty Dyckman great-grandchildren by the granddaughters. Furthermore, his wife Hannah Vermilye was an aunt of John Vermilye who had married Grietje[2] Dyckman and, in addition, all the Vermilyes and these Odell and Dyckman children were related anyway through Hannah's mother, Aeltie Waldron, sister of Jan Dyckman's second wife, Rebecca.[8]

The reader is not expected to work out these involved relationships and may not be particularly interested in them but at least he will understand why John Odell's line back to the Odell pioneer is given below with generation numbers.

* * * * * * * * *

William[1] Odell, the pioneer, was in Concord, Massachusetts Bay Colony, as early as 1639. He may have come to New England with the Reverend Peter Bulkley, who was rector of Odell parish, Bedfordshire, England, in 1620. By 1644, William was in Fairfield, Connecticut, where he died between June 6 and 12, 1676 (date of will and probate). Two sons, William and John, and a daughter Rebecca Morehouse are mentioned among others in his will but no wife. His estate was valued at £447.

William[2] Odell Jr., his oldest son, was born in England about 1634 and died in 1700. At one time he owned 400 acres of land in Fairfield. Later he moved to Westchester County, New York, where he was a planter, or founder, of Hasting, later Rye. He married a daughter of Richard Vowles of Rye, perhaps Sarah. He and his wife Sarah are mentioned as John Archer Jr.'s, neighbors in Fordham Manor, October, 1686, when Archer married their daughter Sarah.

John[3] Odell, born in Fairfield, 1658, was of Fordham Manor in 1683 when he signed a paper as witness. He married Johanna Turner. In 1707 he sold part of the Rye land which had formerly belonged to his father.

John[4] Odell Jr., married Hannah Vermilye, daughter of Johannes and Aeltie (Waldron) Ver-

milye, October 29, 1712. They lived in Fordham Manor, where he died in 1758. Their sons Abraham and Jonathan married, respectively, Rebecca and Margaret Dyckman.

10. JAN[3] (OR JOHN) DYKMAN, son of Gerrit[2] and (—) Dyckman; d. before Oct 8, 1770[9]; m. abt. 1728 Maria Myer, who was a dau. of Abraham and Engeltie (Bussing) Myer.

Through her mother, Maria Myer was a granddaughter of Arent Bussing, a close friend of Jan Dyckman the pioneer, and through her father a cousin of Catalina Benson, who married Jacob Dyckman Jr. She named two daughters after Arent Bussing's two wives, Susannah Delameter and Eve Lubberts.

Maria Myer's father, Abraham Myer, bequeathed his personal estate to his five children and specified in his will that it was to be divided within six weeks. He named Peter Waldron and his son-in-law "John Dikeman", executors. Witnesses were Jannettie Dyckman (Jacob Dyckman's wife), Jan Nagel, farmer, and Samuel Moore Jr.[10]

Jan Dykman dropped the "c" from his surname.[11] He lived on Washington Heights near present 152nd Street in the Stone House which was probably built by his father. He was Constable of Harlem, 1734-35. His fellow townsmen respected his judgment, for on May 10, 1744, he was chosen with Jacob Myer and Benjamin Benson to sell "certain remnants of the common lands" in Harlem. With other leading Harlem men he endorsed the choice of Benjamin Benson and Johannis Sickels in 1760 to maintain and defend the Harlem patent. New York City had gradually been expanding toward the Harlem line and Harlemites feared the loss of their common land to their more powerful neighbor.

The poll list for the Assembly election in February, 1761, includes the names of John and Jacob Dykman and William, John, and Jacob Dyckman Jr. One of the Johns was surely Gerrit's son, who took an active interest in politics. The other was probably a Joris Dyckman descendant. William and Jacob Jr., are easily identified as Jacob Sr.,'s sons and the Jacob "Dykman" was probably Jacob Sr., though he did not spell his surname that way. Almost 1450 names were listed on this register. John Cruger was the successful candidate.[12]

Jan Dykman was also active in the Harlem Dutch Church. He served as Elder in 1753 and perhaps earlier. The church records lost during the Revolution, no doubt contained the baptismal dates for his children.

In 1767 he sold his farm and within three years he must have died as his two sons-in-law, John Myer and Samson Benson, were appointed administrators of his estate October 8, 1770. In his administration record he is described as "late of the Out Ward."[13] The Out Ward (also spelled Outward) was one of the six wards that made up the City of New York, of which Harlem was a quasi-autonomous village.[14]

Children (Dykman), possibly two others, order uncertain, 3:

+ 19. i. Eve[4]
+ 20. ii. Rebecca[4]
+ 21. iii. Susannah[4] (perhaps)

11. JACOB[3] DYCKMAN, son of Gerrit[2] and (—) Dyckman, d. abt. 1765; m. abt. 1736, Rebecca Vermilye, who was living in 1760, dau. of Isaac and Josyntie (Oblinus) Vermilye of Yonkers. She was mentioned in her father's will,[15] but predeceased him.

Did Jacob's wife Rebecca die between 1760 and 1762 and did he marry (2) Deliverance Conklin of Philipborough? Her father, also named Deliverance Conklin, died in 1762 and his will[16] (dated June 18, 1762, and probated Dec. 20, 1762) mentions daughter Deliverance, wife of Jacob Dyckman.

This Jacob was the first male Dyckman to make his home north of Manhattan Island.[17] He may have left Harlem for Philipsborough about 1741 as he was Constable in Harlem in 1739-40. His sister Magdalena (who married her cousin Evert Bruyn) also lived in the manor, and was a sponsor of Jacob's first child Josyntje. His second child, and first son, was baptized on June 6, 1741 in the Old Tarrytown Church, and named according to custom, after his paternal grandfather. The date, June 6, 1741, seems to indicate that his parents had moved to Philipsborough by that time.

In 1744, Jacob recorded the earmark for his cattle in the Philipsborough Town Book. That same year he was Overseer for the King's Road "from the Upper Mills to Thomas Storm's Laan." In 1748 he reported a stray. He was chosen Town Clerk in 1750, good evidence that his education was above average, and he held that office until 1763.[18] A decided improvement is noticeable in the Town Book after he took the post.

His wife's father, Isaac Vermilye, named him an executor of his will in 1748, and he witnessed the wills of two others, Wolfert Ecker, March 25, 1753, and Abraham Martling in 1760.[19]

Jacob and his wife Rebecca appeared three times as sponsors at baptisms in the Old Tarrytown Church:[20] on October 26, 1754, for Rebecca, child of Barent "Dunther" (Dutcher?); on May 3, 1757,

for Evert, Johannis Martling's son; and on September 6, 1758, for Philip, Petrus Vermilye's child.

All eleven of Jacob and Rebecca's children were promptly baptized, so it is easy to enumerate them, but except for two sons, it has been almost impossible to find anything about their later lives. Perhaps some died young.

Children (Dyckman), all but first bp. in the Old Tarrytown Church, 11:

22. i. Josyntje[4], bp. RDC,[21] New York City Oct. 26, 1737

+23. ii. Gerrit[4], bp. June 6, 1741. Founder of the Canadian branch of the family (see p. 169).

24. iii. Isaac[4], bp. April 30, 1743; d. after March 31, 1760. All that we know of Isaac's short life is that he enlisted March 31, 1760, from "Phillipse Burrah," and was a member of Captain Bayeux's Company. He was a Tailor or so his trade is given on his enlistment record. A brief note adds that his heirs received the pay due him at time of death.[22] He is Jan's only descendant who is known to have lost his life in the service of the English king.

25. iv. Rebecke[4], bp. April 20, 1745. Perhaps the "Rebecke Dickman" who sponsored Ragel Marteling, dau. of Daniel and Mareitie Marteling, April 28, 1765.

26. v. Jacob[4], b. July 1, 1747. He may have been the Jacob referred to in the diary of William Smith, a New York Tory, although convincing evidence is needed to prove it:

> Nov. 9, 1777—Jacob Dyckman Friday, from Fishkill says several persons there from New York give the same account [of the British attacks on forts Clinton and Montgomery] and that Parsons' Brigade is now at Terry Town. Dyckman's Mother lives opposite Haverstraw and abode there when the British Troops came up the river. His brother was with them a clerk to Col. Sheriff who said there were 3000 in all at Fort Montgomery . . .[23]

We know that Colonel Sheriff's clerk was unquestionably the Loyalist States Morris Dyckman, whose mother was living near Kings Ferry, but he had no brother Jacob. He did have a second cousin by the name (Gerrit's son) whose brother Gerrit was also a Loyalist. However, we have no proof of the Fishkill Jacob's identity.

27. vi. Marytje[4], b. June 19, 1749; dy.

28. vii. Magdalena (Helena)[4], b. Aug. 19, 1751

+29. viii. Jan[4], b. Jan. 20, 1753

30. ix. Maria[4], b. Sept. 2, 1755. Probably the Marytie Dyckman who sponsored her brother Jan's son Jacob, June 1, 1775

31. x. Aeltie[4], b. Nov. 9, 1757

32. xi. Petrus[4], b. July 22, 1760

12. MAGDALENA[3] DYCKMAN, dau. of Gerrit[2] and (—) Dyckman, d. before April 13, 1745, when her husband m. (2) Annatie Corsen Old Tarrytown[24] Ch. rec; m. Evert Bruyn (Brown), who was b. abt. 1710 and was living in 1771, son of Evert and Mary (De Veaux) Bruyn and a grandson of Frederick and Hester (Tourneur) Bruyn.

The only original source records found for Magdalena are in the Old Tarrytown Church registers.[25] She and Evert Bruyn became members there June 13, 1742, and their son Evert (Evardt) was baptized there August 10, 1742.

Local nineteenth-century historians considered Magdalena to be a daughter of Gerrit's half-brother Jacob Dyckman, but possibly the mistake was made when Jacob was better known than Gerrit and subsequent writers followed him. We consider the evidence good for placing her in Gerrit's family. Though no birth record for any of Gerrit's children has been found, no one has ever doubted that Jacob (No. 11) was his son. At the baptism of this Jacob's son Gerrit, the sponsors were Evert and "Helena" (Magdalena) Bruyn. Since it was customary to have close relatives as sponsors, especially when the name given was that of the child's grandparent, probability is exceedingly strong that Magdalena was (No. 11) Jacob's sister. Add to this the facts that neither Magdalena nor her son is mentioned in any document concerned with Jacob or his family and that her name is that of Gerrit's mother, then the probability becomes almost a certainty.

Incidentally, as Gerrit's daughter she would be a second cousin to Evert Bruyn: she was a granddaughter of Magdalena Tourneur and he, a grandson of Hester (or Esther) Tourneur. Marrying a cousin was almost a habit in the Dyckman family.

Child (Bruyn), 1:

i. Evardt[4], (Evert) bp. Old Tarrytown[26] Ch., Aug. 10, 1742

13. GERRITIE (CALLED CHARITY)[3] DYCKMAN, eldest dau. of Jacob[2] and Jannetie (Kiersen) Dyckman, m. abt. 1734, John Vermilye of Yonkers, who was b. April 7, 1714 eldest son of Isaac and Josyntie (Oblinus) Vermilye and was living Feb. 27, 1774. John was a brother of Rebecca Vermilye who married Gerritie's cousin Jacob Dyckman.

No records of Gerritie's birth, marriage, or death have been found, but she signed the deed of sale[27] for the Kiersen farm in 1763 with her husband and she is named in her father's will[28] in 1767. Her parents were married June 6, 1716, and her brother Jan was baptized November 9, 1718. Was she born between these dates and did she marry fairly young, about 1734–35? Her husband was her second cousin, grandson of Aeltie (Waldron) Ver-

milye, sister of Gerritie's grandmother, Rebecca (Waldron) Dyckman.

John (or Johannes) and Gerritie Vermilye witnessed the baptism of Maritie, child of Jacobus and Maritie Teller (John's sister) April 30, 1743. They also sponsored their granddaughter Gerritie at her baptism February 27, 1774, the last date found for either of them.[29]

John Vermilye is called "of Kingsbridge (Yonkers)" by James Riker,[30] but whether this description applied to him all his married life or only after he inherited his father's Yonkers farm is not clear. Isaac, his eldest son, was "of Fordham Manor" in 1756 according to his marriage license; was he then living with his parents? His second son, Jacob, died in the Borough Town of Westchester in Fordham.

It is difficult to trace a John Vermilye of this period for three of the name were then contemporaries in and around Fordham and Yonkers; John Sr., a rich Yonkers landowner, born in 1688 his son John Jr., according to Riker called "Honnes," whose name appears in Fordham Manor history and who moved to Dutchess County before the Revolutionary War; and his nephew, John, Isaac's son, who married Gerritie Dyckman. John Jr., and probably John Sr., owned property in Fordham after the Dutch Church disposed of manor land. Our John, Isaac's son also may have been a landowner there but no information yet found identifies him as one of the Johns named in the manor history.[31] He may well have been the John of the neighboring Borough Town of Westchester mentioned in a 1764 deed which concerned other members of the family as well as Jacob Dyckman Jr.

Jacob Dyckman Jr., purchased a forty-acre manor-house grant in Fordham from John Archer, May 7, 1756, for £370. The deed[32] was not filed until May 1, 1767. On April 24, 1760, he sold it for the same sum to Isaac Vermillie Tortius (Tertius) "late of Croaten, farmer." Jacob Dyckman and Evert Bussing were witnesses. This deed[33] was filed April 2, 1767.

The three elder Isaac Vermilyes at this time were Isaac[3] Sr., his son Isaac[4] Jr., and Isaac[5], to give them their generation numbers, grandfather, uncle and Isaac Tertius[5]; the youngest of the group, can be identified as John and Gerritie's oldest child, for when he sold the Archer tract on May 1, 1764, it was as Isaac Vermillie, "Minor" with wife Susannah. Their son, Isaac, married Susannah Myer. The deed[34] was filed April 2, 1767.

The purchaser this time was "John Vermillie of the Borough Town of Westchester, Innholder." Was Gerritie's husband Innholder John? Proof of identity is lacking, but we know that later John's son Jacob and family were living in the Town of Westchester.

These deeds are interesting as transactions within the family, but were they valid? On March 25, 1761, about a year after the innholder's purchase and three years before his sale of the land, the Archer farm of forty acres, woodlot excepted, was sold at auction by John Archer to John "Vermille" for £8 per acre. This John would appear to be John Jr., the "Honnes" associated with Jacob Dyckman and the Free Bridge. He bought other lots in the vicinity and was active in the Fordham Dutch Church.[35]

The clue to the late recording of the first three deeds above (1767) may be found in the death of our John's father Isaac. His will,[36] dated March 1, 1748, was probated March 5, 1767. By it our John received £5, his father's house, buildings, homestead, and one-half the salt meadow, for which he was to pay the estate £300; his brother Isaac Jr., was left the other half of the salt meadow and forty-three acres of woodland in Yonkers not part of the homestead, for which he was to pay £100; the remainder of the estate was to be divided among sons John, Isaac, Petrus and Tunis Coursen (a stepson called son-in-law in the will) and daughters Altie Teller, Maritie Teller, Santie or Sarah Valentine, Rebecca Dyckman, and Hannah Odell (wife of John Odell of Fordham and mother of Abraham and Jonathan Odell who married Dyckman sisters). Jacob Dyckman, son-in-law, and son Petrus were named executors.

At least after John inherited the Yonkers homestead, if not before, he and Gerritie lived there.

Children (Vermilye),[37] 7:

i. Isaac[4], b. abt. 1735; d. 1800 when of Yonkers[38] m.[39] April 2, 1756, when of Fordham Manor, Susannah Myer, prob. dau. of Jacob Myer. In 1760 when he bought the Archer farm from Jacob Dyckman Jr., he was described as "late of Croaten, farmer."

His son Isaac[5], b. July 14, 1769, and d. Dec. 11, 1855 m.[40] Jane (Odell) Honeywell, dau. of Jonathan and Margaret (Dyckman) Odell and wid. of John Honeywell.

ii. Jacob[4], b. abt. 1740; d. Jan. 31, 1814, aged 74 yrs.;[41] m. (1) April 10, 1766, Susannah Dyckman (No. 21), q.v.; m. (2) June 15, 1773, when of Westchester Co., Mary Dyckman (No. 43), q.v.

Jacob Vermilye lived in Fordham Manor, Philipsborough Manor, where he first rented and later bought a manor farm, and perhaps in 1779, he was in Cortlandt Manor on the tax list, Middle Ward.[42] When he signed the Oath of Allegiance, October 31, 1781, he was of Philipsborough. By 1800 he had returned to Fordham to live in the Borough Town of

Westchester. A deed of sale disposing of twenty-seven acres, to James Bathgate for $1227.32 documents his residence[43] there and names members of his family: John Vermilye of Yonkers and wife Rebecca; Gerardus Vermilye of the Town of Westchester, farmer; Jane Vermilye of same place, spinster; Jacob Cregier of same place [for Jacob's daughter Susan], farmer; Isaac Vermilye of same place, farmer; Maria Vermilye, widow of Jacob, formerly of same place, farmer, deceased.

Jacob had two children by his first wife (John and Gerardus) and seven by his second (William, Susan, Isaac, James, Michael, Jane, and Rebecca). For further data on them, see sketches of his two Dyckman wives.

iii. Jane[4], m.[44] April 13, 1767, Edward Pryor

iv. Rebecca[4], m.[45] Oct. 15, 1765, William Maharry of New York

v. William[4], b. 1748; d. March 8, 1822, aged 73 yrs. 11 mos.[46] m. (1) April 10, 1773 Mary Brower;[47] m. (2) Mary Taylor, who d. April 14, 1835, aged 81 yrs.[48]

William Vermilye was a builder by trade. He built Boscobel, his cousin States M. Dyckman's mansion on the Hudson. No formal plans have been found, so evidently the two worked out the design together. From 1812 until his death he was a surveyor for the Eagle Insurance Co.[49]

vi. Aeltie (Aletta)[4], when of the Manor of Fordham, m. Nov. 2, 1777, her cousin James Teller of Cortlandt Manor,[50] son of Jacobus and Maritie (Vermilye) Teller. They named a son Abraham Dyckman Teller after her cousin Abraham Dyckman, the Westchester Guide who was killed during The Revolution.

vii. Cynthia (Josyntie)[4]

15. JACOB[3]DYCKMAN JR. son of Jacob[2] and Jannetie (Kiersen) Dyckman, b. abt. 1720;[51] d. on or abt. Feb. 17, 1774;[52] m. abt. 1742, Catalina Benson, who was b. May 5, 1725 and d. Nov. 2, 1800[53] dau. of Samson and Maria (Meyer) Benson.

The earliest mention found for Jacob Dyckman Jr., is in a 1738 roll of New York Militia, Captain Gerard Stuyvesant's Company to which his father also belonged.[54] Two years later, July 26, 1740, he was registered a Freeman[55] of New York and described as yeoman. He was probably the Jacob Dyckman chosen Constable of Harlem in 1741-42, about the time of his marriage to Catalina Benson.

Like Jacob, Catalina came from pioneer stock. Her great-grandfather Dirck Bensingh, a Swede or a Dane, arrived in New York from Groningen, Holland, via Amsterdam before 1649 and settled in Fort Orange, now Albany.[56] His wife was Catalina Berck, daughter of Samson. These two Christian names continued to be used in the Benson and allied families for several generations.

Dirck's son Johannes Benson is recorded a lieutenant and member of a Schenectady committee of safety when Indian raids were feared in this frontier settlement around 1690. The committee advised that the people should "retreat to Johannes Bensing's upon occasion," which instructions suggest that Johannes kept an inn. Nevertheless the Schenectady massacre, carried out at midnight, February 8, 1690, found the inhabitants in bed and unprepared. Sixty of them were killed and about half as many were carried off, captives.[57] Johannes' brother-in-law and nephew were among the victims. Apparently Johannes continued to be active in the military for he is referred to as "Captain" after the massacre.

The uncertainties of frontier life during the next few years decided the Bensons to move down state, Dirk and Samson to New York City and Johannes, their brother, to Harlem. Johannes settled here in 1696 on land purchased from Pieter Oblienis. Five years later he sold this land to his eldest son Samson and bought an improved farm in New York. Evidently he preferred Harlem, however, for in 1706 he returned, bought the Bogert farm, and lived there the rest of his life. He gradually increased his holdings and by 1715 owned 182 acres.

Samson Benson, born in Albany, was Catalina's father. He married Maria Myer, or Meyer, a Harlem girl and a daughter of Jan Dyckman's friend, Adolph Myer. The young couple lived on the farm Samson had bought from his father until his father's death. Then he bought out his widowed mother and the other heirs to become the owner of the sizable paternal estate at Benson's Point as well as the lots his father had drawn in the Four Divisions of common land. Besides being a large property owner he was also a very successful farmer.

He died while building a mill in 1740, when Catalina, his youngest child, was only about fifteen years of age. His widow, three sons, and six daughters survived him.[58] Among them were five who come into the Dyckman story; Adolph, Catherine, who married Captain Luke Shourd and on his death, Captain Daniel McGown, Helena, wife of Peter Bussing, Anne, wife of John Odell, and Catalina, who married Jacob Dyckman Jr.

Jacob and his bride first lived near his father in Spuyten Duyvil. He may have helped out on the farm for a time, but throughout his active years he seemed more interested in commercial pursuits than in farming and soon showed this preference.[59]

In 1748 he and his wife's brother Adolph Benson purchased from George Dyckman (a Joris Dyckman descendant) twenty acres on the Kings Highway or Post Road at the rear of the old Benson farm. The two men divided the land and Dyckman

built a stone tavern near the Seven Mile Post on the rugged terrain that was his portion.[60] He chose the location wisely for it was on the highway that led to Harlem, Westchester towns and manors, and New England. It was also midway between the city and the north end of Manhattan Island. The site today is in Central Park a little west of Fifth Avenue at 105th Street. Now, as then, a road winds over the rocky hill.

Like other colonial inns, the Black Horse, as it was named, was a gathering place where all and sundry discussed political and social events, hearsay and gossip. His customers were farmers, tradesmen and gentry, as well as racing devotees from Benson's racetrack down the hill on the flats (beyond present 110th Street). Apparently the conversation, personal contacts, and tempo of tavern life appealed to Jacob for he was a tavernkeeper most of his days.

He was little more than settled in his tavern when an old dispute over the Harlem–New York City boundary line was reopened. The southern line of the Harlem patent near his tavern had never been definitely surveyed and marked. Agitation for a survey had begun as early as 1686 but little had been accomplished. Apparently Dyckman's purchase and use of the land close to the city's common lands aroused questions in the minds of the Common Council, for on January 27, 1748–49, an alleged encroachment "by Adolph Benson and others" was ordered investigated and surveyed.[61] Two months later, on March 28, Jacob Dyckman Jr., Jacob Meyer and William Waldron were appointed by Harlem authorities to settle the south line of the town's patent. Almost two years passed before the Common Council appointed a committee to run a line between city land and Jacob Dyckman's. It reported July 8, 1752, that it was convinced that "there is Vacant Lands Between the Bloomendall patent" and the Harlem line and that "Adolph Benson and Jacob Dyckman are desirous to Become Tenants for what Lands they Euer had belonging to the Corporation of this City and desire that they may have the same Leased to them . . ." This did not end the controversy, however, which continued between Harlem and the city for a century or more.

Whatever Jacob Dyckman's difficulties were with the Common Council, his tavern was popular. The Provincial Assembly met there from October 23 to November 11, 1752 during a smallpox epidemic in the city. In the records his bill for lodging was lumped together with the cost of the General Assembly's firewood and sundry repairs on the City Hall's Assembly chamber, all of which totaled £24 10s.[62]

Jacob continued doing business on the King's Highway until 1756, when he became interested in a new location and enterprise and offered his house and land for sale. His advertisement in the *New-York Mercury* of March 8, 1756, gives a general description of the property:

> To be SOLD
>
> The dwelling house wherein Jacob Dyckman now lives, at the sign of the Black-Horse, in Harlem; there is three rooms on a floor, with a fireplace in each, a good cellar, a milk house, is very pleasantly situated for a gentleman's seat. There is nine acres of land, and a young bearing orchard, of 120 grafted apple trees, pears, &c. Whoever inclines to purchase the same, may apply to Jacob Dyckman living on the premises, who will give a good title, and agree for the same on reasonable terms.

It is not clear whether the "dwelling house" mentioned above was separate from the tavern or identical with it.

Jacob did not have to wait long for a purchaser. Captain Daniel McGown, husband of his wife's sister Catharine, bought "all that certain House, Kitchen, tract of land, and premises," about nine acres on the east side of the highway, March 16, 1756. The description comes from a mortgage, dated May 3, 1757, from Daniel McGown to Benjamin Benson, which also gives the bounds.[63]

Cadwallader Colden, a member of the Governor's Council, was interested in the property for his own use as a country seat, and asked his son Alexander to investigate the matter. Alexander replied on September[64] 1, 1757, that "The House at the Black Horse would by no means I think do you for it would be too Publick." He added that he would look in Flushing, and eventually his father built there.

The McGowns kept the property and Catharine with her son Andrew opened a public house on it probably after her husband's death. It flourished from about 1758 through the Revolutionary War and became widely known as McGown's. The pass nearby between two stone ledges also took her name. Under her proprietorship it became a favorite resort for gentlemen who came from the city for fox-hunting with hounds.

The new enterprise that interested Dyckman in 1756 was Benjamin Palmer's proposed free bridge across the Harlem River, which would, they hoped, supersede Philipse's King's Bridge with its tolls. Those using the toll bridge, particularly farmers bringing livestock and produce into the city, had long been annoyed by both tolls and the frequent

delays involved in their collection. Palmer claimed[65] that no matter how urgent the business or disagreeable the weather—rain, snow, storms, or freezing cold—the public was "obliged to wait, knocking and calling at the Gate until one of the Servants [living at a distance] pleased to come and open it."

The idea of a free bridge was popular with all except Frederick Philipse, Lord of the Manor and owner of the toll bridge. Palmer planned to raise money by public subscription and intended to build it near the toll bridge where the river was comparatively narrow, but he soon learned that Philipse had acquired exclusive rights to that section through an act of the Assembly. He was thus forced to choose another site over a much wider part of the stream which was more costly to span. At this point he enlisted the support of Jacob Dyckman and Honnes Vermilye (John Vermilye Jr.). In his own words, he "tuck in Dightman (sic) and Vermillier in pardnership Becase they had Land on Each Side of the Rever where the Bridge . . . Should be landed. . . ."[66]

The Harlem approach to the new bridge—later called the Free Bridge, Farmer's Bridge or Dyckman Bridge—was by a side road that branched off Kingsbridge Road, the main thoroughfare north. Jacob Jr. had obtained from his father and his Nagel cousins about thirty acres at the junction of the two,[67] and here he built his new tavern.

He also secured land on the Fordham side of the river before he sold the "Black Horse." He entered into a contract with the New York Dutch Church,[68] then lord of Fordham Manor, to buy two hundred acres through a lease and mortgage arrangement, but on March 19, 1765 he changed his mind and on May 7 he bought, for £370 the manor-house grant from John Archer which was privately owned.[69] The deed specified that the grantor "delivered full and peaceable possession . . . to the within named Jacob Dyckman by the latch of the door, of the ways, and by turf and twig." It was the former homestead of the lord of the manor and included "stables, barns, kitchens and edifices—." Jacob held it only a few years before selling it to Isaac Vermilye.

The Free Bridge was completed toward the end of 1758 and the opening was celebrated[70] on January 2, 1759 a very cold day. A whole ox donated by a drover "for Joy that he might pass and repass" between the city and the country without being stopped by gate, bar and tolls" was roasted in the field to welcome the "many hundreds" of friends.

Jacob's inn must have played a profitable part in the festivities. Indeed, for many years it was popular. One old ledger still in existence, kept by Philip Van Cortlandt, carries Dyckman's account:[71] New York, 1763. Jacob Dyckman of Kingsbridge—Debt.

THE BLACK HORSE TAVERN

Most references found for Jacob Dyckman Jr.'s first tavern state or suggest 1. that he built it on his "nine" acres on the east side of the highway and 2. sold it to his sister-in-law Catherine, a widow of Daniel McGown. The second assumption has been proved incorrect and the first may be.

The *Iconography* of Manhattan Island points out that Jacob's nine acres were sold March 16, 1756, to Daniel McGown, not to Catherine and quotes a mortgage date May 3, 1757 (McGown to Benson) to prove the sale. No deed has been found but the mortgage gives the bounds. At the northern end of this tract near McGown's Pass, Daniel McGown's widow Catherine owned and with her son Andrew ran the public house known as McGown's.

Was McGown's the successor to Jacob's Black Horse Tavern? James Riker seems cautious in his statements. His notes report an interview with Samson B. McGown, Mrs. McGown's grandson, who placed the Black Horse Tavern "40 rods south of the McGown house"—and it is so placed on the map—but he did not say it was Jacob's. He described it "as a long Dutch house much like his [S.B. McGown's] old stone house but it had two stories in front. It had a door in the middle. Roof sloped off to near the ground." These notes and Jacob's advertisement both describe a two story house, and both Riker and McGown place the Black Horse Tavern some distance to the south of McGown's inn.

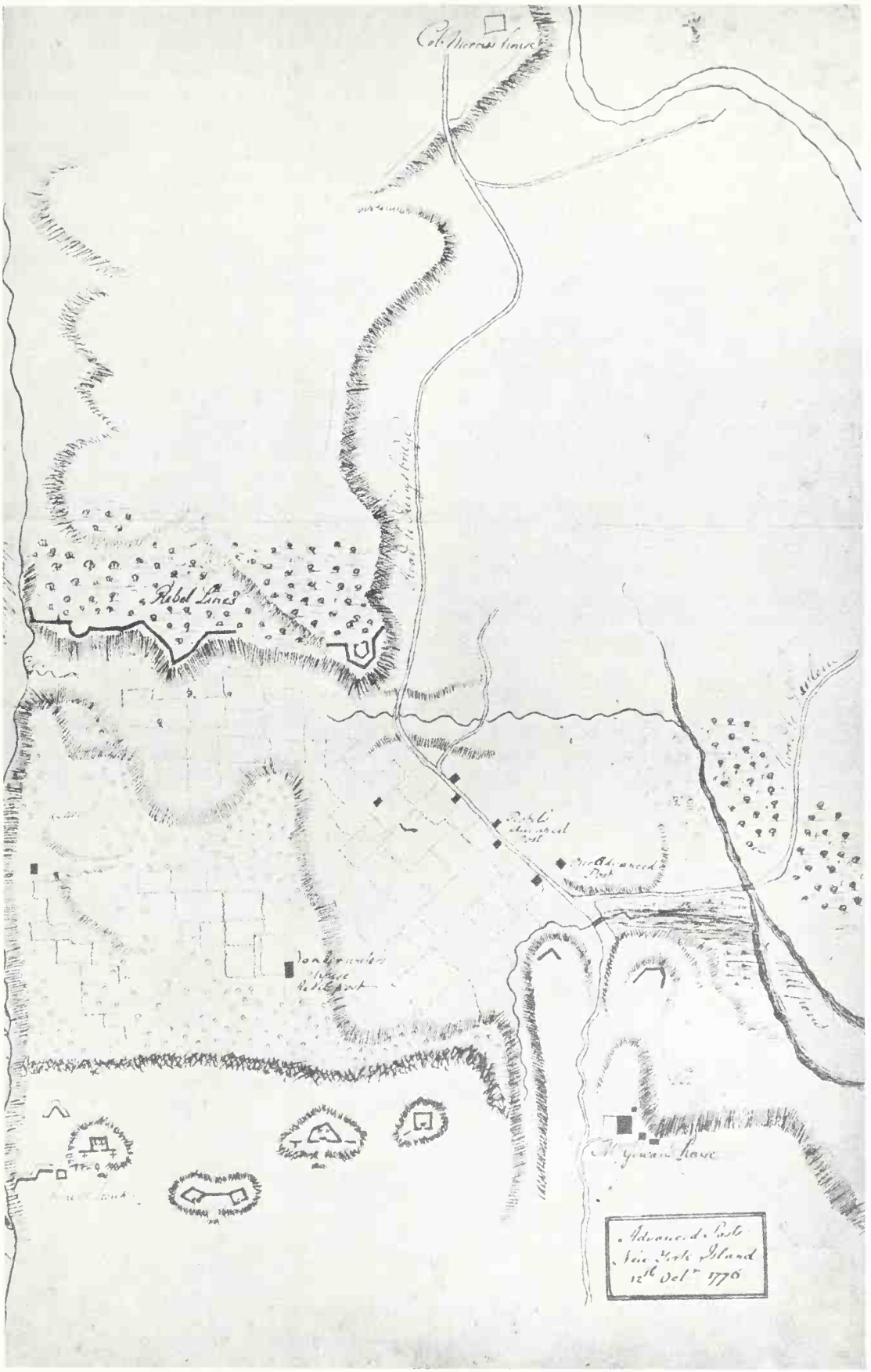
Was Jacob's tavern renamed by Mrs. McGown and was the Black Horse Tavern on the east side of the highway built later? Both McGown's and the Black Horse were in operation during the Revolutionary War. Or did Jacob have a dwelling house for his family, which was sold with the nine acres to Daniel McGown, and in addition a tavern across the road from it to the south? Note that the advertisement and Alexander Colden's letter specify the "dwelling house" or the "house" at the sign of the Black Horse.

As far as available land was concerned, Jacob might have built on the west side of the road. The twenty acres which George Dyckman (Joris family) sold to him and Adolph Benson extended along both sides of the highway, with a bit more than half on the west side. It consisted of Lot 23 on the west side, drawn by George Dyckman's brother-in-law Abram Montanye in the 1691 Division of Harlem land, and Lot 7, First Division, drawn by Samuel Waldron who exchanged it with Montanye for other land. This Lot 7 was made up of two parcels, one of about nine acres on the east side of the road, identical with the McGown purchase, and a narrow strip, about 2½ acres, on the west side contiguous to the entire width of Lot 23[68] mentioned before.

Samson B. McGown also reported that his Grandmother was so angry about being cheated in the amount of land she was supposed to have that she cursed George Dyckman. She also explained that the Dyckman she cursed was NOT the Kingsbridge Dyckman family. The land exchange had taken place sometime earlier. Since Jacob was Mrs McGown's brother-in-law that doesn't seem odd, and the Benson with the mortgage was Catherine's solicitous brother so all begins to take shape as a normal Harlem proceedure—including Mrs. Hartman's concern for the divisions of the land.

The map found since Mrs. Hartman's death may help us. It shows the inn and out buildings where the British gained the pass, October 12, 1776. All buildings in the area are shown in painstaking detail. There is no other tavern to be seen(?).

However, a widow's curse was a severe injury in the 18th century, and we are left with some concern for poor George Dyckman.



This map does not show a "Black Horse" Tavern, although other buildings such as Jones's house, the British installations and Colonel Morris's house are all very clear. It is thought that the "Black Horse" could have stood on Mrs. McGowan's property across the road. There is no Inn there either. Since the map was drawn "on the spot" by Frederick MacKenzie, that officer would surely have included whatever buildings were actually there in 1776.

Feb. 5	to 13 Loves of Sugar 113 wt @ 15d £7.1.3 to
	2 lmps 73 wt @ 13
15th	1 pysd Moderira Wine
July 6	to 12 loaves of Sugar 105 wt @ 11d
Nov. 1	to pipe Madeira Wine £65—7½ Galls Want-
	ing @ 10/10 £4.1.3
	to cash paid for cartg 2 pipes of wine
5	to 1 pipe Madeira Wine 55—5 gals wanting @
	9/2 £2.5.10
	to cash paid for carting 2 pipes of wine
17	to 10 Loves of sugar . . . 103 wt @ 14

However, the Free Bridge proved to be an expensive undertaking for its sponsors. Palmer claimed that it cost £830 to build it and that private subscriptions amounted to only £330. With Dyckman and Vermilye he petitioned the government many times for payment or for permission to raise the balance by lottery (a common method used to finance public works in colonial days), tolls, or other means; but at first Frederick Philipse, an Assembly member, successfully defeated or blocked petitions and although the matter dragged on for years no one was ever reinbursed.

On the other hand, the bridge brought customers to Jacob's door and contacts with travelers, high and low. In addition to the inn, he ran a commission business, selling young orchard trees and livestock for his father and other farmers and probably some that he himself raised, for he farmed his land.[72] It may have been through his inn that he met Sir William Johnson of the Mohawk Valley and perhaps through his commission business that he began corresponding with him.

Sir William had settled in the Mohawk Valley around 1737 when it was frontier country.[73] He became an understanding friend of the Indians, especially of the Mohawks, studied their way of life, was genuinely concerned with their welfare, and made sure they were treated fairly in any dispute with colonists. In return they were loyal to him and the British government, which in 1755 appointed him "Sole Agent and Superintendent of Indian Affairs north of the Ohio."

In line of duty he fought in the French and Indian wars. For his victory over the French in 1754 the Crown rewarded him with a baronetcy. He negotiated major treaties, notably the Pontiac settlement (1765–66) and the territorial treaty at Fort Stanwix (1768), which opened up large tracts of land for settlement on the frontiers of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

In peacetime his life was no less strenuous, for he traveled hundreds of miles, mostly on horseback, to arbitrate disputes among the tribes and settle complaints between colonists and Indians. He attended "innumerable councils, keeping voluminous minutes of transactions, and carried on a vast correspondence with all kinds of persons." To foster better relations between the white man and the Indian he wrote and lectured on Indian culture. Once, at least, he discussed the subject in Fordham

Jacob was gratified by the honors accorded him when the Free Bridge was opened. The only trouble was that the subscription taken up for the bridge didn't cover the costs, and Dyckman's personal fortunes suffered.

Manor at the Dutch Church, across the river from Harlem. He was also a member of the New York Council with responsibilities to the provincial government.

His interest in literary and scientific subjects prompted him to send to England for books, periodicals and even scientific instruments. He served Queen's College (Rutgers) as trustee and was a member of the Philosophical Society founded by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia and the Society for the Promotion of the Arts, and Agriculture.

Sir William experimented with his ideas and his knowledge on his huge grant north of the Mohawk River. He founded Johnstown, New York, and lived nearby in baronial splendor at Johnson Hall. The activities of his 100,000-acre estate and his Indian Agency centered around his Hall and the Mount, where members of his own and his official family lived. Thriving tenant farms gradually spread out from the town, and a fort and garrison were maintained for their protection. He encouraged settlement in the valley, developed agriculture, and imported livestock—sheep and horses were brought into the province by him. It should be noted that many of his settlers were German and Scottish immigrants seeking freedom and good land to cultivate. Both were awaiting them here and they became so contented with their lot that, like the Indians, they formed a hard Loyalist core in this region when war was declared.

Hundreds of Johnson's letters showing the many facets of his busy life have been preserved and published, including three of Jacob Dyckman's. Another concerns Jacob. Still others, consumed in the costly fire (1911) that destroyed the State Library in Albany and thousands of old documents, are listed in a pre-fire index. One of these was from Jacob and another was about him.

In a partially burned fragment of a letter[74] to Sir William dated "New York 30th" [October 1762], William Darlington, Sir William's agent wrote that he had taken a "jaunt to Kingsbury [Kingsbridge] and acquainted Mr. Dykeman [burned] he Informed me the Season is not quite advanced for [burned] Out of the Ground, but he will gett [burned] the last Sloops." Potatoes were mentioned earlier in the note and undoubtedly were the subject Darlington discussed with Jacob.

Two published letters from Jacob Jr., to Sir William concerned orchard[75] stock. One dated New Bridge, January 31, 1763, and signed "Jacob Dyckman Jun'r" proves that he, not his father as has been claimed, was Johnson's correspondent. Though partly burned, enough is left to show that the subject was a shipment of trees. The postscript is clearly legible: "Should be Glad if You would Answer this and in What Manner would have me Act if You would Appoint a person for the Same or I must bring the Trees or what your pleasure is therein."

Later letters are dated "Kings Bridge" and signed simply "Jacob Dyckman" but they are unquestionably from the same hand. The one which has been mistakenly attributed to his father, Jacob Sr., offers a ram and a bull as well as fruit trees:

Kings Bridge March 2d 1765

Sir

I wrote you two letters last April About the trees I sent you but fear Were Miscarried thinking Otherwise I would have had an answer. I Wrote you the Particulars about them.

I Before told you I would Come and see them safe up but your answer was you thought they would be taken Proper care of which I fear they were not as Mr. Marsh told me they Pined very Much last Summer.

I would Always be glad to answer your Request About Trees Plants &c. I Can now furnish You with 100 Grafted pippins and as many natural trees as you please. Mr. Marsh told me [a Little before he Died] that Captain Johnson & Captain Closs [Guy Johnson and Daniel Claus, his sons-in-law] were settling two new Plantations. If they Can think of Any thing I can Serve them In Their Orders Shall always be Received by me as a favour and Complied with If Possible—

We have now a famous Breed of Sheep Amongst us If you want a fine Ram I will send you One worth keeping of the right Old England Breed I can also send you a Bull Calf of a Holland Bull Imported by Alderman Lawrence no more at present but Remain

Sir Your Very Humble Servent

Jacob Dyckman

These letters were written during the years that Sir William was developing his large estate. They show Jacob interested in specialized farming, perhaps in experimental farming.

Of the two letters listed in the old index[76] already referred to, one was written to a Mr. Duncan by Sir William in December, 1765, "re Dyckman's scheme for removing an oppression in the affairs of the province." The other, dated the following month, was from Jacob to Sir William on the "paralysis of law in government and anger in England over the Virginia resolves." Both were concerned with conditions in the colonies after Parliament passed the Stamp Tax, later called by British historian Lecky[77] "one of the most momentous legislative acts in the history of mankind." The "Virginia resolves" mentioned by Jacob were drawn up by Patrick Henry to denounce the tax and immediately aroused the colonists. Associations of Sons of Liberty were formed

in every colony and mob violence broke out in many cities.

The Stamp Act Congress, called to consolidate opposition to the tax, met in New York City, October 7, 1765, with delegates from nine colonies and unofficial encouragement from the other four. The Congress denied that Parliament had authority to lay the tax and took a stand that led eventually to the Revolutionary War.

Committees of Correspondence proposed by delegates to the Congress organized a general boycott of English goods in reprisal and started a movement to encourage manufacturing, then illegal in the colonies. This action struck at British commerce and industry and the tax was repealed. Before victory was won, there was, as Jacob wrote, a "paralysis of law" in the colonies.

This was an exciting time to be a tavernkeeper on a main highway close to the city where history was in the making and every man had a personal stake in the issue. What better listening post than a public house to hear and assess diverse political opinions—and emotions! Apparently Sir William knew Jacob and his tavern personally and considered some of his ideas worth passing along.

The last letter we have from Jacob to Sir William is several years later and of a personal nature.[78]

> Kings Bridge 5th Decr 1769
> The freedom I take I hope will be excused by Sir William when I told Mr Colden that Sir William was pleased with the appointment of my Son as post—it gave him great Satisfaction Con'l Oliver Delancy & Mr Apthorp have offered me their interest with the General to have myself appointed for the other post as the Connection of Mr Delancy and Mr Coldens ffamily is very well known —by your Honour which causes me to trouble you with so trifling affair also to request a few lines from your honour to Mr Colden for my appointment, as another will certainly be appointed in room of Mr. Taylor if so the greatest Care shall always be taken Both by myself and my Son of Both written and veribal Messuages to or from Sir William and the Johnson family as well as all the friends at the Mount and Hall. The Inclosed is for your Perusal it being Judge Livingston address to the Assembly this day Mr De Noyels presents a Bill to exclude Members from a Seat in the House—who holds Offices under the Crown which I believe will take place as the objection against Judge Livingston looked rather peaked without making it General—
> [burned] If I can obtain a few [burned]
> please direct them [burned] Richard Cartwri[burned]
> in Albany.

Sir William needed dependable post riders for his personal as well as his official business. At home the Hall was some little distance from the Mount, and abroad, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, he had to keep contact with his Indian charges and the provincial government. No record or indication of Jacob's appointment has been found.[79]

Richard Cartwright mentioned in the letter was the Albany Deputy Postmaster. In 1776, and perhaps earlier, he was a friend of Jacob's Tory son States Morris Dyckman.

During the last decade of his life Jacob had financial difficulties; seemingly, bills for the Dyckman bridge continued to haunt him. In 1763 he received his share from the sale of the Kierson property, his mother's former home, but in 1765 he found it necessary to borrow £ 400 from his father on a note[80] in anticipation of his inheritance. Finally he was obliged to make an assignment to his creditors and on September 30, 1772, his tavern and farm at the Free Bridge were sold at the Merchants Coffee House to Caleb Hyatt.[81]

Jacob remained in Harlem. It is possible that he and Catalina with their large family had not been living at the inn. In 1771, at least, both he and Sampson were renting houses in Harlem from St. George Talbot.

About a year after he sold the inn Jacob died from the effects of a fall from his horse. *The New York Gazette and Mercury* reported February 21, 1774: "Thursday last [February 17] Mr. Jacob Dyckman, in returning home from this city, fell from his Horse at the Bottom of the Hill below Mrs. McGown's, and fractured his skull in such a Manner that his Life is despaired of." *Rivington's Gazette* noted the accident on February 24, and an item from the *New York Journal or the Daily Advertiser*, same date, reads: "—Jacob Dyckman was Killed by a Fall from his Horse, in returning from this City to Harlem."

From these notices it is clear that Jacob Jr. was well known in the city. James Riker described him as "a person of some prominence in the town." Though little information has been found about Jacob's private life, we do know he was a friend of St. George Talbot[82] for twenty seven years, before Talbot's death in 1767 at the age of 105. Talbot was a man of inherited wealth, a landowner, and a man of learning, educated in England, and a devoted Episcopalien who gave liberally to several Westchester churches. He was something of an eccentric and when twenty-one committed himself to celibacy. Jacob witnessed many papers for him over the years and was the principal witness to his will. In view of their long friendship, one wonders whether Talbot had a hand in the education of Jacob's children. Both the boys and the girls were highly literate.

Jacob died intestate on or about February 17,

1774. The following month (March 28, 1774) "Sampson Dyckman son and nearest of kin to Jacob Dyckman late of Harlem Deceased" was appointed administrator of the estate.[83] He was ordered to make an inventory before September 28, 1774, and an accounting by March 28, 1775. The only extant record concerning the estate is in an Administration Bond Book, from which the above information is taken.

Probably Jacob was buried in the Nagel-Dyckman burial ground near the house where he was born, but neither stone nor record has been found.

His widow Catalina with her younger children may have remained in Harlem for a time but she eventually settled near her family in Westchester County, in the King's Ferry district. The Revolutionary War had made Harlem untenable for her. Her eldest unmarried son, Benjamin, twenty-two when his father died in 1774, apparently assumed, or shared with her, the responsibilities as head of the household. By his own record he was living in Cortlandt Manor (in fact, near King's Ferry) before May 1776, when he joined the militia.[84] According to family tradition, Benjamin built his house on the Albany Post Road before the Revolutionary War. Possibly he made a home in Westchester for his mother and her younger children not long after his father's death.

Catalina's eldest son, Sampson, is described as "of Westchester County in 1768, 1769 and 1770[85], and her married daughter Maria Clark lived up there after her marriage in 1771. We know she herself was living at King's Ferry[86] in 1777 as was Catalina's youngest son Billy.[87] Catalina seems to have visited in Fordham Manor with the families of her two sisters, Helen Bussing and Anne Odell, who had married Fordham men. In October, 1779, Frederick Roberts in New York wrote to her son States Morris Dyckman in England[88] that his sister Cathy had had a letter from their mother who was then with their cousins "between the line and Kingsbridge where you used to go." Fordham would have been between the American line and Kingsbridge.

When States returned to America after the war, he too bought land at King's Ferry and his mother lived nearby in one of his houses with her widowed daughter Jane Vredenburgh until her death in 1800.

A list[89] of those paying the voorleser, dated January 10, 1774, credits Jacob Jr., with ten shillings, his brother William with the same amount, and their father, Jacob Sr., with eight, showing they all were associated with the Harlem church. Benjamin stated in his pension application that he had always understood that he was baptized in the Harlem Dutch Church, and as Sampson was called "godson" in his uncle Johannes Benson's will, he too was probably baptized there. No records of this church survived for us to study; there are no records of the birth or baptism of Jacobs' children. There are no formal records of Williams children either, but he kept a Bible record so we know now where they were born, married and died.

However, records or no, Jacob Jr.'s children "belonged" to Harlem and enjoyed the standing and prestige which that signifies. They descended from many of Harlem's first families—Bussing, Vermilye, Waldron, Myer, Kiersen, Benson as well as Dyckman, to name their immediate lines—and marriage brought Nagles, Kortrighs, Archers and Odells, among others, into the blood line.

During the Revolutionary War the Harlem church was used as a stable. Riker's last knowledge of the records was a report that they were in the hands of someone named in his research notes, but now vanished. There the trail ends.

Recently we have been able to disentangle the web wound around Jacob Jr. and Jacob Sr. so that once again they appear as two complete people. This was possible through the discovery of a very old liber in which Sampson[90] was specified as Jacob's eldest son—thus we learned that it was Jacob Jr. who was killed in the riding accident, and not his father, which had been assumed. Perhaps someday the records of the old Harlem Church will emerge, if that happens, we will be able to state the order of birth of Jacob's children with even more assurance.

Michael Dyckman approved the list published by Riker in 1881. This, Toler's Register, and Bolton's *Westchester County*, all confuse not only the generations but the families as well. The following list cannot be guaranteed in all particulars, especially as to Jacob's daughter's ages, but it is based on the best available sources: his son John's Bible record, a Clark Bible record, letters of his son States Morris Dyckman, cemetary inscriptions and Revolutionary War pension applications.

Children (Dyckman), 9:

+ 33. i. Sampson[4], b. abt. 1744
+ 34. ii. John[4], b. July 16, 1746 (His Bible rec.)
+ 35. iii. Maria[4], b. April 2, 1751 (Clark Bible rec.)
+ 36. iv. Benjamin[4], b. March 30, 1752 (Pension application)
+ 37. v. Jane[4], b. abt. 1753
+ 38. vi. Staats (or States) Morris[4], b. 1755 (Figured from age of death)

+39. vii. Garret[4], b. Feb. 1756 (Figured from age at death)
+40. viii. William Nagel[4], b. Jan. 1, 1761 (Pension application)
+41. ix. Catalina[4], b. Jan. 13, 1769[91] (g.s. insc.)

16. WILLIAM[3] DYCKMAN, son of Jacob[2] and Jannetie (Kiersen) Dyckman, b. Aug. 23, 1725; d. Aug. 10, 1787; m. abt. 1747, Mary Tourneur, who was b. Feb. 4, 1728, O.S. and d. Feb. 14, 1802[92] dau. of Michael and Maria (Oblinus) Tourneur. Mary Tourneur was a granddaughter of Jacques Tourneur, brother of Jan[1] Dyckman's first wife.

William was a quiet, conservataive, reliable farmer. He worked on the farm with his father and inherited the Dyckman lands when his father's died.

When he, with others in the family, signed the Kiersen deed of sale[93] in 1763, he and his wife were already parents of six children. The Kiersens, William's mother's family, were from that time dependent on his management of the Dyckman farm, for his father was then past three score and ten.

He and his cousin William Nagel were named Executors by their aunt, Rebecca (Dyckman) Hadley, when she drew her will in 1771.

William was the only male Dyckman of his generation to live through the Revolutionary War. We have no way of knowing what he thought before the conflict about the great questions that led to it. That his four sons were fighting for American independence by the end of the war does not indicate that he—or all of them—desired it.

Circumstances forced him to abandon his home early in the conflict. The Dyckman farm lay in a strategic position on the northern end of Manhattan. Kingsbridge Road, the land route from the city to Westchester County and New England, ran through it to both King's Bridge and the Dyckman or Free Bridge. When plans were discussed in 1775 for fortifying this area, the Continental Congress resolved to establish a post on the upper west side of the Island and a New York provincial committee recommended fortifications on hills that overlooked Dyckman land on the east side. These events convinced Wiliam that he and his family should leave home and seek safety on the mainland to the north. "A Displaced Family of 1776 in Westchester County" written by H. Dorothea Romer, reconstructs those war days as they probably affected him and his kin:[94]

> In June [1775] a detachment of Continental troops marched down the road through the [Dyckman] farm to the city, which was facing the guns of two British ships of war. Then from time to time families from the city, terrified by the preparations for war there, traveled up the road to find refuge with relatives or friends farther north. Finally late in August after an exchange of shots damaged some houses in the city and wounded several people, the road was crowded with refugees, many of whom took any shelter they could find.
>
> Early in February, 1776, General Lee led a vanguard of the Continental army down the road to the city. That same day a third British warship with General Clinton aboard entered New York harbor. From that time on a new flood of refugees poured up the road, many women and children from better class families, taking with them such possessions as they could pack into carts. Panic was in the air.
>
> In April, Washington himself came to New York. He had already given orders for fortifying the Kingsbridge region, and now with the army available to carry on the work it proceeded in good earnest. Inevitably, William Dyckman set about preparations for leaving his home should it become necessary. One of his immediate concerns was his will. . . .
>
> Just when the Dyckman family left their farm is not recorded but it was probably soon after the will [May 12, 1776], for early in June the entire north end of Manhattan was crowded with soldiers working on Fort Washington. William would probably want to take his wife and two younger daughters, Jemima and Charity, from what was practically an army camp.

The New York Convention, which was governing the state at this time, resolved on August 17, 1776, that "women, children, and infirm persons in the City of New York be immediately removed from the said City agreeable to General Washington's request. . . ." and on August 31 the Committee of the Convention, meeting at Jonathan Odell's inn, resolved that the inhabitants of "New York Island" should drive their cattle, horses, hogs and sheep into the interior of the state to circumvent their seizure by the British. They also expressed their hope to General Washington that the Commissary would help farmers by purchasing all stock fit for army use.[95] Surely if William had not already gone he would have left as soon as he could after these announcements. The latest possible time would be mid-October, when Washington and his army retreated into Westchester County.

> The natural route for the departure would be by the road which passed through their farm. It would have to be a slow journey for doubtless beside carts laden with household goods, farm produce and agricultural implements, they would take plodding cattle driven by the family slaves. William and his sons would ride horseback, keeping the company together. It is easy to picture Brom [William's son Abraham], the most cheery and optimistic member of the family, riding from time to time near his mother and sisters to keep up their spirits with a hopeful word or two, or a merry joke.
>
> After the little company had left the Island by one of the bridges [either the toll or the free bridge] they would

> pass through the Kingsbridge section, cross Tippett's Brook below Van Cortlandt's dam, and skirt Van Cortlandt property till the road entered the large estate of William Dyckman's cousin, William Hadley. The latter was the youngest son of Dyckman's Aunt Rebecca, wife of Joseph Hadley. Dyckman had been an executor of her will in 1771.

A little farther along, within the bounds of Philipse Manor, was George Hadley, another cousin. Then William's own sister Rebecca and her husband Abraham Odell lived on a farm in the Sawmill River Valley, and his youngest sister Margaret, wife of Jonathan Odell, was not far south of Tarrytown. North of the Croton River were cousins—Tellers and Vermilyes—and near King's Ferry at Verplanck's Point were relatives of his brother Jacob's widow, Catalina. Her son Benjamin was living there at this time in charge of a patrol unit between Teller's Point and Verplanck's.

> One inducement for William to remain in this locality was its nearness and accessibility to Haverstraw which was just across the Hudson River. His wife's brothers and sisters lived near this town, and from the fall of 1777 his youngest son, William Jr., was patrolling the left bank of the river; and Abraham was also enrolled in the same regiment. Several Tourneurs were members of the 2nd Regiment of Orange County Militia also.

Just where the Dyckman family stayed as refugees is unknown. They could have settled in with the Haverstraw relatives, or stayed with cousins in Cortlandt Manor—or, their story somewhat condensed continues:

> An old building on the King's Ferry Road has been pointed out as William's stopping place, but there is no evidence that he remained there. (The building may have been a tavern which offered merely temporary shelter.) King's Ferry Road was a main thoroughfare leading to the ferry and used by both armies as well as traffic from the north-east to the south.
>
> It is more probable that by the spring of 1777 William had found a safer refuge for his family. He was a farmer with slaves and agricultural implements and could have rented land and raised food for his household for the duration.

Wherever they stayed, the whole period of the war was full of anxiety for William and his wife. Their son Abraham was in the militia from the beginning and Michael soon joined him. Both were venturesome, seeking rather than avoiding danger. Young William served from 1777 to 1782 whenever called, and their eldest, son Jacobus joined Captain Honeywell's volunteer cavalry, New York, near the close of the war.

> During almost the entire period of the Revolutionary War the Dyckman farm on northern Manhattan had been occupied by the British. Soldiers had built huts there of the crudest sort, half dugouts. For firewood they had cut down every tree, pulled down fences and such buildings as could not be used for officers' quarters. A hospital camp had also been set up nearby.

Some time before British troops retired from the northern end of Manhattan (Nov. 21, 1783) the old Dyckman home, on the east river was burned to the ground. Was it in revenge for the activities of Abraham and his brothers, as some think, or was it accidental? How did William react to this new disaster?

The story of "A Displaced Family of 1776" concludes:

> What must have been the feelings of the home-loving William Dyckman to see his inheritance despoiled, buildings all destroyed, the splendid orchards hacked down, the fields laid waste!

Dyckman House at Broadway and 204th Street is of his building and represents a courageous resumption of life on war-torn land.

He chose a site for this house on the west side of Manhattan, and fronted by a new road built by the British during their occupation of the Island. It shortened the distance to King's Bridge but cut straight through his farm about as Broadway runs today.

For a time he turned innkeeper in his new home,[96] perhaps until he could reclaim his farmland. Like many other refugees who were land rich but had limited cash, he was forced to borrow, and an old note[97] among his papers lists his payments on the back, frequently made in bushels of wheat or other produce. On one note (December 23, 1785) he signs his name "Willem Dyckman." It was for £ 200 in gold and silver at the rate of 8 sh. for 1 Spanish milled dollar.

William died August 10, 1787, less than four years after his return home. On March 30 he had made a codicil to his will providing further for his wife's maintenance and appointing his son William and son-in-law Evert Brown executors in addition to the others named earlier. The final settlement of his father's estate was not made until some years after William's death, so he never was the owner of an unencumbered Dyckman inheritance.

His Dutch Bible is in the house he built, now the Dyckman House Museum which was presented to the City of New York by two of his great-great-granddaughters, Mrs. Bashford Dean and Mrs. Alexander Welch.

William's[99] will had been drawn up by Richard Morris, his father's lawyer who was familiar with the Kiersen claim on the estate. It was dated May 12, 1776, and proved November 5, 1787. It men-

tions his mother Jannetie, wife Maritie, and children Jacobus, Abraham, Michael, William, Maritie, wife of Jacob Vermilye, Jemima her husband Evert Brown and Gerretie. William provided that his farm remain "as it now is, in the care of my wife and senior children during the life time of my mother Jannitie Dyckman in order to enable them to comply with the Conditions of a bond I have this day given her. . . ." Thus he fulfilled the stipulations of his father's will. He directed that after his mother's death his estate be sold by his executors "to make good and sufficient deeds for my lands." The price agreed upon was to be divided into eight parts, one to go to my wife and one to each of his seven children.

In the 1790 census[100] "Widow Dyckman" is named as head of a household in the Out Ward of New York consisting of one male 16 or over, three females, and seven slaves. Five years later, after the settlement of the estate, her eldest son Jacobus sold his Greenburgh property and returned to Harlem to take over the farm. His mother continued to live there until her death in 1802.

No inscribed stone was found in the Nagel-Dyckman burial ground for either William or his wife but without a doubt both were buried there.

Children (Dyckman), dates from Wiliam Dyckman's Bible, 9:

+42. i. Jacobus[4], b. Sept. 18, 1748
+43. ii. Mary (Maritie)[4], b. June 2, 1752
+44. iii. Abraham (Brom)[4], b. Aug. 25, 1754
+45. iv. Michael[4], b. Aug. 9, 1756
+46. v. Jane[4], b. June 26, 1759; d. March 24, 1772
+47. vi. William[4], b. Dec. 9, 1762
+48. vii. Jemima[4], b. Feb. 25, 1765
49. viii. John[4], b. April (July?), 27, 1767; d. April 15, 1774, from a cart accident
+50. ix. Gerritie (Charity)[4], b. May 18, 1770; d. 1825; m. abt. 1789, Benjamin Lent, who was b. 1769, son of Jacob and Leah (de Ronde) Lent

17. REBECCA[3] DYCKMAN, dau. of Jacob[2] and Jannetie (Kiersen) Dyckman, b. Dec. 10, 1727; d. April 6 (or 8), 1821;[101] m. April 12, 1751 Abraham Odell,[102] who was b. April 22, 1725 in Fordham Manor and d. Jan. 12, 1799, son of John Jr. and Hannah (Vermilye) Odell.[103]

Rebecca, like her sisters, married a second cousin. Her husband's maternal grandmother was Aeltie (Waldron) Vermilye sister of Rebecca's grandmother, Rebecca (Waldron) Dyckman.

In 1763 she and her husband joined with the other Dyckmans in signing the deed that transfered the Kiersen farm to James Carroll.[104]

Before that date Abraham had rented farmland from Frederick Philipse, 3rd and last lord of Philipsborough Manor, and started to improve it. After the Revolutionary War he bought this property from the Commissioners of Forfeiture for £ 972! It had cost him £ 16 a year when he rented it. It was one of the largest and best in the Manor, 324 acres extending along both sides of the Sawmill River. Odell Avenue today runs through it, east and west.[105]

At the outset of the war—before issues had become crystalized and while Colonel Frederick Philipse, a Loyalist, was still Odell's landlord—Abraham adhered to the English side. He took the Oath of Allegiance to the Crown at White Plains in 1776, and like some other farmers in the Manor he sold provisions to the British forces at Kingsbridge. However, hogs and horses stolen from his farm were later found behind the British lines,[106] the hogs already butchered. The raiders may not have known of his Loyalist sympathies or they may have been plundering for their own profit. It should be remembered that thousands of Americans from all walks of life opposed independence from England at the beginning of the war, and thousands more doubted the wisdom of a separation and were neutral, or tried to be.

After Colonel Philipse was attainted of treason and his manor sequestered, many of his former tenants felt free to express their loyalty to the new State of New York; a small group, "all of Philips Burgh," delayed taking this oath of allegieance[107] until October 31, 1783, when the war was over. In the group—Evert Brown, "Jacob"[Jacobus] Dyckman, Jacob, Isaac, William P. Vermilye, Henry Brown Jr., Abraham Odell, Isaac Post, Robert Reed, Robert Williams and Samuel Webster—were Dyckmans, or related to the Dyckman family.

Abraham Odell's eldest surviving son, Jacob Odell, joined the American forces in 1776 with his cousins Jonathan Odell and Abraham Dyckman.[108]

Though Abraham was not fighting in the war, he was a victim of it. A legend about him and his wife Rebecca Dyckman doubtless has some basis in fact. They lived in the Neutral Ground, and were victims of marauding bands of Raiders. They came to the Odell Home and demanded money, according to one story, but Abraham refused to tell them where his money was hidden or if he had any. Thereupon they took him outside, fastened a rope around his neck and started to hang him. Whether they then hesitated to carry out their threat or whether he was actually lifted from the ground and soon cut down by one of his sons is not clear, but he was not permanently injured. Rebecca is said to have attempted his rescue by attacking the ma-

rauders with a heavy shovel, but this episode seems to have belonged to an attack on another home. More likely she was roughly handled and suffered a broken rib, as one version states. The thieves ripped open featherbeds in their search through the house and scattered feathers broadcast outdoors. The next day, daughters in the family were kept busy gathering them up. Thus the legend.[109]

In spite of such adventures, both Abraham and Rebecca lived to a good age. Abraham's will,[110] dated November 3, 1798, and proved January 6, 1799, mentions his wife Rebecca; sons Jacob and Jonathan and the latter's son John; daughters Hannah Odell, Alida Oakley, Rebecca Valentine, and Jane Valentine, deceased; and Jane's children: James, Abraham Odell, Jacob, and Nancy Valentine.

The 1800 census lists Rebecca as head of a household with one male between 16 and 26 (possibly a grandson) and two slaves. At that time her children were either married or dead. She lived to be over ninety-three years of age. Her will,[111] dated June 29, 1811 and proved December 18, 1823, mentions daughters Rebecca Valentine and Aultie Oakley, grandson James Valentine, and granddaughter Anne Williams. Her son Jacob and son-in-law Elijah Valentine were executors.[112]

Children (Odell), 7:

i. John[4], b. Dec. 23, 1752; dy.

ii. Jane[4], b. Oct. 8, 1754; d. Sept. 12, 1787;[113] m. Abraham Valentine, son of Abraham and Deborah (Barton) Valentine

iii. Jacob,[4] b. July 25, 1756; bd. Jan. 22, 1845;[114] m. Ann (Devoor) Brevoort, dau. of David and Mary (Van Vleckeren) Devoor of Harlem and wid. of Abraham Brevoort

Jacob Odell enlisted in the summer of 1776 "with Abraham Dyckman, John Odell and James Oakley (all neighbors)" in Col. Samuel Drake's Regt. for the six months for which it was raised. His memorial attesting to his service and that of Abraham Dyckman was printed, with others, in the Tarrytown *Argus*.[115]

He was a prominent political figure in New York State in the early 1800's, a member of the State Assembly and of the Electoral College in 1820 and 1828. Will[116] proved March 12, 1845.

iv. Johanna (Hannah)[4], b. March 9, 1758; d. 1800; m. Isaac Odell, son of Isaac and Magdalena (Devoe) Odell

v. Jonathan[4], b. June 23, 1760; bp. Sept. 13, 1760; dy.

vi. Jonathan[4], bp. Sept. 11, 1763(?); d. 1806; m. Elizabeth Underhill

vii. Alida (Lydia)[4], b. Feb. 23, 1765; m. James Oakley, son of John and Sarah (Pugsley) Oakley and a Westchester Guide

viii. Rebecca[4], b. June 19, 1766; m. Elijah Valentine,[117] son of Thomas and Mary (or Isabel) (Bishop) Valentine[118] and cousin of Abraham above.

18. MARGARET[3]DYCKMAN, dau. of Jacob[2] and Jannetie (Kiersen) Dyckman, b. abt. 1732; d. March 20, 1788 aged[119] 56; m. abt. 1751, Jonathan Odell, who was b. Dec. 26, 1730, and d. Sept. 23, 1818 at Tarrytown,[120] NY, son of John Odell Jr. of Fordham and his wife Hannah Vermilye.

Jonathan and Margaret Odell had many descendants whose activities are well known and reliably recorded, but of the parent pair comparatively few records have been found. Their Dutch Bible (Amsterdam, 1718) lists six sons and five daughters. Several of their children were baptized in the Old Tarrytown Church. In 1763, with other members of the family, Margaret and her husband signed the Kiersen farm deed[121] sale.

The elder sons of the family were in the Westchester County Militia.[122] John served with great distinction in the Westchester or Horse Guides, and in the Levies.[123]

From time to time the war came actually to the Odell homestead. As in Abraham and Rebecca's case—in fact for most events of the Neutral Ground—we must turn to stories handed down by word of mouth for a generation or more before they were recorded. Inevitably they acquired details which compel us to call them legends, yet they have some truth and at least show the kind of incidents that Westchester people experienced during the Revolution.

Of stories told about the Jonathan Odells, one of the most typical concerns their faithful slave Ceasar.[124] During the war he was "hanged" by thieves or foragers three times in attempts to make him reveal where his master's hogs were hidden. He survived all three hangings.

Various accounts of Jonathan's own capture and confinement just after the Battle of White Plains have been printed, but the version told by his son John in memorials to the State Legislature dated March 16, 1830 is probably the true one. He wrote that in the autumn of 1776, while he was serving on the lines, his father was made prisoner and held in the Reformed Dutch Church in New York. "While Jonathan was thus confined the enemy encamped on his farm and destroyed and carried off property in great amounts, leaving his wife [Margaret Dyckman] with a large family almost destitute of the means of subsistence."[125] John's cousin, Jacob Odell, gives further details, adding that some of Jonathan's neighbors were made prisoners at the same time and that all but

Jonathan died from hardships incident to their confinement". Another report claims that Jonathan would have died, as others did, if food had not been sent to him by a friend.

After such experiences and the many anxieties and privations that a mother of soldier sons in the Neutral Ground had to endure, it is not strange that Margaret died when only about fifty, on March 20, 1783. Three days later, word reached America that the British ministry had agreed to a "cessation of hostilities."

Jonathan Odell settled in Philipsborough Manor before 1758 and lived on a farm of 463 acres situated on the Hudson River. He had rented the house before the war from Frederick Philipse for £15. 14. 6. It was occupied at an earlier date by Jan Harmse and was said to have been there as early as 1693. Jonathan was able to buy the farm and the inn for £1,203.16 from the Commissioners of Forfeiture. The house came to be known as the "Odell Inn." It was located in Greenburgh Township, just south of the presnt-day Irvington. He was living there in 1800 when the census listed him as head of a household of a man and a woman between 26 and 45, three boys under 10, and 6 slaves.[126]

Children (Odell), 11:[127]

i. Jacob,[4] b. Feb. 26, 1752; d. Oct. 15, 1798; m. Hannah Stymets (or Stymits)

ii. Johanna (Hannah)[4], b. Dec. 26, 1754; m. Garret Dyckman (No. 39)

iii. John[4], b. Oct. 25, 1756; d. Oct. 26, 1835; bd. Old Tarrytown Cem.;[128] m.(1) Hannah McChain, dau. of James and sister of John McChain, a Westchester Guide; m. (2) Abigail Brown, who d. April 28, 1828 at 68 years.,[129] dau. of Haccaliah Brown

J.N.McDonald in his *Papers* calls John Odell the best fighter in the Westchester Guides.[130] His contemporaries felt that he led a charmed life, for he made several hairbreadth escapes. When calling on Hannah McChain, he narrowly escaped capture during a British search of the house, by hiding in the garret. They were married in 1783 and lived in the McChain house until they moved to the historic residence of the Odell family in 1785. This residence was converted into a museum by the NY chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution.[131]

The house, on Ridge Road in Hartsdale, was Count de Rochambeau's headquarters where he was often visited by Gen. George Washington when they were conferring on military strategy. It was built of brown shingles and stone, hand-hewn timbers and hand-forged hardware.

John Odell gave a brief summary of his war service in his memorial to the State Legislature,[132] March 16, 1830. He enlisted for the full period of service (six months) in Samuel Drake's 3rd. Regt. in the summer of 1776. In the summer of 1778 he entered the service again having been appointed a Westchester Guide (Horse Guide) with pay and subsistence of a captain of the line. He continued with this unit until appointed a lieutenant in the regiment raised for six months' duty in the Mohawk campaign. Upon his return he again joined the Guides and remained with them until the end of the war with the exception of two months furlough near its close.

iv. Isaac[4], b. Sept. 2, 1758; d. June 24, 1811; m. Phoebe Dean

v. Abraham[4], b. Jan. 4, 1760; d. Feb. 26, 1820; m. Ann Mandeville, who was b. Nov. 27, 1760, and d. Aug. 15, 1835, dau. of Cornelius and Rachel (Horton) Mandeville[133]

vi. William[4], b. March 18, 1762; d. Feb. 14, 1856, at Kendall, Orleans Co., NY; m. Johanna Wilsee

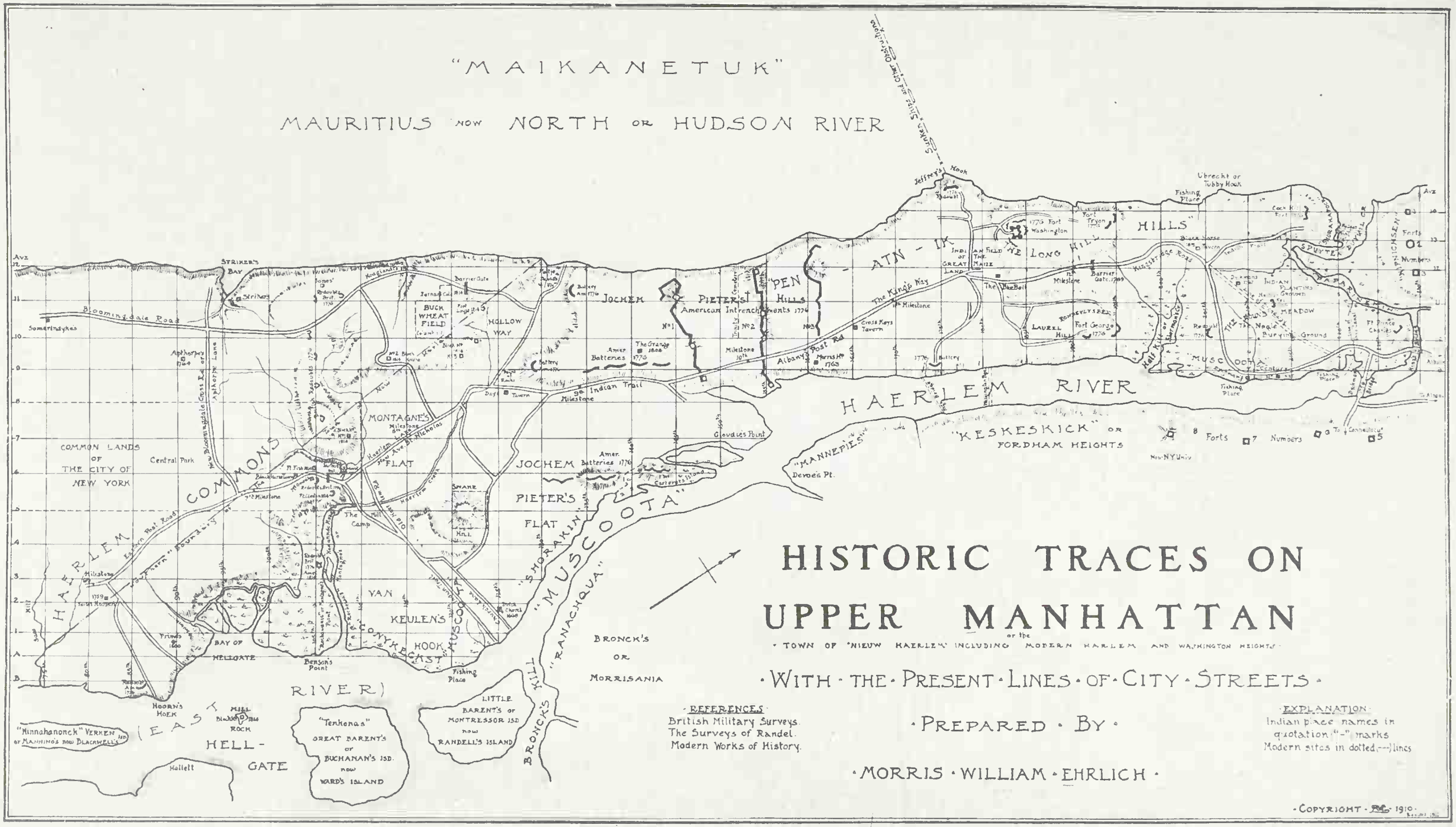
vii. Margaret[4], b. Jan. 10, 1764; d. April 8, 1782 unm.

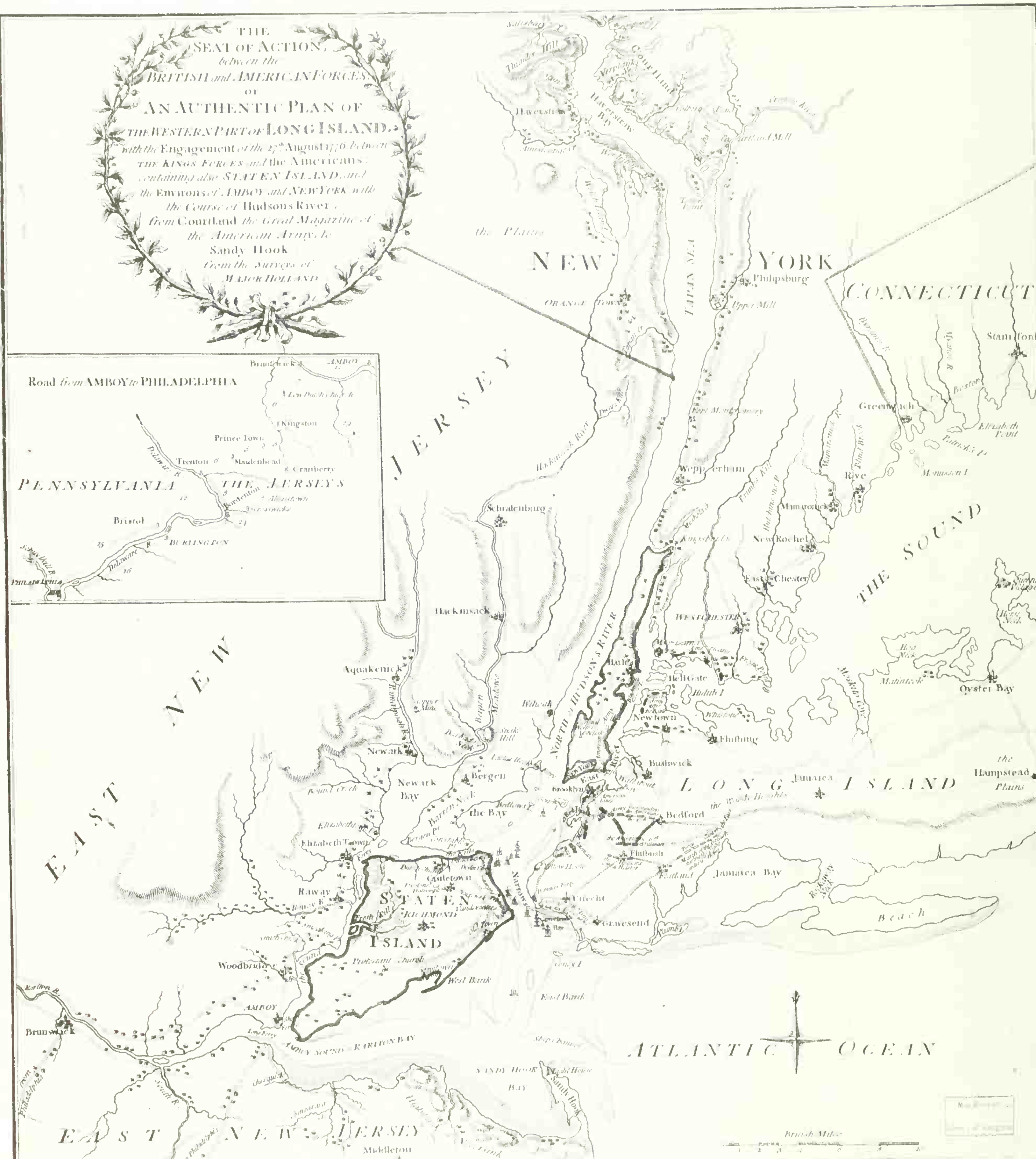
viii. Jonathan[4], b. May 18, 1766; d. July 17, 1767

ix. Jane[4] (twin), b. Sept. 2, 1767; d. March 11, 1851; m. (1) John Honeywell; m. (2) Isaac[5] Vermilye, son of Isaac[4] and Susannah (Myer) Vermilye and grandson of John and Gerritie[3] (Dyckman) Vermilye

x. Rebecca[4] (Twin), b. Sept. 2, 1767; m. William Nagel Dyckman (No 40)

xi. Aeltie (Aletta)[4], b. March 2, 1770; d. Aug. 8, 1776


"MAIKANETUK"
MAURITIUS now NORTH or HUDSON RIVER
HISTORIC TRACES ON
UPPER MANHATTAN
· TOWN OF 'NIEUW HAERLEM' INCLUDING or the MODERN HARLEM AND WASHINGTON HEIGHTS ·
· WITH · THE · PRESENT · LINES · OF · CITY · STREETS ·
· PREPARED · BY ·
· MORRIS · WILLIAM · EHRLICH ·
· REFERENCES ·
British Military Surveys.
The Surveys of Randel.
Modern Works of History.
· EXPLANATION ·
Indian place names in quotation "–" marks
Modern sites in dotted (---) lines
· COPYRIGHT · 1910 ·
HAERLEM RIVER
"KESKESKICK" or FORDHAM HEIGHTS
"MANNEPIES"
Devoe's Pt.
"MUSCOOTA"
"RANACHQUA"
"SHORAKIN"
BRONCK'S KILL
BRONCK'S OR MORRISANIA
LITTLE BARENT'S or MONTRESSOR ISD now RANDELL'S ISLAND
"Tenkenas" GREAT BARENT'S or BUCHANAN'S ISD. now WARD'S ISLAND
"Minnahanonck" VERKEN or MANNING'S now BLACKWELL'S
(EAST RIVER)
HELL-GATE
MILL ROCK
Hallett
HOORN'S HOEK
BAY OF HELLGATE
Benson's Point
Fishing Place
HARLEM COMMONS
COMMON LANDS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Central Park
Bloomingdale Road
Somarindykes
STRIKER'S BAY
BUCK WHEAT FIELD
HOLLOW WAY
MONTAGNE'S FLAT
JOCHEM PIETER'S FLAT
VAN KEULEN'S HOOK
SNAKE HILL
The Camp
Indian Trail
Albany Post Rd
The King's Way
Cross Keys Tavern
American Intrenchments 1776
PEN HILLS
JOCHEM PIETER'S
Amer. Batteries 1776
Gloudie's Point
ATN-IK
INDIAN FIELD or THE GREAT MAIZE LAND
Jeffrey's Hook
Sunken Ships and other Obstructions
1776 Fort Washington
Fort Tryon 1776
THE LONG HILL
HILLS
LAUREL HILL
Fort George 1776
Ubrecht or Tubby Hook
Fishing Place
Cock Hill
SPUYTEN DUYVIL
PAPARINEMIN
NIPNICHSEN
INDIAN PLANTING GROUNDS
MEADOW
Negro Burying Ground
MUSCOOTA
Ft. Prince Charles
Kingsbridge Road
Forts
Numbers
Now N.Y. Univ.


THE SEAT OF ACTION, between the BRITISH and AMERICAN FORCES; or AN AUTHENTIC PLAN OF THE WESTERN PART OF LONG ISLAND, with the Engagement of the 27th August 1776 between THE KINGS FORCES and the Americans; containing also STATEN ISLAND, and the Environs of AMBOY and NEW YORK, with the Course of Hudsons River, from Courtland the Great Magazine of the American Army, to Sandy Hook from the Surveys of MAJOR HOLLAND
Road from AMBOY to PHILADELPHIA
PENNSYLVANIA
THE JERSEYS
Brunswick
AMBOY
Kingston
Prince Town
Trenton
Maidenhead
Cranberry
Bordenton
Bristol
BURLINGTON
Delaware R.
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK
CONNECTICUT
NEW JERSEY
EAST NEW JERSEY
the Plains
ORANGE TOWN
TAPAN SEA
Philipsburg
Upper Mill
Stamford
Greenwich
Rye
Mamaroneck
New Rochel
East Chester
WESTCHESTER
Kingsbridge
Weppererham
Schralenburg
Hackinsack
Aquakenick
Newark
Newark Bay
Bergen
the Bay
Elizabeth Town
Raway
Woodbridge
Brunswick
AMBOY
Castletown
STATEN ISLAND
RICHMOND
Protestant Church
Narrows
NORTH or HUDSONS RIVER
Harlem
Hell Gate
New York
East River
Brooklyn
Bushwick
Newtown
Flushing
Bedford
Flatbush
Utrecht
Gravesend
Jamaica Bay
LONG ISLAND
Jamaica
Hampstead Plains
Oyster Bay
THE SOUND
Beach
West Bank
East Bank
SANDY HOOK BAY
Sandy Hook
ATLANTIC OCEAN
RARITON BAY
Middleton
British Miles

The Fourth Generation and The Revolutionary War

In 1776 the younger Dyckmans were just the right age for soldiering. All four of refugee William's sons (Jacobus, Abraham, Michael and William Jr.) and five of his deceased brother Jacob Jr.'s (Sampson, John, Benjamin, Garret and William N.) either worked or fought for the American cause.[1]

As was frequently the case in New York, the family was divided in its loyalty. Jacob Jr.'s son States and his nephew Gerrit, son of Jacob of Westchester, were avowed Loyalists and Gerrit's brother Jacob may have sided with the British, as mentioned.

Dyckman soldiers served on three fronts in the war: along the Hudson River as patrols or scouts; in Westchester County as Mounted or Westchester Guides; and in the Mohawk Valley Campaign. The brief description of these fronts that follows will give a background for their service, detailed in their respective sketches.

Control of the Hudson was an early British objective. At the beginning of the war, in 1776, Great Britain had a formidable navy in lower New York Bay.[2] Anchored offshore were ten ships of the line, twenty frigates armed with 1,200 guns, and hundreds of transports, manned by more than 10,000 seamen. Anyone looking seaward gazed with awe on a pageant such as America had never seen before—five hundred dark hulls, forests of masts, a network of spars and ropes and a gay display of flying pennants. There were ships of the line with frowning sides, three tiers of guns and high forecastles; there were graceful frigates, alert and speedy . . . tenders and galleys to land the thousands of men from the unwieldy transports. The number of ships the Patriots could assemble to meet this might was negligble.

By the end of 1776 the British controlled Manhattan Island and had free access to the no man's land or Neutral Ground of Philipse Manor to the north. The Croton River which separated Philipse and Cortlandt manors marked the American line.

Cortlandt Manor, a Patriot haven, was protected by Westchester County's 3rd Regiment of Militia in which several Dyckmans served at one time or another. With the Croton River on the south and the Hudson on the west, American patrols had a long shore line to guard and frequently engaged enemy foraging parties. Dyckman scouts had many such experiences.

Benjamin was a lieutenant in the regiment in charge of a patrol unit that included his brother Billy. Their regular beat extended from Teller's Point on the south to Verplanck's on the north. William Jr., patrolled on the opposite shore of the Hudson in his uncle Henry Tourneur's Company.

Forts were built on both banks of the river, four of them in the area patrolled by Dyckman soldiers. All four fell to the British, Forts Clinton and Montgomery in October, 1777, Stony Point and Fort Lafayette in June 1779, but none long remained in enemy hands.

Stony Point, the Gibraltar of the upper Hudson, and Fort Lafayette just across the river were vital because they guarded the King's Ferry crossing to New Jersey. Two of the most dramatic events of the war took place in this area, the successful assault on Stony Point by the Americans and the capture of the British spy, Major André.

Stony Point fell to the British in the summer of 1779. The last of May, English ships began to rendezvous up the Hudson off Teller's Point and in Haverstraw Bay, while an army of infantry and

mounted men was marching overland from Kingsbridge to join them. By June 1st, a fleet of seventy vessels, one hundred fifty flatboats, and six thousand troops were assembled off the shore patrolled by Drake's 3rd Regiment of Militia. Stony Point was the British objective. As soon as it was attacked, the few men working on the fortification fled. Fort Lafayette on the east bank of the river was bombarded and the North Carolinians defending it were trapped and forced to surrender. The enemy immediately began to enlarge and strengthen both fortifications.

This British invasion filled the hearts of Americans on both sides of the river with fear and dread. Drake's regiment was not strong enough to counterattack. It engaged in harassment and an occasional skirmish with foraging parties. Through its scouts it kept an eye on enemy activity at the forts. Patrols operating in small groups at night were dangerously exposed. Often they were close enough to hear the guards changing on board ships offshore, and landing parties were troublesome.

General Washington, in a camp a little north of Stony Point, was also keeping an eye on the enemy. He was particularly distressed over the loss of this fort, for whoever controlled it controlled the passage to West Point and King's Ferry. As the British finished their reconstruction work, he mapped out a bold plan for retaking both forts. He asked "Mad" Anthony Wayne to command the attack and Wayne reportedly replied, "General, I'll storm hell itself if you will only plan it."[3]

The American assault on Stony Point[4] on July 16, 1779 with its spies, night fighting, suicide squads (called "forlorn hopes"), its brave officers and men, hand-picked from all Washington's regiments, thrilled and heartened the whole countryside. Rewards from $500 to $100 were promised the first five men to enter the fort.

Except for one battalion, Americans were not allowed to carry loaded guns in the assault, but they used bayonets with telling effect and all the time they shouted "The fort's our own!" "The fort's our own!" The uproar created utter confusion among the enemy and the battle was sharp and short—one-half hour. It netted the Americans 543 prisoners, artillery, other military equpment, supplies and a soaring morale.

Even the British command[5] was impressed. Sir Henry Clinton, commander of all British forces in America, came up from New York to get first-hand information. A British diarist, perhaps Major General James Pattison who had commanded the forts during reconstruction described it as "a very extraordinary & successful Coup de Main." And British Commodore George Collier expressed genuine admiration for the "rebels": "The laws of war gave a right to the assailants of putting all to death who are found in arms . . . The rebels had made the attack with a bravery never before exhibited, and they showed at this moment a generosity and clemency, which during the course of the rebellion had no parallel."

The following year persistent fire from Verplanck's Point on the British *Vulture* anchored across the river again drew the attention of Great Britain and America to this area. The bombardment forced the warship to drop downriver and caused the young spy Major John André to miss his boat to New York and safety. He was captured near Tarrytown as he was returning by land to the city with the evidence of Benedict Arnold's betrayal of West Point.

* * * * * * * * *

The Westchester Guides, originally called the Horse or Mounted Guides included several Dyckmans in their number. They received their name from their duty guiding the army and reconnoitering officers through Westchester County's rocky and heavily wooded hills. Officers conferred with them on troop movements and sought their advice.

The Guides were a fearless, adventurous band. They raided Tory farms and camps in the southern half of the county for horses, cattle and other booty. Abraham Dyckman and his cousin John Odell, their leaders, were so feared that a price was put on their heads.[6] Michael, William N., Garret and Jacobus Dyckman as well as Odell cousins were active in the group.

* * * * * * * * *

The third front on which Dyckman men served in one capacity or another was in Central New York State along the Mohawk River.[7] This was the base of the Indian confederation called the Six Nations. It was also Sir William Johnson's former domain, and Jacob Dyckman Jr.'s, sons Sampson, John and Billy, knew of it through association with Sir William. They must have known, too, that it was Sir William's just and considerate treatment of the Indians that had helped make four of the six tribes —Senecas, Mohawks, Onondagas and Cayugas— allies of England now. In addition, the many German settlers on their good farms in this region, were so contented under the English that for the most part they either remained neutral or were

British sympathizers. The British undeniably had a hold on the country and the Americans had good reason to expect an attack from this quarter.

Isolated Indian raids on farms had long been part of frontier life but now Tory-Indian strategy, assisted by British forces, aimed to rid the Indian country of Patriot settlers. Their first major strike was in northeastern Pennsylvania (1778) some miles south of the New York border, and left beautiful Wyoming Valley ravaged from one end to the other. In the Wyoming Massacre settlers were slaughtered, cattle, sheep and swine driven off and houses, barns and mills burned. A fortunate few escaped to return to the east to tell their story.

The massacre prefaced a succession of guerrilla raids through Central New York that led to settler's reprisals. In September the noted Indian warrior Joseph Brant wiped out German Flats on the Mohawk. The Americans retaliated by destroying Unadilla on the Susquehanna "a well built [Indian] town of stone and frame houses" a rendezvous for Indian tribes. A Tory and Indian force countered with a savage attack on Cherry Valley, some thirty miles from Albany. No building escaped the torch, animals were driven off and settlers murdered. Other villages and farms met the same fate.

Since it was impossible for the Continental Army to police the vast area, General Washington asked for "the total destruction and devastation" of the Indian settlements. Major General John Sullivan, who led the punitive expedition, took him at his word. At the end of his march he reported to John Jay, President of the Congress: "Except one Town . . . about 80 miles from Genesee, there is not a single Town left in the Country of the five nations."

The destroyed Indian villages were no mere collections of wigwams or even of Iroquois long houses. His soldiers reported burning towns like Newtown that had "good buildings of English construction," Genesee with its 128 houses, "mostly large and elegant," or Canandaigua, "compact and Neatly built."

Around the Indian settlements extended acres of vegetable gardens, cornfields and orchards cultivated and cared for by squaws. Some corn—"such as cannot be equalled in Jersey"—grew sixteen feet tall and some ears measured eighteen to twenty-three inches long. An estimated 160,000 bushels of this vital grain were destroyed, along with acres of beans, cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, turnips and watermelons. Fruit orchards were destroyed, fifteen hundred trees in a single orchard.

Sullivan's expedition wiped out the Indian settlements. The Indian fighting forces however still remained at large to plot with the British to avenge the wanton destruction of their villages.

They began their devastation in the spring of 1780 and by summer's end had destroyed Johnstown and Caughnawaga, among other settlements. In September, Sir John Johnson, the deceased Sir William's son, left his Canadian base to carry out a grander plan to settle the score. He joined his two Indian allies, Brant of the Mohawks and Cornplanter of the Senecas, and headed for the Schoharie Valley which they aimed "to sweep from end to end clear down to Schenectady." Along their route they put the torch to buildings and grainfields, killed men able to bear arms, and destroyed or carried off all animals. Reaching the Mohawk River, they fired Caughnawaga again, left Stone Arabia burning, and raided the surrounding country.

The Americans had prepared to meet this fresh invasion with an army raised for the purpose and commanded by General Robert Van Rensselaer, but it was October before he made contact with the enemy. He was marching his men from Albany along the south side of the Mohawk when he learned that Sir John with his troops was across the river.

The two armies met late in the afternoon and the battle commenced. In the first charge Colonel Dubois' wing successfully routed the Indians opposite it and, reportedly, Sir John left with them. The rest of the British line held. Brisk fighting continued until darkness forced Van Rensselaer to order a cease fire.

By the following morning the enemy had retreated. Van Rensselaer followed their trail for some distance but then decided to abandon pursuit. The campaign which had brought five Dyckmans—Michael, Sampson, Billy, John and William Jr.—to the Mohawk Valley, was over.

Van Rensselaer was denounced by some of his men for his failure to press his advantage and the next spring was called before a Court of Inquiry.[8] Sampson Dyckman was summoned as a witness.

* * * * * * * * *

On the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, in 1783, General Washington declared that the 8 years of war were over. About a month later, on May the 12th, more than a score of parents living in Cortlandt Manor carried their babies to service at Cedar Hill to be baptized. Among them were several members of the Dyckman family. It was a time for healing of wounds. John Clark and his wife Maria Dyckman brought a little son born May 20, 1781, to be called Staats Morris Clark for her Tory

brother. The sponsors were States Morris himself and his sister Jane (Dyckman) Vredenburgh widowed by the War. His brother Benjamin Dyckman and his wife Martha brought their tiny daughter, Jane, Jacobus Dyckman and his wife Hannah came with their little Hannah and Jacobus Teller with wife Aeltie Vermilye brought their baby boy. Aeltie was William Dyckman's niece, daughter of his sister Gerritie. Sponsors for this baby were William Dyckman and his wife Mary, and the name given to the infant was Abraham Dyckman in honor of their son Abraham killed in service the year before.

19. EVE[4] DYKMAN, dau. of Jan[3] and Maria (Myer) Dykman, d. Nov. 1, 1809, aged 77 yrs. 11 mos. 9 days; m. John Myer, who d. Feb. 23, 1817, aged 86 yrs.[9] son of Jacob and Aeltie (Bussing) Myer.

Eve was second cousin to her husband John Myer through her mother, to William Dyckman's children through her father, and to Jacob Dyckman Jr.'s children through her father and mother.

As with other descendants of Gerrit Dyckman, we know few particulars of Eve's life. She was probably born in the Stone House on Kingsbridge Road near the present 152nd Street, which was her father's home and perhaps her grandfather Gerrit Dyckman's.

John Myer was the only son of Jacob Myer, a large landowner and at one time Harlem's Treasurer.[10] John himself was Town Clerk of Harlem and well-to-do. He and his brother-in-law Sampson Benson were appointed administrators of Eve's father's estate.[11] He and Eve lived in the old Myer family home, described by James Riker as a stone house on the lower side of present 131st Street about a hundred and fifty feet west of 8th Avenue.

Five sons were born to them. One son, Peter, named his only son Abraham Dyckman Myer showing admiration for the distant cousin whose exploits as a Westchester Guide he must have followed as a young fellow. Eve's granddaughter, also named Eve, was daughter of Jacob, her eldest son and she married Abraham's nephew, Frederick Dyckman (No. 78).

A pleasant sequel of the Dyckman Farm House restoration was the contacts it brought with scattered members of the allied families. Mrs. Clarence Webster (née Alice Lusk) of Shediac, N.B., Canada, wrote to Mrs. Bashford Dean, one of the donors of the house, that she traced her relationship to the Dyckmans through her mother, Mary Matilda (Myer) Lusk, daughter of Abraham Dyckman Myer, Eve's grandson[12].

Children (Myer),[13] 5:

i. Jacob[5], b. April 23, 1757; his dau. Eve m. Frederick Dyckman (No. 78).
ii. John Dyckman[5], b. Dec. 25, 1759;[14] d. May 4 1802[15]
iii. Peter[5], b. Aug. 9, 1761; d. March 4, 1834; m. Mrs. Sarah Westerfelt Banta. Their son Abraham Dyckman Myer had a dau., Mary Matilda, who m. Dr. William T. Lusk.
iv. Abraham[5], b. Jan. 20, 1767; d. unm. April 2, 1819[16]
v. Garret[5], b. March 20, 1775; d. Jan. 6, 1860; m. Dec. 18, 1799, Jane Bogert. They lived in Hackensack, NJ.

20. REBECCA[4] DYKMAN, dau. of Jan[3] (Gerrit[2]) and Maria (Myer) Dykman, m. March 3, 1763, Samson ("Captain Samuel") Benson[17], who d. Nov. 22, 1825, son of Adolph and Eve (Kortright) Benson[18] Samson or Sampson Benson, like his cousin Sampson Dyckman, is often called "Samuel" in records, probably because, like his cousin, he occasionally signed himself "Sam."

"Captain Samuel" was a nephew of Catalina Benson, Jacob Dyckman Jr's. wife. He with his Harlem Company stood guard and carried out the orders of the Convention that was meeting at Harlem in 1776 until forced to retire before the enemy.[19] This Convention was the governing body of New York State at this time and moved from place to place as necessity demanded.[20]

During the occupation of Manhattan Island by the British, Samson's family seems to have taken refuge in Dutchess County, for his only son, John, was baptized in the Hopewell Dutch Church there. They all returned to Harlem after the war.

Samson inherited his father's ninety-acre farm, which became known as the Race Track Farm. It also included present Mount Morris Park. Samson's son died before he did and he bequeathed the farm to his grandson, Samson Adolphus Benson. His will,[21] dated April 28, 1823, makes no mention of his wife Rebecca, who must have predeceased him.

Children (Benson), order not known, 4:

i. Jane[5], m. Aug. 18, 1791[22] Aaron Bussing, who d. May 22, 1835, aged abt. 70, son of Abraham and Margaret (Myer) Bussing[23]
ii. Eve[5], m. Benjamin Vredenburgh[24]
iii. Susan[5], d. unm. 1825[25]
iv. John[5], b. May 9, 1778; bp. May 24, 1778[26] d. shortly before his father;[27] m. Maria Milledoler, dau. of Rev. Philip Milledolor[28]

21. SUSANNAH[4] DYKMAN, perhaps dau of Jan[3] (Gerrit[2]) and Maria (Myer) Dykman, d. before 1773; m. April 10, 1766,[29] Jacob Vermilye "van de Manor van Fordham," who was b. 1740 and d. Jan.

31, 1814, aged 74 yrs.[30] son of John and Gerritie (Dyckman, No. 13) Vermilye;[31] Jacob m. (2) June 15, 1773, Mary Dyckman (No. 43), q.v.

The only record found for Susannah Dyckman is that of her marriage. Her name is spelled there with the "c" and she is described as "j.d. van Harlem." So far as we know no previous attempt has been made to determine her parentage. Our reasons for placing her here are, first, her mother, Maria Myer, had a sister Susannah and, second, Maria's mother was a Bussing and since the time of the Bussing pioneer, whose first wife was a Susannah, the name has been a favorite in that family. Also, she does not fit into any other Dyckman family of this generation and Susannah is not a Joris Dyckman name. Unfortunately Susannah's father left no will and the record naming the administrators of his estate does not mention his children.[32] Probably all Jan and Maria (Myer) Dykman's children were baptized in the Harlem Reformed Dutch Church, the records of which have been unfortunately lost. Her parentage can be definitely settled only by discovering some documentary proof.

Children (Vermilye), 2:

i. John[5], d. Oct. 15, 1823, aged 55 yrs. 9 mos. 3 days;[33] m. Rebecca Fowler. They were living in Yonkers in 1822.

ii. Gerardus[5] (or Grandus?), d. Aug. 3, 1823, unm., aged 52 yrs. 2 mos.[34]

29. JAN[4] (OR JOHN) DYCKMAN, son of Jacob[3] (Gerrit[2]) and Rebecca (Vermilye) Dyckman, b. Jan. 20, 1753; bp. April 4, 1753;[36] d. before 1789; m. Dec. 3, 1774, Antje Acker (or Ecker), who was b. Feb. 7, 1756, and bp. April 21, 1756, dau. of Abraham Jr., and Ann (Lent) Acker. She m. (2) Oct. 20, 1789, William Lent.

Jan Dyckman's baptism, and marriage are all recorded in the Old Tarrytown Church. His son Jacob, named for his father, was also baptized there (June 1, 1775), with witnesses "Tobias Ecker, j.m. (unmarried man), Antje's younger brother, and Marytie Dyckman, j.d. (unmarried woman), probably Jan's sister. Thus far his records are clear and authoritative. From here on, however, much is conjecture.

He may have been a Revolutionary War casualty; perhaps he died as a Sugar House Prisoner; but by October 20, 1789, "Anna Dyckman" was a widow and remarried by Reverend Silas Constant[37] to William Lent. Without question this "Anna" was his widow, for on August 27, 1792, both Anne, daughter of William and Anne Lent, and Esther, daughter of Tobias Acker, were baptized at Cedar Hill[38] and on April 2, 1799, a daughter of William Lent and "Antie Acher" also was baptized there.

The first Dutch Church in Cortlandt Manor was built on Parson's Point and established by Seybout Krankheyt from the Dutch Church of Philipse Manor in 1717 (The Old Tarrytown Church).

This building burned and another Church was built adjoining a cemetary at Cedar hill before 1790. It stands on a knoll up the Post Road from the house built by Benjamin Dyckman (No. 36).

The Cedar Hill Church could be called the (RDC) (Cortlandtown) (Cruger's) (Montrose) Church. History has changed the name of the surrounding village, but all those who have ever worshiped there know it and the burial ground by the simple name of "Cedar Hill," which we will also use.[35]

Neither birth nor baptismal record has been found for a second child of Jan and Antie (Acker) Dyckman, but we believe the Abraham Dyckman who was born January 13, 1777, died January 2, 1866, and was buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery[39] was their son. His baptism may not have been recorded because of the war.

Since early records for Jan and Antie's family are in the Old Tarrytown Church[40] and later records are at Cedar Hill,[41] Abraham's mother probably left the "Neutral Ground" during the war for a

safer place north of the American line, at Croton, even before his birth. His descendants and others claim that this Abraham was a son of a John Dyckman and was apparently named for his mother's father. Both he and Jacob, Antie's first son, had children baptized in the church. He named a son "Jacob" and Jacob called a son "Abraham." An incorrect pedigree for him is discussed in the Introduction.

Though not proved without the possibility of future correction, it is with some confidence we give the following as the children of John Dyckman and his wife Anteje Acker.*

Children (Dyckman), 2:
+51. i. Jacob[5], bp. June 1, 1775[42]
+52. ii. Abraham[5], b. Jan. 13, 1777[43]

33. SAMPSON (SAMSON OR SAMUEL)[4] DYCKMAN, son of Jacob[3] Jr., and Catalina (Benson) Dyckman, b. Harlem, NY abt. 1744; d. Cortlandtown, Westchester Co., NY, between March 19 and April 23, 1792;[46] m. Aug. 27, 1770,[47] Rebecca Odell, who d. Cortlandtown, 1792-93,[48] dau. of Isaac and Hannah (Vermilye) Odell.[49]

Rebecca and Sampson were third cousins, descendants of the Waldron sisters Aeltie and Rebecca respectively. In addition, three of Rebecca's uncles (John, Abraham and Jonathan Odell) married also respectively three of Sampson's aunts (Anne Benson and Rebecca and Margaret Dyckman).

Sampson was Jacob and Catalina's first-born and was named for her father, Sampson Benson. Her brother Johannes was a sponsor at Sampson's baptism – probably at the Harlem Dutch Church – for in his will (dated Feb. 12, 1752) he left his gun to "my godson Sampson Dyckman." At that time the Dyckman inn was on the edge of Harlem where the country was unsettled and a boy could hunt small game and birds.

Like his father, Sampson was attracted to business or a trade and often combined it with farming. He gave his trade as house carpenter in 1764 when he witnessed a fellow carpenter's marriage bond and again in 1767 when he borrowed money from his father on a note.[50] He was quite probably working as a carpenter on Roger Morris' new Georgian mansion, which was being built on the site of his Kiersen grandparents' farm. The mansion was Harlem's most imposing residence and the talk of the town.

During this period Sampson became of age and on October 1, 1765, he was admitted a Freeman of New York City.[51]

He called himself a yeoman of Westchester County on a release[52] that freed his father of all obligations to him in 1768, and on his own marriage bond or license[53] (1770) he was described as a farmer of Westchester. Witnesses to the license were his brother Benjamin, postrider, and James Cobham, innkeeper. Sampson signed the above release "Sam. Dyckman" and he may have been known familiarly by that shortened form. If so, this will explain the occasional reference to him as "Samuel" Dyckman, notably on his marriage license.

Sampson was occupying his father's farm near the inn and Dyckman Bridge when it was sold (1772–73) and perhaps soon after that he acquired a livery stable. He advertised a horse for sale there in the New York *Gazette and Mercury*, March 21, 1774:

> To be sold – A likely Bay Horse, will be four years old next June, fit for carriage or saddle. The Horse to be seen, and the Price may be known by applying to Mr. Dyckman, at his Livery Stable near the Fly Market.

Was this the horse that figured in his father's fatal accident? As mentioned earlier, Sampson was administrator of the estate.[54]

The following year, July 29, 1775, he petitioned as "livery stable keeper" to be reimbursed for a horse ruined in public service carrying dispatches to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia.[55] A government courier had arrived at the stable from the American camp at Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 25, 1775, when Sampson was absent and taken the horse against the stableman's will. Evidently he pushed the mount beyond its endurance, but the times were urgent. The battle for Bunker Hill had been fought only eight days before and New Englanders were already laying siege to the British army in Boston. General George Washington, newly appointed Commander in Chief of American forces, was even then on his way to the Cambridge camp.

Sampson himself was a government courier or postrider a year later. On June 19, 1776, he was sworn in by John Jay as messenger of the New York Committee for Detecting Conspiracies. On August 1, he was appointed an "express" for the Conven-

* H. P. Toler in his *New Harlem Register*[44] lists a child, Catherine, for this couple. No documentation has been found to support him. Seneca Stewart, whom Catherine married, was living in North Castle in 1800 and their numerous descendants were in Dutchess County, where Joris Dyckman descendants are also found. They had fifteen children (surname Stewart):[45] Abel, Hiram, William, Maria, Seneca, Ann, Samuel, John, Jane, Chauncey, Amanda, Dyckman, Eliza, Andrew and Emeline.

tion, and on September 1, the Committee on Obtaining Intelligence employed "Samuel Duyckman" and Uriah Mitchell as postriders to keep Washington's headquarters on upper Manhattan in touch with the Fishkill Committee of Safety.[56] Sampson was to set out from headquarters, Mitchell from Fishkill, and the two were to exchange dispatches at John Blagg's house north of the Croton River. Each was to return to his post the following day and this schedule was to continue as long as the Committee or the Convention though it necessary. Pay was 16s per day. Headquarters was at the Roger Morris mansion, known now as the Jumel mansion, from about mid-September to mid-October.

These three appointments show the confidence New York leaders had in Sampson, especially the appointment as a Convention express. By his special oath for this assignment he was sworn to secrecy:

> I do swear on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God that I will diligently and faithfully execute the office of an express to the Convention of the State of New-York; that I will keep all the secrets with which I am or shall be intrusted; and that I will not suffer any papers committed to my charge to be examined by any other person or persons than such as, by this Convention or a future Legislature of the State, may be authorized to examine the same.[57]

This Convention of the Representatives of the State of New-York[58] to give it its official title, was formerly the Fourth Provincial Congress. The original name was changed after the colonies broke away from England. It was the governing body of the state for ten months (July, 1776, to May 13, 1777) and was composed of 103 delegates, either elected or appointed in the various counties. Only a small fraction was ever in attendance at one time. During recesses and whenever a quorum was lacking, the Committee of Safety acted for it. This Committee of six to ten members representing as many counties, changed its membership often, both in personnel and in number. Often members belonged to both bodies. But it was difficult to get even this small group together and the quorum was lowered from five at the beginning to three at the end.

The Convention governed the state, cooperated

Dyckman Valley

The Nagels' house is on the right and across the marsh is the senior Dyckmans'. William's house is in the middle distance, right beside the objective of the attack, Fort George. The Morris's mansion, the site of Jannetie Kierson's old home, is on the high hill at the left. The frigate Pearl can be seen between the hills, where the George Washington Bridge now spans the Hudson. The British attack is approaching, down the Harlem river, under the cover of the men on the bank at the left.

with other states in prosecuting the war, and rendered "as harmless as possible the numerous loyalists" in New York.

Inevitably Sampson Dyckman became involved with them. The Committee for Detecting Conspiracies directed him (Jan. 10, 1777) to "take with him such and so many brave and discreet men as he may conceive necessary" to apprehend Colonel Rudolphus Ritzema. Four days later he with three others brought the Colonel to the Committee. For this assignment he was paid £8 10s 8d. He was ordered to serve summonses on Robert Bayard, Oliver DeLancey, David and Richard Colden, John Harris Cruger, Peter Van Schaack (later an intimate friend of his Tory brother States), John Watts (a colleague of States'). Peter Corne (whose granddaughter States would one day marry), Chief Justice William Smith, Colonel Frederick Philipse, Lord of Philipse Manor among others in New York, Long Island, and Westchester.[59] Searching through early war records one feels that Sampson must have lived in the saddle.

The Tory Chief Justice William Smith, who was also a member of the Provincial Council, noted in his diary July 1, 1776: "One Duyckman, an Express from the Provincial Congress [at Philadelphia] served me with a summons dated 27 June to appear at New York and explain myself on the 6th instant to their committee." This summons "was in part printed and delivered unsealed." One can almost hear the rumble of Judge Smith's indignation.

Peter T. Curtenius, Commissary for New York troops, wrote from Philadelphia to Gerard Bancker, New York State Treasurer, in October, 1776, asking that the Convention send him £15,000 by "Mr. Dykeman."[60] The letter explaining the urgency of his request gives a glimpse of the young state's government struggling against great financial odds to outfit its soldiers.

The Convention had authorized Curtenius to borrow £10,000 but he had been able to raise only a little over £3000. New York troops desperately needed clothing and blankets so he himself advanced almost £3000 and charged some £10,500 more. This made a total still owing of about £15,000, "which Sum [I] should be glad the Convention would be pleased to send me by Mr. Dykeman as soon as possible at Paramus & beg that I may not be disappointed for I am almost exhausted & people calling on me daily for Cash. Our [New York] Convention money will not pass here & therefore should be glad to have it in Continental money of which Mr. Livingston tells me you have lately rec'd from here One hundred thousand dollars."

Another of Sampson's trips to Philadelphia is recorded in William Smith's diary, July 7, 1778. "One Duyckman," he wrote, reported seeing on his way home from that city sixteen wagons of fugitives from the bloody Wyoming Valley massacre, (referred to at the beginning of this chapter). They were probably en route to Connecticut, their native state, for many of them returned there.

A loyal citizen, alert to his country's needs, Sampson did not hesitate to assume responsibilities beyond his prescribed duties, when he saw John Brown of Boston with a load of thirty barrels of flour or more "on the road going out of this state."[61] Invariably during the war flour was in short supply and it was illegal to take it out of New York. After his report to authorities it was seized on the road July 14, 1779, and valued at a little more than £1,064.

Sampson leased the Beverly Robinson estate, across the Hudson, and opposite West Point, from the Commissioners of Forfeiture the preceding February.[62] At that time the Robinson house served as headquarters for West Point's commanding officer and was occupied by Major General Robert Howe. In early August, 1780, Howe was succeeded by Major General Benedict Arnold, at Arnold's request. Sampson had known General Arnold for years through his postrider duties. What he did not know was that Arnold had asked Howe and also Lafayette to give him the names of their spies in that area and both men had refused.

Soon after his arrival he asked Sampson if he knew anyone in Westchester who might have information on enemy movements. Unsuspecting, Sampson named a few local people. When Major John André was captured the following September and Arnold's plot to sell out West Point to the British became known, Sampson was not only shocked but he was shaken. He was very much concerned for the fate of those whose names he had given to Arnold and immediately went to Governor Clinton with his story.

Our information on that interview comes from a paragraph in a letter Clinton wrote General Washington about the affair, dated Poughkeepsie, September 27, 1780:[63]

> Sampson Dyckman on Arnold's application recommended to him some well affected Persons in Westchester County from whom he might be most likely to Obtain Intelligence of the Movemts of the Enemy — On hearing of Arnold's treachery he determined to go down to the highlands & obtain Assistance to bring off the

> Persons he recommended, lest Arnold should report their names & have them taken off by the enemy. As I thought it wrong that any Person who had been employed by Genl Arnold should be seen in that Quarter at Prest I have detained him here. The enclosed Letter will give your Excellency the names of the Persons Dyckman is anxious should be brot of [f]—I have therefore to request that your Excellency will take such measures for the Purpose as you Deem expedient & return the Letter to the bearer to be carried forwd agreeable to its Direction.

No one questioned Sampson Dyckman's loyalty. He had been a trusted courier for years and was known to Washington and the Commander in Chief's official family. Note that Governor Clinton referred to him by name only, knowing that Washington would readily identify him.

A little later Clinton may have sent him as an express with a message to General Robert Van Rensselaer en route to the Mohawk Valley; or Sampson himself may have decided to take part in that campaign.[64] If he had served as courier to Sir William Johnson some ten years earlier, he would have known the territory and been eager to revisit it. He overtook the army just above Schenectady and marched with it to its destination.

Some of Van Rensselaer's subordinates felt that he could have won a decisive victory had he been more aggressive in either the battle or the pursuit that followed. They charged him with "want of energy" in conducting the campaign, and a Court of Inquiry was called for in the spring.[65]

Sampson was one of several summoned as witnesses. In his testimony, which concerned only the march, he reported he had joined Van Rensselaer about five miles above Schenectady at three or four o'clock in the morning on October 19, 1780. At that time the "Troops were marching with Expedition and continued so till Evening," when they halted for food and rest. At moonrise the march was resumed and the same pace maintained wherever possible. Part of the way it was hard going, with roads deep in mire. Then artillery and wagons delayed progress. Before the end of the march "Many of the Men were much fatigued so as to render it necessary for them to go on Horseback & in the waggons." Sampson did not explain, as another witness did, that horses and wagons had to be commandeered during the evening's halt.

At the close of Sampson's testimony, General Van Rensselaer questioned him: "Did you come to me with a request that the Troops might not be ordered to march so fast?"

Sampson replied: "I did wait on you at the Instance of Major Schuyler & others who said the men would not be fit for action in Case they were marched so fast. You then told me that the Enemy were ahead destroying the Country & the men must be marched fast at all Events to come up with them. . . ."

Most of the testimony given by the various witnesses was favorable to the General and he was vindicated by the Court.

Just where Sampson was living during the war we do not know. He owned a sloop on the Hudson River, the *William Henry*, which suggests he lived near the shore. A bill dated November 15, 1780, charged the state £68.5s.4d for its hire – 32 days at 8d per ton per day. The nature of the cargo is not stated.

He had leased the Beverly Robinson Estate February 19, 1779, at a yearly rent of £36 and held it until 1785 when it was sold.[67] In March, 1779, his uncle William Dyckman guaranteed his small debts in the amount of £150 and upwards, with his farm implements and animals as security.[68] The following April 5 he was taxed £41 on personal property valued at £1650 in the West Ward, Manor of Cortlandt.[69] Apparently he shared the Dyckman affection for the land and, in acquiring it, looked toward the peace.

Did he live at the Fishkill, Dutchess County, house he offered for sale and the two properties he once leased or did they represent a real-estate venture? He advertised the house near Fishkill in Louden's *Packet*, April 13, 1780:

> To Be Sold at Public Vendue
>
> On 19th of April the house of Mr. Obadiah Cooper, Tavernkeeper, in Fish-Kill. The House and LOT of GROUND whereon Mr. Benj - Montanye now lives, about two miles from Fish-Kill Town, on main road to the landing. An indisputable title will be given on the first of May.
>
> Fish-Kill, March 28 SAMPSON DYCKMAN

After Arnold's defection, the Robinson house was turned into a hospital. Beverly Robinson, still interested in his estate though no longer living on it, sent a spy to see if troops were quartered there.[70] The reply came back (Jan. 15, 1781): "There are no troops at Colonel Robinson's house which is converted into a Hospital."

Sampson also leased the old fort at Verplanck's Point which had figured in the battle for Stony Point. He was living there in May, 1784. In a long letter to Samuel Verplanck, dated May 23, 1784, he described it as leaking and not suitable for habitation. He was at the time digging a cellar 18 × 36

and expected to cover it with a decent house. He noted the war damage on the farm and added that he had a knowledge of public accounts and would list all damages for "a low percentage of the compensation."[71]

Sampson and his wife Rebecca were sponsors at the baptism of Abraham Lent, infant son of Dennis and Frances (Odell) Lent, in the Old Tarrytown Dutch Church, August 17, 1777. Frances and Rebecca were sisters. After the war they sponsored Maria Clark at the Cedar Hill Church. She was born September 8, 1783, John and Maria (Dyckman) Clark's daughter. Maria was Sampson's sister.

Sampson seems to have been closer to his Tory brother States than were his other brothers. He wrote from Claverack, New York, July 29, 1782, that he had seen States at Elizabeth Town, New Jersey.[72] The fighting war had ended and apparently his mission at Elizabeth did not prevent the two from visiting together. States was in this country briefly on business related to quartermaster papers. He was thinking of settling in England permanently and may have wished to discuss the matter with his elder brother. One may speculate on Sampson's absence from the meeting held at his brother John's house in June, 1783, to outlaw supporters of the king in the late war.[73]

Letters written after the war by States in England to Sampson show respect and affection for his eldest brother. In one dated June 22, 1788, he concluded ". . . remember me to Becky and your dear Girls, who I long exceedingly to see—why do they not write me?"[74]

In the 1790 census Sampson is listed under Cortlandtown as head of a household of eleven persons, including five slaves and one free Negro. In addition there were one male over 16 (himself), one male under 16, and three females (his wife and two daughters).

Sampson's death in the spring of 1792, when he was only forty-eight, was not unexpected. He was, according to States, "a confirmed consumptive," a condition perhaps aggravated by his war service.[75] The Reverend Silas Constant preached at his home on November 25, 1791, and again on March 14, 1792, both times staying with the family overnight.[76]

By his will, dated March 19, 1792, and probated April 23, 1792, Sampson left his wife Rebecca a life interest in one-third of his estate and divided the residue between his two daughters, Hannah and Cateline.[77] He named his brothers Benjamin and States as executors. States wrote later that Sampson's wife and daughter Hannah both died within two years, before the estate was settled, so Cateline became the sole beneficiary.

Children (Dyckman), each named after a grandmother, 2:

53. i. Hannah[5], b. abt. 1771; d. Cortlandtown, 1793, unm., aged 23 yrs. Hannah's "amiable temper and disposition" and her death are the subject of Andrew Fowler's memorial essay,[78] *A Sketch of the Life and Death of Miss Hannah Dyckman, Kings-Ferry* (Danbury, Conn., 1795), a rare volume that may be found in the NYHS Library, Hufeland Col., #161.

+54. ii. Cateline[5], d. before 1807[79]

34. JOHN[4] DYCKMAN, son of Jacob[3] Jr., and Catalina (Benson) Dyckman, b. Harlem, NY, July 16, 1746:[80] living in 1807[81] m. May 10, 1771, Mehitabel Westcott.

John's birth and marriage are recorded in a family Bible owned some years ago by Frederick Parsons, a descendant. Nothing further is definitely known about his early life. Judging from his letters he, like his brothers, received a good education for those days and like them he probably helped his father at the inn. For a time during the Revolutionary War he himself was a tavernkeeper.

In a small notebook kept by Nicholas Bayard Jr., is the memorandum that "Mr. Dyc is of opinion that a general Road (after the Division of the Bogg) ought to be made thro: & that every Proprietor might have the use of it. That we ought to apply to the assembly for Law to Drain the Bogg, that he has several Precidents which he will let us have."[82] The "Mr. Dyc" whose opinion Mr. Bayard respected may well have been Jacob Dyckman Jr., John's father.

Following that memorandum is an account beginning May 13, 1771, under the name of "John Dyckman" for "cash paid him this day which he is [to] work out at 2/ per Day from this day. £3.10—." Dates and payments show that Mr. Bayard employed him much of that summer between May 13 and August 25.

Was this Jacob's son John? It would appear so. He was almost twenty-five at the time and was living in Harlem with his parents at least just prior to this date. He was married only three days earlier, on May 10.

Either before or during the Revolutionary War, John acquired land up in Cortlandt Manor, Westchester County. He was taxed £5 for land in the Manor's West Ward, April 5, 1779.[83] No mention was made of personal property. John's brothers Benjamin and Sampson and his sister Maria's husband, John Clark, also are listed on this tax roll. The West Ward, on the Hudson, became a haven

for many during the war. Its Manor Lord, Pierre Van Cortlandt, was an ardent patriot. In 1782 four hundred of its thousand inhabitants were refugees.

A letter John wrote to Governor George Clinton[84] in 1780 places him then on a commissary mission in the Mohawk Valley during General Robert Van Rensselaer's campaign. Dated Fort Herkimer, Saturday, 1 o'clock [Oct. 19, 1780], it reads:

> Sir,
> Col. Livingston is just arrived; he tells me Provissions are coming on, booth flower & Cattle. I have Procur'd a Number of baggs & Impress'd some good Horses and shall be on as soon as Possible. Col. Hay will be here with more Provitions in about three Hours. I am &c
> Gov'r Clinton J. Dyckman[85]

His next appearance is as a tavernkeeper in Haverstraw, Orange (now Rockland) County, New York, on the west side of the Hudson. He had several relatives in that general vicinity. His cousin William was living in the same county, patrolling the west bank of the river. His brothers Sampson, Benjamin, Garret and William N. were just across the Hudson in Cortlandt Manor also serving in the war. His mother's cousin Benjamin Benson owned a farm in Haverstraw. Possibly it was through the Bensons that he became an innkeeper here.

Benjamin Benson was a signer of the Association Test at Haverstraw, a member of its Committee of Correspondence, and a soldier. A thoroughgoing Patriot, he paid for his convictions with his life; on August 5, 1779, while shingling his barn he was bayonetted to death by a group of British spies.

John was established at the tavern in Haverstraw by December, 1780 and perhaps earlier. Lieutenant G. P. Weissenfels, a Muster Master, ran up a bill with him amounting to £646 18s 0d for service received between December 26, 1780, and March 14, 1781, but he failed to pay it. This item appears on the lieutenant's expense sheet sent to Governor Clinton.

With little capital and four children to support, John grew impatient as time passed and finally wrote the lieutenant a strongly worded letter:

> West Point, 10 Augt 1781
> Sir, As I have had no letter or word from you Since I left you at Poughkeepsie, have here waited on you this day in hopes of settling our affair. Now I expect that you will discharge the Acc't, in a few Days, as I cannot Lay out of money no longer; you are a single Gentleman & I have a large family to maintain; besides heavy taxes to Support the Army; therefore, if not settled soon you cannot think it hard if I should take a method which would be disagreeable to you, for I have been sundry times Informed that since you left my house, you have purchased Articles of a great value when you ought to have first paid me.
> I am with due respect Yours, &c
> John Dyckman

The sum John asked may strike us as unreasonably high but it should be remembered that wartime currency depreciated rapidly. Another item on Weissenfels' account covering similar services at Joshua Hyatt's tavern from March 15 to April 27, 1781, totaled £798 6s 0d. Hyatt's, on the east side of the Hudson, was situated about six miles beyond Peekskill on the Danbury road.[86]

Lieutenant Weissenfels sent John's letter to Governor Clinton asking his advice, for, as he pointed out, he could not pay it without the Governor's endorsement. The correspondence ends there in Clinton's published papers and we are left wondering if John ever received his money.

John is identified as the writer of both letters by his signature. In each case it is identical with one on a letter to his brother States.

In *New York in the Revolution* John is listed in the 3rd Regiment, Westchester County Militia, Land Bounty Rights. The State Library reports that no record of military service can now be found for him and that the reason his name appears in the above "is that he, with other residents of his neighborhood, recruited a man for Continental service."[87]

Evidence comes from a charred paper dated April 16, 1783, salvaged from the 1911 State House fire in Albany by which he and a half dozen comrades signed over to Captain Thomas Matchen their Land Bounty Rights or title to land due them as the militiamen who recruited Thomas Ellison for the Continental Army. This was a national soldiery that served anywhere under General Washington as contrasted with the Militia which was under a state governor and could be called out of the state for three months only.

The practice of calling on militiamen to help enlist men for service began early in the war. By an act of 1778, each militia regiment was divided into classes of fifteen and, when called upon, each class had to furnish a man for service, fully equipped. In 1780 the number in a class was increased to thirty-five men and a money bounty was paid them. The following year the government offered a bounty of LAND RIGHTS (at that time 500 acres for each Right). In 1782, militiamen could receive both money bounty and Land Rights. It was under this last act that John and his friends acquired the Rights they turned over to Captain Matchen. John's

signature is the first on this paper and his brother William N.'s is the last.

At the time he signed the paper he was living in Peekskill. He advertised a house for sale there, possibly his own, in the New York *Packet* on May 22, 1783, then published farther up the river in Fishkill:[88]

TO BE SOLD

A convenient House and Lot of LAND in the town of Pecks well (sic) calculated for a Merchant or Tradesman. There is on said Lot, a very good place for a tanyard. Whoever inclines to purchase may apply to the subscriber on the premise who will give a good title and immediate possession.

John Dyckman

Peekskill continued to be his residence. From a meeting held at his home there, and reported in the *Packet*, August 28, 1783, it appears he was active in local politics and not yet inclined to temper justice with mercy where Tories were concerned:[89]

At a meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the Manor of Cortlandt, held at the House of Mr. John Dyckman, in Peeks-Kill, on the 30th of June, 1783; when William Drake, esq. was appointed Moderator for the day, and the following persons were chosen as a Committee, viz:

Mr. Ben Dyckman, Capt. Robert Crawford, Messrs. John Dyckman, John Mandeville, Jer. Stivers, David Ferris, Capt. Gilbert Lockwood, Mr. George Meserve, Capt. Henry Strang, Messrs. John Rooney, Hercules Lent, Pelitiah Whitmore, and Elijah Drake:

Mr. John Rooney in the Chair whereupon after mature deliberation they entered the following Resolutions:

Resolved; That in the course of the late calamitous war, many persons residing among us, lost to every sense of virtue and public spirit, deserted their country and fled to our cruel and unnatural enemies, using every effort in their power to incite the barbarities of the British, with a view to distress and enslave us; but through the influence of Divine favour, our efforts for *Peace, Liberty* and *Independence* have been glorious and successful; consequently, it was justly apprehended, and it evidently appears, that they will endeavour to introduce themselves among us. And as the good people of many precincts, towns and manors in this state, have passed many resolves to prevent the return of such miscreants among them: Therefore,

Resolved; That it is incompatible with the patriotic spirit and dignity of the good people of the manor of Cortlandt, as well as the interest of the state at large, to suffer such unprincipled, pusillanimous beings to have a residence among us. That we do consider it our indispensable duty, as friends and patriots of that country, which we have so long fought and so often bled for, to prevent the return of any such profligates into the manor of Cortlandt, till the next setting of our legislature, when it is earnestly requested, and expected, that they will adopt and establish such laws as will fully enforce the execution of these measures: Therefore,

Resolved; That we severally, do solemnly determine and mutually pledge ourselves to each other, to use every effort and means in our power, to expel such persons from this country, and those hereafter, who shall daringly presume to come (from their friends, and our enemies) to reside among us, shall be expelled with infamy, and treated as (they are and have been) the worst of enemies. And as there is a few who had the presumption to return among us, we give them this timely notice, to depart, forthwith, upon sight hereof: Their noncompliance will be attended with the most disagreeable consequences.

Resolved, That should any person whatever attempt to harbour or secrete such persons, they will incur the highest displeasure of their countrymen, and will be treated with the contempt and disdain, which their demerits justly entitle them to.

By order, and in behalf of the Committee.

John Rooney, Chairman.

The Tory view of such resolutions was feelingly expressed at this time (July 2, 1783) by Loyalist Benjamin Hilton in a letter to John's brother States in London. He frankly hoped the discussions would bring on a counter revolution.[90]

A vindictive attitude was oddly missing in most American families even two years later when States' friend Peter Van Schaack returned from England, and by the time States himself arrived home in 1789, the victors were even more tolerant. Sampson was not present at this Cortlandt meeting and neither was a younger brother Garret, though both lived in the village.

While living in Peekskill, John settled into another career as surveyor and map maker working under Recorder John Watts Jr. A few surveys he made at this time still exist.

His map of Cortlandtown (1788) is among the John Watts Papers.[91] In an index of state documents made before the Albany fire in 1911, he is credited with a map of the western part of Joseph Travis and Dan Birdsall's land on the Hudson near "Peeks Kill Landing" and the cove (Nov. 23, 1787).[92] Another survey, of "Mrs. Conklin's land on the nose [Anthony's Nose]," is in the Rockefeller Collection at Irvington.[93]

When States and his brother Billy won a bet they placed on the horses in London shortly after the war, they spent the money on an especially fine set of mathematical instruments which they sent to John.[94]

John's household in the 1790 census was comprised of one male over 16 (himself), one male un-

der 16, and five females. He was then living in Cortlandtown.[95]

The baptism of John's youngest child, Maria, is found in the Cedar Hill records, for 1790, and her baptism is the only one found for any of his children. This is not strange since four of them were born during the war. Maria's birth date in the church record differs by several months from that in the family Bible but both sources give the year as 1788.

As John grew older he may have found New York's climate too unfriendly, for he went south. In a well written letter to States, May 29, 1804, from Frederick Town, Virginia, he mentioned his ill health and thanked his brother for a gift of money which he used to pay a doctor's bill.[96] He made no reference to his wife or his children. States' wife Elizabeth at Kings Ferry wrote to him in London, September 22, 1800: "Some part of Brother John's family have been here almost every day since you have been gone. At present his two sons William and John are here. I find nothing disagreeable in any of them."

Another letter to States, signed by Lyde Griffith and dated New Market, Virginia, February 5, 1805, reported that though John was in poor health he had been working for the writer for four years and had gained the respect of those who knew him. The last reference found for him is a Westchester County[97] deed dated May 14, 1807, which includes him among States' brothers.

This son of Jacob and Catalina (Benson) Dyckman has long been confused with his nephew, Benjamin's son John. Messrs. Riker, Toler, and Bolton in their respective books listed him as Jacob's child but married him to Aletta Goetschius, the nephew's wife. Miss Lucy D. Akerly corrected the error—when compiling the Dyckman Family Chart[98]—after she corresponded with Mrs. Frances R. Jennings, John's great-granddaughter. She learned that a family Bible owned then by Frederick Parsons, also a descendant, gave John's birth date, his marriage to Mehitable Westcott, and the names of his children with their birth dates.[100]

William L. Dyckman's[101] (No. 217) excellent notes on the Cortlandtown Dyckmans published in *Families of Southern New York and the Hudson Valley* (1913 edition) solved the other half of the problem—the marriage of Benjamin's son John (No 64) to Leah or Aletta Goetschius. This marriage is confirmed by a Bible record in this John's family, by Cedar Hill Church records, and by gravestone inscriptions. Unfortunately the Dyckman Chart and William L. Dyckman's compilation have had a compartively small circulation; not all copies of *Families of Southern New York* include his notes.

Children (Dyckman), from the John (No 217) Dyckman Dyckman Bible rec., 6:

55. i. William[5], b. Nov. 22, 1773. He was the first grandson of Jacob Jr., and Catalina (Benson) Dyckman.

Among States Morris Dyckman's papers is an indenture dated Sept. 5, 1789, showing that William was apprenticed to Benjamin Haight for about five years to learn the saddler's trade; evidently John was receiving some assistance from his brother at that time.[102]

Both William and his brother John Edward were living on States' farm at Kings Ferry about 1800 and helping with the farm work.[103] No further record.

56. ii. John Edward[5], b. Feb. 3, 1777. See above

+57. iii. Martha[5], b. Oct. 16, 1778. m. Lebbeus Rogers of Middlebury, Vt. Not found in Vt. V.R. at Montpelier

+58. iv. Catalina[5], b. Sept. 22, 1780

+59. v. Mehitable[5], b. Jan. 31, 1782

60. vi. Maria[5], b. Jan. 31, 1788, & bp. June 22, 1790;[104] the Bible gives her birth date as Dec. 10, 1788. No further record.

35. MARIA[4] DYCKMAN, dau. of Jacob[3] Jr (Jacob[2]), and Catalina (Benson) Dyckman, b. April 2, 1751, in Harlem,[105] NY; d. after 1807;[106] m. Newton, Long Island, Presbyterian Church, April 14, 1771[107] John Clark, who was b. in 1749 and d. in 1822.

Maria, or Mary as her brother States called her, was doubtless named for her maternal grandmother, Maria Meyer. When she was born her father kept an inn on the outskirts of Harlem near the New York City line. As eldest daughter in a family of nine children she must have learned responsibility as a very young girl.

Nothing is known of John Clark's antecedents. His grandson Garret Dyckman Clark reported that he was born in northern Ireland. About 1768 he emigrated to America where he settled in the Province of New York, and three years later married Maria Dyckman.[108]

For a time the young couple lived in Fordham or West Farms where John, as a resident, signed the West Farms and Fordham Petition (Sept. 5, 1775) to the Provincial Congress requesting that a troop company be formed in that district.[109] Later they left for northern Westchester County. He enlisted in the Third Regiment, Westchester County Militia in which several of Maria's brothers served. After the war he built a house and owned a farm in

what was later Crugers, a village in Cortlandtown. Their son Staats Morris Clark was baptized there in the Cedar Hill Church in 1783.

A copy of a mortgage dated January 12, 1795, to Cateline Dyckman[110]—Sampson's daughter and Maria's niece—mentions land at "Colabergh" (Colabaugh) adjoining John Clark's land, apparently part of Sampson's estate. Colabaugh was a district in Cortlandtown east of the farm then belonging to Maria's brother Benjamin. Sampson, John, States, Garret and Billy Dyckman plus Jane (Mrs. Vredenburgh) also lived in the vicinity, so Maria raised her children in a family neighborhood. She gave her maiden name to three sons and one daughter and Dyckman family names to most of her children.

In that day opportunities for an education were limited in this rural area but three of Maria's children – Maria, Staats and Garret – were sent to the local school in 1797.[111] Often only a winter session was held, for farmers needed their boys the rest of the year to work on the land. Country girls received their training for home-making from their mothers, year round, and the three r's were not considered essential but they were customary for Dutch girls. Young Maria Clark and her cousin Jane Dyckman attended this school with their brothers. The two girls were about fourteen at the time, Staats was sixteen, and Garret only seven. The decline in the standards of literacy between the time the Dyckman's grew up in Harlem, and the youngsters' competence in Cortlandtown, is both marked and dismaying.

When Maria's sister-in-law, Mrs. States M. Dyckman, wrote to her husband (Dec. 21, 1802[112]) about three rings he had sent from London for her and his sisters; she reported that one fitted her, one, the younger sister Mrs. Hale, but the third did not fit any of them. "If you think proper to get another for Mrs. Clark," she wrote, "Mrs. Hale and I think a plain black and gold one with Mamma's name would please her better, and the difference in price would be more acceptable to her in some other way. I hope . . . you will not suppose this . . . as any disrespect to Mrs. Clarck whom you know I esteem so highly." This suggests that not only would Maria appreciate a mourning ring for her mother, who had died two years earlier, but as a mother of a large family she could use "the difference in price" to a more practical advantage.

In the 1800 Cortlandtown census[113] John Clark's household consisted of one male and one female over 45, one female 26 to 45, three males and three females between 16 and 26, two females between 10 and 16, and one male under 10. Also in Cortlandtown are listed the household of his son John Clark Jr., and that of Isaac Odell who married his eldest daughter Elizabeth.

Names, dates, and marriages as given below are for the most part from either the *Clark Family* records, or those of the Cedar Hill Church.

Children (Clark), 10:

i. Elizabeth (Betsey)[5], b. Aug. 29, 1771; m. Feb. 29, 1796, Isaac Odell[114]
   Children (Odell), 4:
   (1) Rebecca Dyckman[6], b. Nov. 4, 1796; bp. May 7, 1797; d. before Sept. 8, 1800[115]
   (2) John[6], b. Sept. 31 (sic), 1798; bp. Nov. 18, 1798
   (3) Benjamin[6], b. Nov. 14, 1800; bp. May 3, 1801
   (4) William[6], b. Nov. 5, 1805; bp. June 22, 1806

ii. Jacob Dyckman[5], b. June 4, 1773; d. Nov. 13, 1843; m. Abigail Adams of Massachusetts. He was on States M. Dyckman's payroll after States' return from England in 1803[116]
   Children (Clark), 9:
   (1) Isaac Varian[6], b. Oct. 2, 1801; bp. Dec. 6, 1801
   (2) William Perry[6], b. June 9, 1803; bp. Oct. 13, 1805
   (3) Jacob Dyckman[6], b. Aug. 18, 1805; bp. Oct. 13, 1805
   (4) Benjamin Adams[6], b. Nov. 1, 1807; bp. July 31, 1808; d. Lake Mohegan, NY Oct. 30, 1894
   (5) George Washington[6], b. Nov. 30, 1811; bp. May 2, 1813
   (6) Charles[6], b. March 26, 1814; bp. Sept. 18, 1814
   (7) Eliza[6], m. Beverly Parkhurst
   (8) Anne E.[6]
   (9) Harriet D.[6], m. Oct. 27, 1840, John Mandeville

iii. John[5], b. Aug. 17, 1775; d. Jan. 28, 1852; m. (1) Sarah Clark, dau. of Thomas; m. (2) Mrs. Elizabeth (Conklin) Haines
   Children (Clark), 10:
   By 1st wife, Sarah Clark, all bp. Cedar Hill, 8:
   (1) William[6], b. Jan. 3, 1805; bp. Oct. 13, 1805; d. Aug. 15, 1867
   (2) Betsey Ann[6], b. Aug. 23, 1806; bp. Oct. 26, 1806; m. William Wheeten
   (3) Thomas[6], b. March 5, 1808; bp. July 31, 1808
   (4) States[6], b. April 28, 1810; bp. Aug. 5 or 26, 1810; d. unm.
   (5) Samson[6], b. July 17, 1812; bp. May 23, 1813
   (6) Moses[6], b. Aug. 2, 1816 (4, *Clark Fam.*); bp. Oct. 7, 1818
   (7) Rebecca[6], b. Jan. 18, 1818; bp. Oct. 7, 1818; m. (— —) Jones
   (8) Sarah Matildy (or Maria)[6], b. Feb. 19, 1823; bp. Dec. 2, 1823

By 2nd wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (Conklin) (Haines) Clark, 2:

(9) Phebe Jane[6], b. Oct. 6, 1830; d. Aug. 28, 1904

(10) Garret Dyckman[6], b. July 19, 1833; d. Nov. 20, 1887

iv. Catelina (Catharine, Caty)[5], b. Feb. 12, 1778; d. Nov. 15, 1853; m. Benjamin Odell

Children (Odell), 6:

(1) Mariah Clark[6], b. Aug. 16, 1802; bp. March 17, 1803

(2) Eliza[6], b. Oct. 5, 1804; bp. Oct. 13, 1805

(3) Rebecca[6], b. June 18, 1807; bp. June 28, 1807(?)

(4) Peggy[6], b. Aug. 6, 1809; bp. Oct. 25, 1809

(5) Dennis Lent[6], b. May 25, 1811; bp. Jan. 17, 1813

(6) Henry N. Cruger[6], b. Nov. 23, 1814; bp. Feb. 25, 1816

v. Maria[5], b. March 18, 1779 dy

vi. Staats Morris[5], b. May 2, 1781; bp. May 12, 1783 (or b. April 20, 1780, as in *Clark Fam.*)

Staats D. Clark was on States M. Dyckman's payroll with several other relatives when States was building Boscobel. (Staats D. Clark letter to cousin Jacob G. Dyckman[118]]

vii. Maria (Mary or Polly)[5], b. Sept. 8, 1783; bp. 1784

viii. Jane[5], b. Oct. 3, 1786

ix. Garret Dyckman[5], b. Oct. 8, 1790; d. Sept. 22, 1832; m. March 13, 1814, Aletta Owen, dau. of Solomon and Nancy (Vermilye) Owen. He witnessed his uncle Benjamin Dyckman's will but predeceased him.

Children (Clark), as given in Clark Family records, 8:

(1) Isaac Vermilye[6], b. Jan. 10, 1815; d. Nov. 18, 1851, unm.

(2) Senche[6], b. July 18, 1816; d. Sept. 27, 1856

(3) John Vermilye[6], b. Nov. 6, 1818

(4) Adeline Eliza[6], b. Nov. 3, 1820

(5) Mary Ann[6], b. Nov. 17, 1822; d. Aug. 28, 1902; unm.

(6) Harriet E.[6], b. Sept. 8, 1824; d. May 11, 1911, unm.

(7) William G.[6], b. March 10, 1829

(8) Nancy[6], b. June 29, 1831; d. Aug. 30, 1919

x. Rebecca D.[5], b. March 7 (3, *Clark Fam.*), 1793; bp. June 30, 1793

36. BENJAMIN[4] DYCKMAN, son of Jacob[3] Jr., and Catalina (Benson) Dyckman, b. in 1752[119] in Harlem, NY; d. Aug. 25, 1833, at Cortlandtown, Westchester Co., NY, aged "82 yrs. 4 mos. 23 days"[120] m. abt. 1778, Martha or Mettje Lent, who d. Oct. 10, 1835, aged "83 yrs. 7 mos. 18 days,"[121] prob. dau. of Jacob and Martha (— —) Lent[122]

In his pension papers[123] Benjamin gave his birth year as 1752 and the place as York Island (Manhattan). He had no record of the date but had always been informed and believed that he was baptized in the Harlem Dutch Church and that the year 1752 was correct. He was named for his mother's brother, Benjamin Benson, a prosperous Harlem miller.

When he was growing up his father was an innkeeper, first on the outskirts of Harlem near the New York City line and later near the Free or Dyckman Bridge. He knew tavern life with its ever-changing scene but he also knew life on a farm. Harlem was a farming community and the Dyckman, Benson and Kiersen farms with their fields and forests, orchards, livestock and a mill or two were all familiar to him. This was the life he preferred and enjoyed and after the war he became a farmer and large landholder in Westchester County.

All we know of Benjamin's occupation before the Revolutionary War comes from his brother Sampson's marriage bond,[124] dated August 27, 1770. Here his occupation is recorded as "post rider." Witnesses were Gerardus Vermilye, farmer, Jane Valentine, spinster, both of Westchester County, and Peter Vermilye, weaver, all cousins of one degree or another.

Apparently Benjamin was the post-rider son to whom his father referred in his letter of December 5, 1769, to Sir William Johnson. Sir William "was pleased with the appointment," Jacob noted, and well he may have been. Benjamin was honest, reliable and hard-working.

In spite of contacts with Sir William and his official family, Benjamin was not infected with their strong Tory loyalties. He served in the militia from 1776 to 1780. At least once he acted as courier (Oct. 10, 1776), "Express[125] to Albany from Fish Kill," for which he received £4; Sampson collected this sum for him.

He had already settled near King's Ferry in Cort-

Ben's House

landt Manor and may have been living in the house he probably built. This house still stands on the Albany post road in Montrose near the 40th mile post on the Road to Albany. It was solidly built with walls eight inches thick which were insulated between the 8 × 8 hand-hewn studding with straw and brick. Its hand-hewn rafters, numbered with Roman numerals, were pegged together with hand-cut pegs.[126] Nails were also hand wrought and tongue and groove joints were used throughout the house.[126]

According to his pension application Benjamin entered the service as an "orderly sergeant" in Captain James Cronkhite's Company, Colonel Samuel Drake's 3rd Westchester County Regiment of Militia. He stated that in 1776 he received a lieutenant's commission which was "lost or destroyed," issued he thought by a State Convention before the State government was organized. His later lieutenant's commission, dated June 25, 1778, was signed by Governor George Clinton and appended to his pension application. After Captain Cronkhite (known familiarly as Cronk) left the Militia for the Levies, Benjamin called himself on his papers "Lieutenant Commandant" of his unit.

The pension office dismissed this claim because there was no "allegation or proof that he held that rank by a legal tenure." Neither did it recognize his "lost or destroyed" commission. It granted him a pension on the basis of seven months as Sergeant and sixteen as Lieutenant, though according to his own figures he served twenty-eight months. His pension amounted to $248.33 a year.

He detailed his terms of service as beginning in May, 1776, or a little later in the season, one month; in October, 1776, six months; in April, 1777, five months; in the fall, 1778, five months; in May, 1779, one month; in June, 1779, seven months; in April 1780, three months. In addition he "served as a volunteer for several short terms which he has not herein set forth."

He was in charge of a unit that patrolled the east bank of the Hudson between Teller's (later Croton) Point on the south to Verplanck's Point on the north and also up the Croton River, in general the American line in Westchester County. This duty was described by his brother Billy (William Nagel Dyckman), who served with him, as "not only constant but extremely dangerous and exposed, being much of it guarding the shores of said rivers in small parties during the night time."[127]

Benjamin and his company were well aware of the threatening armada of British ships in Lower New York Bay, and though it never ascended the Hudson, a ship or two at times anchored off his beat and on occasion a fleet of considerable size and some hundreds of men forced a landing to knock out a fort or accomplish some other mission. Often the Americans were close enough to hear the enemy's change of guard offshore. They had to be on the alert for landing parties and, as Billy wrote, were "frequently annoyed" by them.

On his first duty he marched to Tarrytown, where British ships were expected to make a landing. It proved to be a false alarm, but as an army contingent had been called elsewhere the Militia remained a month on guard.

That fall (October, 1776) he began a six-month stretch that included duty in northern Westchester at North Castle. Washington's army encamped here after its defeat at White Plains on October 28.

For two months of this term, in the winter, Benjamin was with General William Heath's expedition against Fort Independence in the south end of the county. This fort stood on the heights overlooking King's Bridge and had been evacuated by the Americans on October 27. Two days later the British took it over.

The American attempt to recapture it (January 18, 1777), in which Benjamin participated, is described in a contemporary account by Archibald Robertson, a Scot. He wrote in his Diary[128] that "about 3,000 Militia under General Worster (Wooster) summoned Fort Independence, and being denied they cannonaded it briskly for some time but were obliged to retire."

The *Mercury*, then a British publication, informed its readers that a "large Body of Rebels" have made an "Attack upon Fort Independence, beyond Kingsbridge, and were bravely repulsed. The Fort was defended by a small Party of Hessians and of Colonel Roger's Rangers."

> The American John Fitch noted in his account: "We . . . Observed a very considerable Cannonade this Forenoon, up toward Fort Washington; When I came home, I was inform'd yt ye Americans had taken Fort Independence, but soon after this Mr Gerol . . . came in, & Inform'd us yt ye Kings Troops had taken Six hundred Prisoners & yt they were going to take six thousand more between then & Night; But whether there be not some Mistake in Counting those Prisoners, is a Question."

That spring brought a British fleet up the river to Haverstraw Bay when Benjamin was on duty. He was then patrolling the east bank of the Hudson near Verplanck's Point where landing parties were being particularly troublesome. He reported that

the British landed at Peekskill about two miles from his station, fired the village, and burned a great quantity of Continental stores.

Neither Benjamin nor his brother Billy mentioned the fall of forts Clinton and Montgomery to the British that October though both were in the neighborhood. Sir Henry Clinton's men occupied Verplanck's Point in a ruse to direct American attention to the east coast of the river while landing the main force under cover of fog on the west bank to attack the two forts. His strategy was successful and Forts Montgomery and Clinton fell on October 6.

Apparently no major activity disturbed Benjamin's beat during his five months' service in 1778 for he mentions only patrol duty on the Croton River and at Pinesbridge.

The following year saw the largest fleet yet come up the Hudson to land 6,000 crack troops in and around King's Ferry[129]. Benjamin was on duty and watched the frigates and transports anchored in Haverstraw Bay and neighboring waters. The army came ashore on both sides of the river June 1, 1779 and Benjamin with his unit retreated to his regiment at Crompond a few miles inland. A small shore patrol was no match for the King's army.

As told elsewhere, Sir Henry Clinton's objective was Stony Point, which he seized along with Fort Lafayette on Verplanck's Point. The enemy worked for six weeks to make an impregnable fortress of Stony Point and during this time Benjamin's regiment was active hunting down foragers and trying to protect Westchester people and property.

He mentions particularly an attack of British light horse on the regiment very early one morning (June 10). Several Americans were killed, wounded, or taken prisoner and the entire regiment was dispersed. His brother Billy, who was with him, adds in his account that he and Benjamin escaped on horseback after being pursued for two miles and that Captain Cronkhite, who had rejoined his company, was taken captive at this time. Governor Clinton ordered the regiment to re-form and the two Dyckmans remained with it until discharged December 1.

Benjamin's last tour of duty was in April, May and June, 1780, when he was stationed in the neighborhood of Pinesbridge to guard the lines in Westchester, "which was then much exposed to the attacks of the enemy."

He mentioned one other encounter with the enemy but could not recall the date of it. Major William Hull at one time ordered him to burn enemy barracks at Morrisania, which he did. His party then retreated to Eastchester where it was attacked and considerable fighting ensued.

His pension application was dated December 13, 1832, and signed with a cross, though we know he could write his name. Judge Edward Kemeys of the Westchester Court of Common Pleas explained in his sworn statement that Benjamin was then blind and too feeble to attend court.

As he knew of no clergyman in his neighborhood, Robert McCord, J.P., and Abraham H. Lent, both of Cortlandtown, testified "to his character for truth and veracity and their belief of his service as a soldier in the revolution."

Right after the war Benjamin attended the meeting at John's house outlawing Tories. Any feeling of animosity toward them, however, had lost its edge by the time his Tory brother, States Morris returned from England in 1788.

He continued his interest in the military for awhile and when the New York Militia was completely reorganized in 1786, he was named Captain of Company 8 in Lieutenant Colonel John Hyatt's regiment in which his brother Garret was a lieutenant.[130] With a growing family to support by the time-consuming labor of farming, Benjamin soon found that military office had little attraction for him. On March 28, 1787, he resigned and the following year Elisha Hammond took his place.

Benjamin and his five brothers all worked or owned farms in Cortlandtown, located in the Montrose Point and Colabaugh sections. On April 11, 1789, he and his brother William N. purchased land in the township. Two years later he sold his half to his brother and bought a large farm from another brother, States Morris.[131] The strip of land owned by Dyckmans in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries extended eastward from the Hudson River south of the F. D. Roosevelt Veterans' Hospital grounds, along Furnace Brook into the Colabaugh region, where in the early 1790s Sampson, Garret, and their sister Maria with her husband, John Clark, lived.

The 1790 census places Benjamin in Cortlandtown in a household of one male 16 or over; four males under 16; three females; and one slave. The 1810 census shows three salves and two free servants in the household; by this time all but one of his sons were married.

All his children attended the local school.[132] Records for 1790 list his four sons as members of a district school taught by John Beaty, master. Jacob, aged twelve, attended 25 days of the term; Wil-

liam, aged ten, 29 days; John, five, 22 days; and "Sam'l" (Samson B.), only three. His older brothers doubtless kept an eye on little "Sam'l." Some children attended 45 days during that term. In 1797, No. 4 School enrolled Benjamin's daughter Jane and sons John and Samson B. Dyckman.

For teaching his roomful of youngsters, whose ages ranged from three upwards, the schoolmaster received at one time, a yearly salary of £50 with board, and at another 10s per quarter for each child.

Benjamin was a hard worker and trusted, a brother to whom the rest of the family turned for advice and aid. He and States were made executors of their brother Sampson's estate. Sampson's only heir, his daughter Cateline, was married at Benjamin's home to Matthias Valentine.

During States' three-year stay in England (1800-1803) his wife wrote:

> I went to Ben's the day before yesterday for the first time since you have been away. Ben is an odd mortal. One does not know what to make of him. He comes here but seldom but it is when he thinks he can be of use. When he heard my dear Letty was no more he came here immediately and stayed till after she was buried and took the whole management of the funeral on himself. This was some releaf to me as it would have been an additional distress to me to have had to attend to it myself. He did the same when poor John Brown[133] died.

After his sister Jane's death, State's wife wrote that John Vredenburgh, Jane's son, had gone to live at Ben's and they were building a sloop, in partnership, on which John intended to sail.

From their home in King's Ferry, States wrote to his young wife who was visiting her grandfather in New York City: "I sat down to Tea by a good fire at 4 o'clock. Ben came over and kept me in Russia and France till about 10 . . ."

In a postscript: "Tell Mr. Corne Ben said last night he did not care a D--n how the Elections go here if the Russians will only help the English to send Boneparte to the Right about."[134]

This letter, undated, was probably written just before the presidential election of 1804. Napoleon was then on his way to making himself master of Europe. England had been urging Russia to join her in a coalition against him but was unsuccessful until the French annexed Genoa to France the following year and Napoleon proclaimed himself King of Italy (1805).

In 1804 Peter Corne, still a Tory at heart, would have found much to annoy and even worry him in state and national politics. Liberal Jeffersonian Republicans were starting to remove Federalist judges, even Supreme Court Justices, and in New York were replacing Federalist office-holders with workers from their own ranks. Both parties, Federalist and Republican, were torn by factional quarrels within while fighting each other without. The duel that cost Alexander Hamilton his life and Aaron Burr his career was fought at this time to settle a political score.

Ben apparently thought his fellow countrymen could solve their own problems but was not so sure of a satisfactory solution across the sea.

The Benjamin Dyckmans were connected with the Cedar Hill Church, which is across the Post Road and up from Benjamin's House. He held a respected place in the congregation and was chosen deacon at a meeting held at his brother States' home October 22, 1793. He was reelected in 1796. Two of his sons married daughters of two church elders, Martin Post and Dr. Peter Goetschius.[135]

When a veteran past seventy-six, Benjamin served on a committee with Pierre and Philip Van Cortlandt, St. John Constant, Dr. Peter Goetschius, and other local worthies to dedicate the John Paulding Monument in St. Peter's Churchyard, Van Cortlandtville. Paulding was one of Major John André's captors.

Our last glimpse of Benjamin is on his deathbed when he signed a codicil to his will brought to him by his daughter Jane. He died late in the summer of 1833, aged eighty-two years. Surviving him were his wife Martha and their five children.

In his will[136] he directed that the farm on which his eldest son Jacob was living should be sold either as a whole or as much as would pay off its mortgage and all his estate debts. Jacob and his wife were to have a life interest in the residue which was ultimately to go to their children.

To his wife Martha he left in lieu of dower a life interest in the farm on which they lived and in that occupied by their son Samson B. Dyckman. Two-thirds of his residuary estate was to be kept in trust for his wife; one-third was to go outright to daughter Jane. After the widow's death her trust was to be divided. The sons Sampson and John were each to have a life interest in one part with the principal to their children. His second son William, who seems to have established himself, was made an executor with his daughter Jane, but a codicil revoked William's appointment and named in his place Benjamin's nephews William N. Dyckman of Greenburgh and Jonathan O. Dyckman, sons of his brothers Garret and William N., respectively.

All Benjamin's children b. in Cortlandtown;

birth dates from (No. 64) John Dyckman's list of Benjamin's children, now in the possession of C. Kenneth Gallaher, Montrose, NY.

Children (Dyckman), 5:

+61. i. Jacob[5], b. Nov. 22, 1778

+62. ii. William[5], b. Oct. 19, 1780

63. iii. Jane[5], b. Feb. 8, 1783; bp. May 12, 1783; d. Oct. 18 (g.s. insc) or the 20th, 1870, unm.; bd. Cedar Hill

Benjamin had four sons and only one daughter. She became a person of strength, humor and vitality in the Cortland community. She was chosen executor of her father's will and inherited his house and farm. Into that house she welcomed kith and kin and the Gallaher family lived there even after her death. She was friend and confidant to the Gallaher boys while they were in service during the civil war. Her vigorous attempts to stay the progress of her time, to wit, the laying of railroad tracks alongside her verandah, brought many a wry smile from her neighbors. Eighty seven years of being "Aunt Jane" to the Dyckmans were full and rewarding to this maiden lady.

+64. iv. John[5], b. Feb. 16, 1785

+65. v. Samson Benson[5], b. March 19, 1787

37. JANE[4] DYCKMAN, dau. of Jacob[3] Jr. (Jacob[2]) and Catalina (Benson) Dyckman, b. abt. 1753; d. March 6, 1802[137] King's Ferry, Westchester Co., NY; m. John Vredenburgh, Dec. 9, 1777[138] when both were of New York City, as were their witnesses[139] Staats Morris Dyckman and William Vermilye.[140] John Vredenburgh d. in war service.[141]

If John Vredenburgh was living in British-held New York City when he applied for his marriage license it would seem that he, like States, was a Tory. We have no information on his identity and scarcely a clue to it.

War days colored all of Jane's short married life. Where she was living we do not know, but after the war she and her mother were settled at King's Ferry in a home provided by States Morris Dyckman for his mother's use. Daniel Hale, her younger sister's husband, wrote to States in England, May 4, 1784: "Your mother and sister are now situated agreeable to their own inclinations. Garret is in the Home with them already and is working the Farm and I believe all are perfectly content."[142]

Jane had one son, John; a second son William may have died young. Receipted bills show that States paid for John's[143] clothing during the 1790's and for Jane's shoes.

Both the 1790 and 1800 census[144] returns include Jane, her mother, and her son as part of States' household, though after his marriage they occupied a separate house on or near his farm. As the mother Catalina Benson Dyckman was then bedridden much of the time, she required – and received – devoted attention from her daughter.

After the old lady's death, States' wife frequently mentioned Jane in her letters to him in England:

> Nov. 30, 1800 . . . I was interrupted in writing by Mrs. Vredenburgh's coming to drink tea with me which she does very often now as she is very lonesome since poor Mamas death. She particularly must miss her as John is a good deal away. Peggy Gillis is with her yet. Mrs. V. is very well.[145]
>
> June 15, 1801 . . . Mrs. Vredenburgh is still in the same place but talks of moving.[146]
>
> April 1, 1802, from New York . . . the melancholy information I am now to give you namely that Mrs. Vredenburgh is no more. She departed this life on the sixth of March. This was as unexpected a shock to me as I ever experienced for tho she had been some time complaining I beleave neither she or her physician supposed her case dangerous till within a fortnight of her decease when Mrs Hale was sent for.

One of the pathetic aspects of trans-Atlantic correspondence in those days is realized in States' letter to his wife written April 1802, nearly a month after his sister's death: "Give my kind love to Mrs. Vredenburgh. I am truly sorry to hear you mention that she is so often and so seriously ill." This affectionate message to his dependent sister would surely have given her comfort and pleasure.

Child (Vredenburgh), 1:

i. John[5], b. before 1784; d. Dec. 1, 1888 aged 82 years, 9 mo., 11 days; m. Elizabeth (– –), who was bp. Christ Presbyterian Church, Hempstead,[148] Long Island, NY, Sept. 13, 1812, when "wife of John Vredenburgh." In a Westchester County document[149] John is incorrectly described as the "son of Isaac."

As a boy John Vredenburgh worked on his uncle States Morris Dyckman's farm.[150] Later in partnership with Benjamin Dyckman, another uncle, he built and operated a sloop. An account[151] in States' papers dated Nov. 2, 1804, indicates that he bought barrels of flour and various other heavy items as well as necessities from or through Vredenburgh and Dyckman.[152] By June 1, 1810, John had left King's Ferry and was in business in New York City with Jacob G. Dyckman, his cousin. A loan of that date described the two as late of Cortlandtown, merchants.[153]

Eventually John settled in Hempstead, Long Island, NY, as baptismal records for his wife and children are found there.

Children (Vredenburgh), all bp. at Christ Presbyterian[154] Church, Hempstead, NY, perhaps others, 5:

(1) Jane[6], bp. Sept. 13, 1812

*(2) William Dyckman[6], bp. Sept. 13, 1812
(3) Eliza[6], bp. Sept. 13, 1812
*(4) John Simonson[6], bp. Sept. 13, 1812
(5) Garret Dyckman[6], bp. April 19, 1818; d. Sept. 15, 1818[155]

Only two documented statistics have been found for John Vredenburgh: (1) his marriage (lic.) to Jane Dyckman, Dec. 9, 1777, from a marriage bond book that was destroyed in the 1911 Albany fire; (2) his brother-in-law States Morris Dyckman's statement in a letter that Jane "was widowed by the war."[156]

A third bit, from a Westchester Co. deed book, erroneously gives his name as "Isaac."[157] In the lapse of years had someone confused him with his father and was he a son of an Isaac?

If he fought with the Patriot army and not the British, the *Calendar of Historical Manuscripts Relating to the War of the Revolution* offers a possible clue. Parenthetical numbers below refer to the volume and page. In this *Calendar* under date of 1776 a Sergeant John Vredenburgh is listed among commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the 1st New York Battalion "who were willing to enter in the service of their Country".[158]

His own petition for a commission[159], also dated with only the year 1776, reads:

> "I am desirous of serving my native country in the Provincial Army. I shall use my utmost endeavors to discharge the Duties of any office you shall see fit to appoint me to. I am perfectly well acquainted with all the military menevours, having been for above three years in an Independent Company.
>
> "I am Gentlemen your Humble servant,
> "John Vredenburgh, Jr."

Major James Abeel on Oct. 26, 1776, recommended for a commission "John Vredenburgh, whose Captn & Lieut are gone to the Regulars, and has done the duty of the whole Company since, & has acted as Captain".[160]

In 1777 "Lieut. Vredenburgh" and others in Colonel John Lasher's Regiment were described as "excellent Officers – desirous to continue in the Service provided they have proper encouragement".[161] Colonel Lasher's Regiment as given in *New York in the Revolution*[162] is included under Miscellaneous Organizations of Militia with an incomplete roster and no date. Listed are twelve captains, twenty lieutenants, and only fifty privates. No Vredenburgh is mentioned. Among its commissioned officers are Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Stockholm and Captain James Abeel.

Also that year (1777) one John "Vregenburgh" petitioned for a commission, and Major Abeel and Colonel Stockholm recommended him for a lieutenancy.[163]

Found in the NYHS Manuscript Room was this letter to Colonel Lamb, dated Fort Clinton, July 23, 1777, written by the same John Vredenburgh:

> "Sir:
>
> "From several reasons I am constrained to resign the appointment I held in your Batt[n] the first & greatest is, that the first appointment Colln Lamb was pleased to give me, was by a Letter dated 11th March as Capt Lt Fleming & Gano told me I was to be the first Second Lt in Capt. Moodies Company, I accepted of it, and went home in order to get myself some Clothes & to Recruit Men. But upon my return to Peeks Kill I understood that Capt Moodie insisted upon it I was the Second Second Lt in his Company, which appointment I never accepted off therefore about the 12th of April I gave up my Recruiting Money & desired Capt. Lt. Fleming to let you know that I had declined serving in that station & as I had the offer of a first Lieut in Coll Webbs Regt I meant not to accept any thing lower in your Batt[n]
>
> "Another Reason is that Capt Moodie tells me I am not to receive any pay but from my last appointment from these considerations, & a view I have of bettering myself in another Corps I must begg of you to accept of this my Resignation & Remain,
>
> "Sir Your Humble Servt
> "John Vredenburgh"
>
> "To Coll John Lamb of Artillery"[164]

The *Calendar* makes no further mention of this man. The original petitions were destroyed in the 1911 fire at Albany, and William J. Fives, Assistant Librarian at the New York State Library, wrote that he found no other references for John Vredenburgh than those given here.[165]

38. STAATS MORRIS[4] DYCKMAN (later spelled and pronounced "States"), son of Jacob[3] Jr. (Jacob[2]), and Catalina (Benson) Dyckman, b. 1755 in Harlem, NY; d. there at the William Dyckman farmhouse Aug. 11 ot 14, 1806, aged 51 yrs.[166]; m. Feb. 1, 1794, Elizabeth Kennedy,[167] dau. of Dennis and Letitia (Corne) Kennedy and ward of Peter and Elizabeth (Henderson) Corne, her grandparents. She was b. May 1, 1776, and d. in Peekskill, June 20, 1823, aged 47 yrs.[168] Both States and his wife were first bd. in the Nagel-Dyckman burial ground at Harlem but reinterred at Cedar Hill.

* The names marked with astericks signed a protest dated 6 July 1883 over Wm. W. Dyckman's will in which he left his estate to an adopted sister, Julia (Dyckman) Andrus. Leah, Lydia, Mary Elizabeth and Henrietta Vredenburgh also signed the protest.

States, to use his own spelling, was born while his father was innkeeper at the Black Horse Tavern and this fact may account for his name. The tavern, near Benson's race track, was patronized by the racing fraternity, among whom were Lewis Morris and his younger brother, Staats Long Morris. A Morris[169] win was reported on the Harlem track in 1767 when Lewis Morris' "Mare, Strumpet, beat Smoaker and Jimcrack, for £30, carrying Weight for Age."

Lewis Morris was the third lord of the Manor of Morrisania and within a decade would be signing the Declaration of Independence as a New York delegate. At the time of States' birth in 1755, Staats Long Morris was a twenty-seven-year-old bachelor and very likely a frequent visitor at Jacob Dyckman's popular inn. After his marriage the following year to the widowed and prominent Lady Catherine, Dowager Duchess of Gordon, he took up residence in England. He was made Captain of the 36th Foot in the British Army in 1756, served in India, and became Governor of Quebec. He took no part in the American Revolutionary War. An obviously dashing young man, he perhaps had won the esteem of innkeeper Dyckman and wife when they named their fourth son "Staats Morris."

States' descendants believed that he had been educated in the Morris family. There is no proof of it. Aside from an agreeable letter from Lewis Morris, an endorsement from Gouverneur Morris, who said he did not know States personally, and the fact that Richard Morris was the Dyckman's lawyer the Morris papers have not yet yielded any mention of an association. Still, tradition cannot be taken lightly.

The existing papers of all Jacob's children are impressively literate, so their education, too, becomes a matter of speculation. Records show that Jacob contributed to the salary of the Harlem voorleser, the church lay reader and village schoolmaster, but the quality of his children's work compared with that of others of that time leaves scant doubt that they had advanced training of some sort.

It has been implied that States couldn't read Latin. If true this seems to rule out attendance at any eighteenth-century college. Self-taught or schooled as an apprentice, it is abundantly evident that he pursued learning all his life. Among his papers are catalogues of his books, and their titles define the wide range of tastes and interests of an educated eighteenth-century gentleman. In an age when four shelves of books behind the leaded glass of an upright secretary-desk would have been a gentleman's proper pride, States Dyckman owned a library of several thousand specially bound volumes.

He was seventeen years old when his father Jacob sold the Kingsbridge inn and nineteen at the time of his father's fatal accident. Considering his age and the family finances it seems certain that he was gainfully employed.

He may have been apprenticed in a mercantile house; Catalina, Eve, and Thysie Benson, his mother's relatives, married well-to-do New York merchants John Kelly, Anthony Duane and James Henderson, respectively, and the young man may have been apprenticed to one of them. Or States may have begun his career in the colonial government—a clerk in a post office, a court, or the British army. His letters to Stephen DeLancey, one of the colony's richest and socially prestigious young men, show a rather close association between the two and he may have worked for or with him. Any of these services would have put him in contact with people of status, and it is in that circle we find his associates. He was a bright boy, sensitive to fine things, and endowed with a personality that won him many lasting friendships.

If States' early life and training are largely conjecture, his activities in later life are well documented through the States Morris Dyckman Papers. The earliest letter is dated May 23, 1776, and from then through 1808 references to his many interests are recorded in ledgers, correspondence, brief diaries, bills and British army documents—over 2500 pieces in all.

He was one of two—and possibly three—members of the Dyckman family who sided with England during the American Revolution. At the outset of the war he was apparently working in the colonial government at Albany. His closest friends were well-placed Tories; among them Abraham Cuyler the Mayor, Stephen DeLancey, Clerk of Albany County; and Richard Cartwright Deputy Postmaster.

He was with this group at the time of the Albany Uprising in June, 1776, when Tories' houses were forcibly entered and Tories were arrested and thrown in jail. States and his friends were celebrating King George III's official birthday on June 4 at Richard Cartwright's tavern when Patriot forces entered, sacked the house, arrested and jailed the occupants.[170]

Two days later they were charged with "drinking damnation to the Enemies of the King." States, Peter Everat, John Cluett Jr., Thomas Joy, and

Charles Folliot were offered freedom if they would sign the Association Test. States refused.

On June 11, the judges of the Mayor's Court applied to have him out of the Tory jail to attend the opening of Court. He refused to go.

Then it was resolved that he be brought before the Board under guard. This time he had no choice. He listened to their offer but refused their terms and went back to jail.

Finally it was decided to release him on parole and in return he promised not to correspond with any persons to dissuade them against measures pursued by the United Colonies and not to leave the city without the Committee's permission. He was given his liberty until evening to raise a £100 bond and was released the following day. Before the year ended, however, he and Abraham Cuyler had made their way to New York City behind the British lines.[171]

From the Committee's record it is unclear why the judges wanted States to attend the opening of the Mayor's Court. The Mayor himself was in jail and some reports claim the Mayor's Court had been disbanded. No records yet found indicate that States was employed by this court. Yet the incident and a memorandum among his papers suggest a connection. The memo,[172] made some years later was solicited from John Watts, and reads:

> The emoluments of Stephen DeLanceys Office as Clerk of the County of Albany, as near as I can recollect was—
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | As Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas | 250- |
> | Clerk of the Mayor Court | 100- |
> | Clerk of the Court of Genl. Sessions | 100- |
> | Prosecutor on the part of the Crown | 50- |
> | Clerk of the County Records | 250- |
> | Clerk of the County Surrogate | 25- |
> | | 775 |

Certainly States had some knowledge of the Albany County Clerk's office and of Albany courts. Of course any connection with Watts, Stephen DeLancey or the courts would explain his living in Albany.

After his return to New York City he obtained a clerkship in the Quartermaster General's office of the British army, first under Deputy Quartermaster General William Shirreff, and then Quartermaster General Sir William Erskine, Bt.,[173] a forty-six-year-old Scot and Brigadier General. According to Governor Tryon, Erskine was the 1st British General in the colonies without exception. Sir William arrived in New York in 1776. Years later, in 1802, States wrote of this association:

> Mr. Dyckman's connection with Sir William Erskine the Father began at New York in the year 1776 and from his local knowledge and connection in the country had it in his power to be of the utmost service, and from the zeal for the interest of the deceased Sir William, his knowledge of his Accounts, was selected to accompany him to England.[174]

It seems unlikely that either Lieutenant Colonel William Shirreff or Sir William would have tolerated a greenhorn keeping his books at Headquarters in Hanover Square, and an examination of British Quartermaster account books, which remained in the Dyckman family until recent times, gives prime evidence of States' unqualified aptitude for his post. His accounts have style and form and bear no resemblance to the scribblings of many colonial New York merchants. The chirography, too, is exceptionally fine. If further evidence of his expertise is needed, his contacts with merchants and bankers from Boston to St. Augustine, his understanding of foreign exchange and money matters, and his personal knowledge of commerce in the colonies provides it.

He was one of four clerks in the Quartermaster Department and was the accountant for the Commissary, Paymaster, Ordnance and stores sent from England. Theoretically, purchases were backed by vouchers but in the early years of the war, procedures were even then, old fashioned. Final examination of all accounts took place in England, where a Board of Commissioners, auditors and the Treasury had to approve them before they were accepted and paid.

It was a demanding job and for it States earned a salary. He also had an opportunity to transact other business on the side—and—he had influence. With his close friend and co-clerk Hugh Cairns, he owned a sloop, the "Matty" and his 1781 will described a cargo at sea from which he expected a handsome profit. In addition, eventually, the Quartermasters under whom he served rewarded him—after he had seen their accounts through the Treasury in England.

States left New York hurriedly with the Cork Fleet in 1779 when Sir William returned to England and decided to take States to London to complete his accounts and prepare them for passage with the Treasury. Instead of accompanying Sir William's entourage from Ireland to Scotland, States rushed pell-mell through Wales to reach London for news of his sweetheart, Eleanor Brewer. Though greatly dazzled by the wonders of the natural scenery in Wales and London's sophistication, he wrote—by seven vessels, he said—absolutely desperate for word of her. There was none.

He had assumed that the murderous sinking of ships in the sea war would account for the loss of some letters—but seven! Also he had addressed[175] his mail to his ten-year-old sister in New York, a propriety of the day which disallowed young men to write directly to young women, but that could hardly account for the silence.

A will,[176] drawn two years later by the notable American lawyer Peter Van Schaack, explains the turmoil that possessed him, for by it he left a sizable amount to Eleanor Brewer's son, then "upwards of 2 years of age." This child was named "States."

In due time Sir William Erskine's accounts were approved. In line with the times he offered States an annuity, patronage, and support in finding a place in Civil Service or the army. In addition he gave States the choice of a £1000 payment or an annuity of £100 payable semiannually. States chose the latter.

To the young man from Harlem, London was the hub of the world, and he found life there thoroughly enjoyable. Many of his salad-day friends crossed the sea, and his quarters near the Adelphi, the Adams' brothers real estate venture on the Thames, were the scene of many a reunion. The American Coffee House, within the Adelphi, teemed with interesting people from the arts and politics, a center of taste and action.

In the midst of this new and fascinating life States was called[177] back to New York in 1781 where the Board of General Officers was summoned by Sir Henry Clinton to clarify and tighten accounting practices. The other clerks in the Quartermaster's office—Samuel Bayard, Hugh Cairns and George West—were also called to attend.

The investigation was prompted by a sharp escalation of charges and the Board sat for six months in New York studying the problem. In the end it drew up stringent new rules for the Quartermaster General's office. Henceforth purchases must be backed by vouchers and only the commanding general (at first Sir William Howe and later Sir Henry Clinton) could issue pay orders.

The new rules greatly increased States' work load. He probably went to Charleston, South Carolina, at this time with department accounts for Colonel William Dalrymple, and certainly he began saving the books, vouchers, ledgers, and papers that would be vital for proving Quartermasters' claims in the future.

He returned to London to work on loyalist war claims and was half inclined to remain there the rest of his life. During these years many of his old friends visited him and he made many new ones. He was guardian angel to several children sent from New York to school in England. His brother Billy paid him a lengthy visit soon after peace was declared.

Eager to see and learn all he could he took the opportunity to become familiar with important places in the British Isles. Peter Van Schaack's diary[178] described one of these junkets (here in part):

> 16th June, 1780 I set out with S. M. Dyckman for Cambridge, where we arrived at five o'clock in the evening; attended prayers at Trinity College Chapel, and supped on cold mutton and goodsberry fool, at the Common Hall. Next day we viewed the Library of the college (a very magnificent one).

This trip also included Blenheim Castle. At another time they visited Salisbury Cathedral and States wrote about it at length.

Peter Van Schaack, his companion, was a distinguished jurist from Kinderhook, New York who stayed in England during the war. He was associated with most of the important New Yorkers of his day. He and John Jay remained friends through their old age, and, as a young man, Martin Van Buren read law with him. He was related by marriage to the Cruger family and, curiously, Henry Cruger, an American contemporary, was at this time a Member of the Parliament from Bristol, England.

While in Scotland States[179] wrote to Peter Van Schaack in London describing a high moment in his new experiences:

> . . . I was only the last day at the races [at Leith) being told they were the only days much Company would be present, which was all I wanted to see. On one of those I dined in the Ordinary with Dukes, Earls, Marquises & Lords and in the Evening went to the play, my head as light as a Frenchman's heels—and as I had Assurance enough at that time to think myself Qualified for any Company, tiped the Doorkeeper and desired to be shown to the best Seat and was accordingly placed on the same row with Lord Waddington & Lord Ellebank. The latter I soon found a very conversable Companion, he with great good nature pointed out all the Ladies of Birth and Beauty to me—and finding me as little attentive to the Play as himself drew me into an argument on Politick—the subject, *The Common Man*—in the midst of our Conversation the Dutchess of Hamilton came in the same Box attended by seven Ladies. We made room for her Grace and she happened to seat herself very nigh me on one side and my friend on the other. To my surprize he resumed the Conversation again. We were then joined by Lord Waddington and talked so loud that the Dutchess & her train instead of attending to the action were listening to us, probably because we could be heard most distinct . . .

He crossed the Channel to visit Holland—in April, a prime time of year there. Here were the people whose customs and appearance—as transplanted to the New World—he had known from childhood. Possibly the environment gave him the idea of designing a suitable bookplate for his new library, now sometimes mistaken for a Dyckman coat of arms. (Illustration on page 63)

From Amsterdam, that ancient city of canals and trade, he wrote[180] to his English friend, John Wintle Jr., about Leyden:

> Tho I came prepared to see cleanliness carried to the extreme, I have still met with abundant matters of surprise. I never was more apprehensive of dirtying my silk stocking on the Strand, than I was of dirtying the streets of Leyden with my shoes. You will hardly credit it, but not only the footway, but the pavement over which the carriages pass is constantly scrubbed and scoured, and this is the case in every town except this, where it would be impossible from the swarms that inhabit it . . .

A bill dated[181] May 14, 1788, from Charles Savignac, Hosier, at the Golden Leg opposite Catherine Street shows the price he was paying for silk stockings in the busy Strand:

6 pr. White Silk Hose, cotton feet and tops	10/6	3. 3. 0
2 pr. Patents Silk Hose	17/	1.14. 0
		£4.17. 0

His tour continued by land to Paris and then a short stay in France, which would see its own outbreak of revolution the following year.

States' thoughts were already turning to America and his plans for a home and farm on the Hudson. With Sir William Erskine's annuity, his promise of a generous settlement when all Quartermaster accounts were closed, and Deputy Quartermaster General Bruen's promise of a retainer of £200 (for which he was to remain on call for the Bruen accounts) he felt financially secure. He turned down an available job in the Auditor's office in London and started for home in 1788, half hoping he would never be recalled.

At thirty-six years of age he was already suffering crippling attacks of gout. Because of it he chose the warmer southern route home, by way of Portugal (England's only European ally in the late war), Madeira and Jamaica. He found Lisbon enchanting, even though he could not disembark immediately. To Wintle he wrote:[182]

> Your friendly and affectionate letter overtook me in the River Tagus, on board the Hanover Packet, lashed to my berth by both feet . . .
>
> On the 24th of Nov. [nine days after arrival] I came on shore and took Lodgings on the Highest Hill in Lisbon (for you must know the city stands on seven hills). . . . Directly opposite . . . stand the remains of the ancient Castle of Almada . . . founded by a descendant of John of Gaunt, to whom it was given by the King of Portugal for the assistance he gave him, on his return from the Holy Wars. . . . Another window commands the entrance into the River, and the Castles which defend it, together with the vast extent of the Atlantic. A third window gives me a view of the City. . . . The Houses and Church are all built of . . . white marble, and from the unevenness of the ground seem to be pitched upon one another in the greatest confusion . . .

States made the most of his two months in Portugal, visiting the Crownland of the Moors, "the most romantic place perhaps on earth," castles, convents and art treasures. He saw the Patriarch at High Mass and the Queen, Prince John and his little Spanish wife at prayers.

About a month after leaving Madeira, he arrived at Montego on the northwest coast of Jamaica. He and a friend set out at five o'clock one morning on horseback and he wrote[183] of this unforgettable experience:

> The first ascent seemed frightfull. But we had no sooner got beyond this hill but we entered the most rural and beautiful wood I ever saw. The air was perfumed with fragrance of flowering Shrubs and Blossoms of Limes, Oranges etc. and the Nightingales, or rather the American mocking birds, here enjoyed a perpetual spring and seemed to express their thanks in Notes more sweet and musical than Billington or Mara. . . . Streams of water were only wanting in these enchanting Vales to make them answer to the description of Milton's *Paradise*.

Always interested in orchards, fruits, and plants he noted in his diary the cinnamon, small clove, sago, bread tree, and the "mango in perfection." All were strange and new to him.

On April 27, 1789, he paid £8.8.0 for his passage to Norfolk and reached New York the following June.

His first concern was the purchase of a farm at King's Ferry on the Hudson near the 44th mile post on the Albany Post Road in Cortlandt Township, Westchester County, not far from his brothers. He called it King's Grange whether others approved or not, and set about developing the property and buildings. Bills for materials and labor among his papers probably are responsible for the mistaken impression that Boscobel, which he built later, was started at this time. His cousin William Vermilye, a New York builder, made the alterations on the farmhouse.

Here he established a home for his aged mother and himself, intending to settle down to farming, a

major interest with him. His household as reported in the 1790 census consisted[184] of two males 16 or over, two under 16, two females, one free female, and no slaves.

States joined St. Philips Church in the Highlands, Episcopal, which had closed in 1775 and was just beginning to hold services again. In 1792 he and William Denning (he had bought the Beverly Robinson farm) were chosen delegates to the Diocesan Convention, where Denning reported that glebe lands and a house had been secured and the Reverend Andrew Fowler had been called.

Before States was well-established on the farm he was beset with financial and family problems. Sir William's annuity payments arrived irregularly, Deputy Quartermaster General Bruen's promise of a £200 retainer did not materialize, and his farm improvements proved costly. In addition, various members of his family became dependent upon him: his brother Sampson and family, his sister Jane Vredenburgh, widowed by the war, and her son, and his youngest sister, Catalina Hale, who fled to him from a cruel husband, bringing her baby boy with her.

In 1794 he[185] wrote to Sir William explaining his straightened circumstances:

> On my return to this country I found that the period which had been favorable to me had been just the reverse to my relations who were all Beggered by the War. To assist them was natural, but to the extent I did was improvident.

He needed a dependable income for another reason. He was courting Elizabeth Kennedy Corne, daughter of Dennis and Letitia (Corne) Kennedy. Elizabeth—called Betsey though she always signed herself "Elizabeth"—was living at this time near States at King's Ferry with her grandfather, Peter Corne, whose surname she took and whose ward she was.

Born in 1776, Betsey had experienced the fortunes of War and a broken home at an early age. The Cornes had to leave Westchester County and move behind the British lines when she was about a year old. Her father, Dennis Kennedy, remained behind and her mother died within a few years. There may have been other children but Betsey seems to have been the only one to survive.* No further mention of Betsey's mother, Letitia, has been found.

The Corne household, which was home to Betsey before her marriage, consisted of her grandparents and her two aunts. The affluent, if truculent, Peter Corne, Loyalist, was well known in New York, where he had several town houses, Long Island, and around Peekskill or King's Ferry where he had a farm and mill before the war. He was born in Hull, England, in 1722 and died[186] July 18, 1807. He became a sea captain, merchant and privateer. For a time he was a partner of Anthony and Isaac Van Dam. Much of their trade came from Saint Eustatius, a contraband center in the West Indies. His career as a captain at sea included dealings with all New York's notable shippers. Records throughout the war—British Headquarters papers, conspiracy papers, trade papers—note innumerable instances of trouble with this die-hard Tory. He never learned to compromise; three times he was jailed.

Probably the most telling story about Peter Corne describes him taking his small grandchildren to the cellar of his home where he drew aside a curtain concealing a picture of George III and commanded "Down on your knees to your Master!" True or not, the story has persisted and from what is known of him would have been in character.

Peter Corne's[187] first wife was Elizabeth Henderson, an heiress, who died in Bushwick, Long Island, August 30, 1780. She is sometimes called "Letitia" but both her marriage and her death records her name as "Elizabeth." On December 21, 1785, Corne married Isaac Van Dam's widow Sara; at eighty-four he promised her anything if only she would live apart from him.

He and Elizabeth Henderson had three daughters: Betsey Dyckman's mother, Letitia, who married,[188] apparently without her father's consent, Dennis Kennedy, "Gentleman of New York," in the New York Lutheran Church, June 23, 1773; Elizabeth, wife of a Hessian Artillery Lieutenant, Charles de Gironcourt, whom Corne disliked very much; and his daughter came home to live; and Margaret, whose marriage to a successful New York merchant named George Douglas one of a firm of four brothers must have pleased Peter. States once referred to Margaret as the "Purse-proud" Mrs. Douglas, perhaps because of her re-

* The Peter "Cornel" Kennedy baptized at Christ Church, Poughkeepsie on Aug. 28, 1774, with sponsors Peter "Cornel," his wife, and John Barns, was probably Dennis and Letitia's child; the two babies buried at New York Trinity church Parish for P. or Captain Corney (a child of 1 yr. 3 mos. in June, 1779, and another of 1 yr. 6 mos. on Nov. 12, 1780) would seem to have been Kennedys. Because of his age these children would not have been Peter Corne's, and his two other daughters had not yet married.

mark that she was the only member of the family who had married above a begger.

Through Elizabeth Henderson, his first wife, Corne was related to States by marriage. States' mother, Catalina Benson, was Elizabeth's second cousin.*

As for Betsey's father, Dennis Kennedy, he remains something of an enigma. Was he, too, a Tory? (He removed to Canada.) Or was he a Patriot? (He was in the American Army.) His several appearances on the records give glimpses of his activity for a decade after his marriage but are inconclusive.

He subscribed 10s on April 12, 1774, toward a glebe farm and house for St. Philips Church in the Highlands (Episcopal), where Peter Corne was a Vestryman.[189] A year later both he and Corne registered as Protesters against the Revolution, at White Plains.[190]

When Corne was ordered by the Fishkill Committee to go with "his Family, apparel & household Furniture" behind the British lines within twenty days because he refused to take the oath of Allegiance, he requested that "his Son in Law Dennis Kennedy" be permitted to live on his farm to care for the property until the Convention decided on its disposition. As the Committee understood that Kennedy had taken the Oath of Allegiance and was then (March 20, 1777) milling flour for the American army, it made no objection.[191]

Kennedy "moved down there" from Duchess County but did not immediately enjoy peaceful occupation. Commissioners of Sequestration sold "every moveable Thing," including livestock, which Corne had left with him, "by way of Recompence for two years service I did him and never rec'd 6d before". His petition[192] to the Council of Safety (May 24, 1777) for the return of the effects and a Negro man named York gives the details.

Kennedy had not only taken the Oath before he moved to Corne's house; he had even enlisted (Feb. 13, 1777) in Captain James Stewart's Company, Colonel Lewis Dubois' 5th New York Regiment of the Line, for three years.[193] His name continued on the muster rolls to November 3. However, it was reported on October 6 that £3.2s.2d was then due him, and on the record under "Remarks" is the note "Prisn or dead." October 6 was the day the British seized Forts Clinton and Montgomery across the Hudson from King's Ferry and Peekskill.

He certainly was not killed in that encounter, for in 1778 he is recorded a sergeant in Colonel Samuel Drake's 3rd Regiment, Westchester County Militia, and on February 27, 1779, he was appointed an ensign in the same regiment.[194]

Kennedy continued to live in the Corne house. When he advertised for a button lost from his bear skin coat June 4, 1777, he was "living near Peekskill" and as late as November 29, 1779, a small bundle that came from New York with the flag was directed and delivered to him at the house.[195] It became known as the "Kennedy" house and was used by Continental officers. Alexander Hamilton wrote to General Washington while at "Mr. Kennedy's House" (November 15, 1777), and in July, 1778, "the house of Mr. Kennedy at Peekskill" was the scene of General Charles Lee's court martial.[196]

Dennis Kennedy next appears at the end of the war, and it is difficult to reconcile his conduct then with his earlier service. Sabine's *Loyalists* lists him as a Loyalist Associator in 1782 settling in Shelburne, Nova Scotia, but elsewhere we learn that he and his family (one male, one female, two children, and one servant) did not embark with the main body of Associates, as he had at first planned. Also,[197] Nova Scotia archives make no mention of a Shelburne grant in his name but report that in Chester Township he is recorded a joint owner of a 400-acre grant.[198] No details are given about him because he did not file a petition and this land was escheated in 1813.

By January 24, 1786, he was in Ontario helping Daniel Hammel or Haumel, a former Dutchess County farmer, and Thomas Robbler file their claims against the Crown for compensation as Loyalists. He had known both men before the war. In Hammel's claim Kennedy is described as a "witness from Ontario"; however, Ontario's archivist wrote that "no grant, location, or order for land can be found in favour of Dennis Kennedy" and that his name is not listed among United Empire Loyalists there.[199] Was this Loyalist Associator and the Patriot soldier the same man? It would seem so.

In any case, the fact that Dennis Kennedy is not mentioned in the States M. Dyckman Papers suggests little or no communication between father and daughter.

When States came courting her he was in financial difficulties, which seemed transient enough to him. Peter Corne felt otherwise and was not one to

* Using the maiden name of the mother in each case, the respective lines of Betsey and States are: Elizabeth[6] Kennedy, Letitia[5] Corne, Elizabeth[4] Henderson, Thysie (Letitia)[3] Benson, Dirk[2] Benson, Dirk[1] Benson; States M.[5] Dyckman, Catalina[4] Benson, Sampson[3] Benson, Johannes[2] Benson, Dirk[1] Benson. Thus States and Letitia Corne (Betsey's mother) were third cousins and States and Betsey were third cousins once removed.

welcome a fortune hunter. Also, Betsey was only eighteen and her suitor was thirty-nine. Grandfather was not cordial and neither was Betsey's aunt Margaret.

Nevertheless, "Staats Morris Dyckman, Esq., of King's Grange, Westchester Co. [was married] to Miss Kennedy, grand daughter of Peter Corne, Esq., of Mansfield in the same Co.," February 1, 1794, in Trinity Church by the Reverend Dr. Moore.[200]

Regardless of what the Cornes thought of their marriage, it is obvious from letters between the two that Betsey was endowed with a great capacity for love and that her steadfast and outspoken adoration of her husband was returned by him.

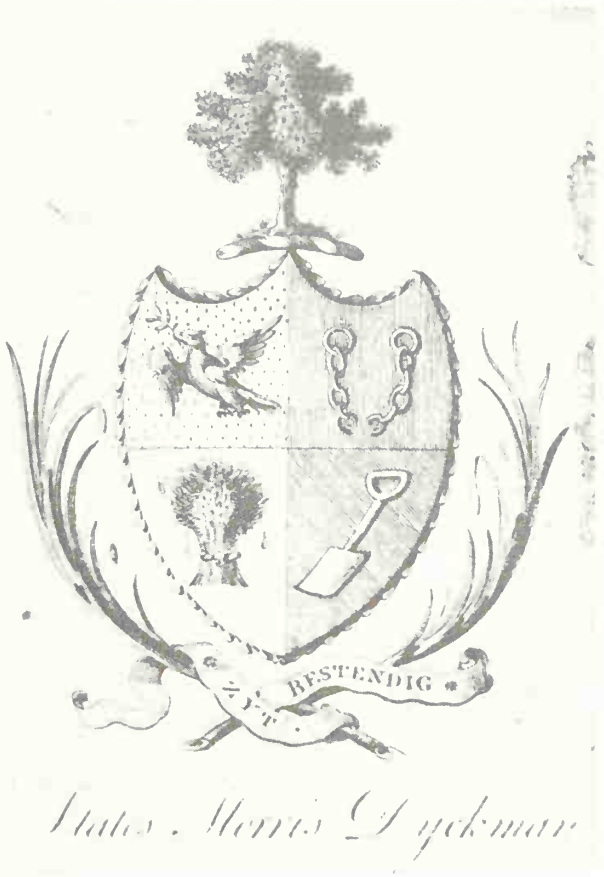
In 1796 Peter Corne Dyckman was born and in 1799, a baby girl, named Letitia Catalena for both grandmothers.

Life around them assumed an aspect of normalcy. The farm was being developed, a circle of friends came and went, and their home, complete with a beloved Negro servant named Sill, little Corne, Letty, and 15 year old States brought them a good measure of happiness. But underlying it all was a nagging worry over money.

Sir William Erskine's death in 1795, leaving his payments £300 in arrears, suddenly brought States face to face with a financial crisis. His notes on his London bankers were protested and his credit endangered. He had already sold his cherished library to Chancellor Robert Livingston in 1793 and now he had to sell his English furniture and farm animals. He borrowed wherever he could and mortgaged part of his property. Finally in May, 1800, he returned to England on money grudgingly loaned to him by Peter Corne and his wife's uncle, George Douglas, in order to press his case against Sir William Erskine the younger. He took with him letters of reference from John Jay, Robert Livingston and Rufus King and hoped to return the following spring.

For three long years after his arrival in England he fought frustration, depression, and excruciatingly painful attacks of the gout as well as a consuming worry over his finances and his family, three thousand miles away.

A glance at States' correspondence with Sir William the younger leaves one wondering whether the young baronet was deranged or a knave. He wrote States that he would settle at once; that he had never heard of the matter and was placing it in the hands of his agent; that he would arbitrate; that he would pay just the capital. At times he would simply disappear. No one knew where he was. Eventually he paid something on the overdue installments but he never settled in full. Later he was released from the army on grounds of insanity and in 1810 he ended his life in Lisbon, by leaping from a window.



The legend on this bookplate reads "Be Constant" in Dutch. The design is topped by the Dyckman cherry.

In spite of disappointments in his dealings with the younger Sir William, States' return to England turned out to his advantage. By 1800 the Commissioners were at last ready to interrogate Deputy Quartermaster General William Dalrymple. The time was now ripe for the final reckoning of Revolutionary War accounts, some twenty years after they were incurred. In this work States was primarily concerned with the accounts of William Shirreff, Sir William Erskine, Lord Cathcart, William Dalrymple, Henry Bruen, and Archibald Robertson.

He proved to be of infinite value to his patrons, and with the aid of William Adam, former Treasurer of Ordnance (subsequently Lord Chief Commissioner of the Scottish jury court and in 1802 Solicitor General to the Prince of Wales) he won satisfactory settlements for them—and for himself.

After a shopping spree, his books, pretty things for Betsy and his costs, he was able to leave £1200

with his English bankers. (Upwards of $800,000., 1980 dollars.)[201]

During his absence Betsey undertook running the farm and care of the household through such adversities as the deaths of her baby daughter Letty, her sister-in-law Jane Vredenburgh, and her mother-in-law, Catalina (Benson) Dyckman, as well as her own serious illnesses. The Dyckman household in the 1800 census consisted of one male, 26–45, one 16–26, another 10–16, two females over 45, two 16–26, and two slaves. Jane, her son, and States' mother are included in this list though they lived in another house on the farm.

Betsey's letters to States giving him farm and family news were full of affection but through them all ran her longing for his return. The happiest bits concerned their little son Corne. After he recovered from scarlet fever, which was fatal to his baby sister, he became healthier and wilder than ever. "Neither his tongue, feet or hands are for a moment still," she reported. He was a loving child, always sending a hundred kisses to his "dear pa" or "the goodest one in the world." "Dear Corne," Betsey wrote,[202] "is always finding something that reminds him of you . . . which he never fails to bring to me to kiss. He just now brought me your crutch . . ."

As time passed, her responsibilities proved a heavy burden and almost two years after he left she wrote:[203]

> Dear Liffe [their fond name for each other] independent of my anxiety to see you I cannot describe to you how very necessary your presence is at home I am very incompetent to the task of keeping in order such a family as ours for want of a proper person to restrain him even Corne is grown so wild as to be perfectly unmanageable. No wonder then that States is. I seem to be alone with nobody to advise . . .

States return was still a year and a half away.

He wrote of his financial disappointment, his few reassuring friends, especially William Adam and William Cobbett, the noted journalist with whom he lived for almost a year, of his illnesses, and of the accident that crippled him for a time and might have killed him. Coming home late on horseback from the country one dark night, he was struck on the knee by the wheel of a carriage which was trying to pass a mail coach at a furious pace. Had he been thrown from his horse he would surely have been crushed.

He repeatedly assured Betsey that the separation was as hard for him as for her and begged her to write more frequently. A silence of ten weeks had followed little Letty's death and remembering the cause of it he became almost frantic when weeks passed with no letter from Betsey.[204]

> Shall I say that it is impossible for my dear, my beloved wife to have an idea of the disappointment or feel the pain and distress of mind I experience whenever a Ship arrives from New York and brings me nothing from her? . . . How often have I wished that I could attribute my disappointment to your *want* of *Attention*. Then should not whole weeks, nay months be passed away in apprehension and dread. . . .

Almost two months later he still had not heard from her and he feared she was dead:[205]

> Once more I take up the pen to write my distracted thoughts, but to whom shall I address the lines I am writing? Dare I in opposition to reason . . . still hope that my Beloved, my adored Betsey will receive this? Alas my fears too plainly say that either she is no more, or that she has a tale to tell, almost equally fatal, and which she wants resolution to communicate . . .
>
> With an humble and reverend heart I beg and pray that if I am still so blessed as to have a wife and child that God will bless them and by preserving them preserve their
>
> *Husband* and *Father*

Not until ten days later did he receive Betsy's word explaining that in January he had written that he might return in the spring, and she, assuming he was at sea, had not sent any letters to him.

To help compensate for his absence he sent her expensive gifts—jewels, clothes and trinkets. Always he retained the hope of a fine house for his Betsey, and now, after pinched years of humiliating poverty, he was totally extravagant. He ordered silver, china, glass—none but the finest—and could not resist replacing the library he had been forced to sell. When he finally returned to America, his books filled eleven trunks.

He also bought and shipped an extraordinary collection of nursery stock for their orchard. Among the fruit trees were two new large Moscow Black Cherries and two transparent White Crimea Cherries, which had cost him several guineas. Years later Isaac Michael Dyckman identified the Crimea as the famous Dyckman Cherry which States' had sent over. He claimed it commanded the highest price in the market and he considered it the finest specimen of cherry in the county. He also sent pine nuts to Scotland, which Betsey forwarded to him, and now at Mr. Adam's old house in Scotland, grow Hudson River Evergreens.

With his accounts closed, States left England for King's Ferry and arrived in New York, January 1, 1804. At home, he devoted himself to his new house, Boscobel. No architect's plans have been found for it. Evidently he consulted books on archi-

tecture he brought from England and worked out plans and details with his cousin, William Vermilye. The result is one of the loveliest houses in the Hudson Valley.

States never lived in Boscobel but it is to be hoped that he used and enjoyed the beautiful furnishings he had brought from England for it.

He died abruptly in 1806 while at the Dyckman farmhouse on Broadway in Harlem, then the home of his cousin Jacobus. He was buried from there in the Nagel-Dyckman cemetery.[206]

Betsey ordered a tomb from the firm which had supplied the marble for Boscobel and had it inscribed:

Sacred
to the Memory of
States Morris Dyckman
who departed this Life
August 11, 1806
aged 51 years
His manners were polite, his taste refined
his conjugal love was pure, his parental strong
his hospitality sprung from benevolence
his charity from feeling and sense of duty
Highly esteemed in life, he was sincerely
lamented in death

William Vermilye continued to supervise the construction of Boscobel and as soon as it was ready Betsey, and her little boy moved there from the farm. She died in Peekskill on June 20, 1823, and was buried beside her husband.

Boscobel was home to three generations of States' descendants. Two spinsters, the children of John Peach Cruger and States' grandaughter, Elizabeth Dyckman Cruger were obliged to sell their family possessions little by little to survive.

Abandoned and for years a ruin, Boscobel was saved from destruction three times, the last after a house wrecker had bought it for $35. Led by Benjamin Frazer, a group of people aware of the timeless beauty of the house, rescued it and incorporated "Boscobel Restoration" for its preservation. The house had to be dismantled, moved, reassembled, restored and furnished, a laborious task that was accomplished in the short period of six years. Mrs. DeWitt Wallace, especially, gave her talents and generous financial aid, in addition to the substantial support of the Reader's Digest Foundation, to endow it.

Boscobel now stands near Garrison, New York, on a site very similar to the old with sweeping views of the Hudson River and a wealth of trees, a well-loved treasure and a memorial to the exquisite taste of a Dutch American farm boy.

Children (Dyckman), 3:
By Eleanor Brewer, 1:
+66. i. States[5], b. Aug. 1779
By Elizabeth Kennedy Corne, 2:
+67. ii. Peter Corne[5], b. 1796
68. iii. Letitia Catelina[5], b. June, 1799; d. King's Ferry, July 20, 1800, aged, 13 mos.

39. GARRET[4] DYCKMAN, son of Jacob[3] Jr. (Jacob[2]) and Catalina (Benson) Dyckman, b. Feb. 10, 1756 in Harlem; d. May 7, 1816, aged 60 yrs. 2 mos. 21 days[207]; m. April 23, 1783, Johanna (called Hannah) Odell[208], who was b. Dec. 26, 1754, and d. April 12, 1832, aged 77 yrs. 3 mos. 16 days, dau. of Jonathan and Margaret[3] (Dyckman) Odell. Both Garret and his wife were buried in the Nagel-Dyckman Cem.[209] but their remains were removed in 1908 to the Dyckman plot in Rosedale Cem., Orange, NJ.

Little is known of Garret Dyckman in his youth. He was born the year his father sold the Black Horse Tavern so his early life would have been spent at the new inn near the Free Bridge. Immediately after his father's death in 1774, he probably lived with his mother but during the war he likely made his home with his brother Benjamin in Cortlandtown, Westchester County; his mother may have been with Benjamin, too.

He served as a private in Westchester County Militia. The Adjutant General's records show he received pay in several amounts on November 4, 1786, covering the years from 1778 to 1781 for service in Colonel Samuel Drake's 3rd Regiment. From February 18 to April 1, 1779, he was a member of Lieutenant Jesse Baker's detachment, Colonel James Hammond's 1st Regiment, assigned to build a new bridge across the Croton River, and he is also mentioned with William Paulding's Commissary.[210]

After the war he continued with the Militia and in 1786 was listed as Lieutenant.[211] Abraham Lent succeeded him in 1792.

On April 23, 1783, four days after General Washington announced the end of the war, he married his cousin Johanna Odell, eldest daughter in his aunt Margaret's large family.

His brother-in-law Daniel Hale reported in May, 1784, that he was living in the house on States' King's Ferry farm in Cortlandtown wih his mother and sister Jane, and working the land.[212] Later he and his wife moved to the Colabaugh district of that township. The Reverend Silas Constant[213] preached at his home there September 15, 1790. His family then, as given in the 1790 census, consisted of one male over 16, two under 16, two females, and one slave. A footnote in Constant's pub-

lished *Journal* gives Garret's birthday as February 16 (not 10), 1756.

His next move was to Yonkers, where he was Supervisor of the town[214] from 1797 to 1800. Here he may have lived in the northeast section of the town not far from his younger brother, Billy. His granddaughter Susan owned a country place in this neighborhood years later. After States returned from England he often stopped with Garret on his way to or from Harlem or New York City.

Eventually Garret left the farm for New York City. In 1805 he was operating a grocery store at 64 Barley Street, where he lived.[215] By 1807 he had been appointed Public Inspector and he held that office as late as 1815. He changed his residence in 1809 from Barley to 192 Duane Street and is listed in city directories with that address through 1815.

He sold land[216] in Westchester County to Stephen Horton, April 29, 1814, and a week later bought another tract there from John Lawrence and wife.

Garret and Benjamin were bearers at their mother's funeral in 1800 and they assisted States' widow immediately after this brother's death in 1806.

Since both Garret and his wife died before the government granted pensions to Revolutionary War soldiers or their widows, we have no pension application to turn to for details of his service, residence, and vital statistics.

Children (Dyckman), 2:
+69. i. Jacob Garret[5], b. Sept. 3, 1785
+70. ii. William Nagel[5], b. May 17, 1787

40. WILLIAM NAGEL[4] DYCKMAN, son of Jacob[3] Jr. (Jacob[2]) and Catalina (Benson) Dyckman, b. Jan. 1, 1761;[217] d. in Cortlandtown,[218] NY, Jan. 18, 1834; m. March[219] 28, 1788 (or March 29, 1789 Pension papers) his cousin, Rebecca Odell, who was b. Sept. 2, 1767, and d. Oct. 3, 1852,[220] dau. of Jonathan and Margaret (Dyckman) Odell.

Billy, as he was called by his family, was forced to face life's harsher demands as a teenager. When he was only thirteen his father was accidentally killed. At fifteen, the British occupation of Manhattan Island drove him from his home. He joined the Militia when he was sixteen and was still a fighting soldier at nineteen.

He was the youngest boy in the family and his brothers Benjamin and States especially showed concern for his welfare. He made his home with Benjamin near King's Ferry in Cortlandtown during the war and served under him in the Militia. States named him with their sisters in a 1781 will drafted in England and after the war entertained him there before Billy returned to America.

His pension papers record that he was living with Benjamin when he enlisted in the summer of 1777 and when he volunteered as a Westchester Guide. In 1780, when he joined the Levies for the Mohawk Campaign, he was in Claverack, Columbia County, but after that service he returned to King's Ferry. His war pension, $51.55 annually, was based on active service of eighteen months and fourteen days, and his widow Rebecca testified in an affidavit that he died before receiving any of it.

During the first three years of the war he was a private under his brother Benjamin in Captain James Cronkhite's Company, Colonel Samuel Drake's 3rd Westchester County Regiment of Militia. Company members patrolled the east shores of the Hudson from Verplanck's Point south to Teller's (now Croton) Point and up the Croton River "protecting American property and the inhabitants friendly to the American cause . . . from the incursions of the British and refugee troops and shipping [naval units]," as he himself described this duty.[221]

In these papers he recounted several of his experiences. Once when a large British force held Verplanck's Point, he was in charge of a small party reconnoitering enemy positions. He returned to his base not only with the information sought but also with a British sergeant from Fanning's Corps as prisoner. A couple of days later on a similar mission his detail brought back another British soldier.

While he was stationed with his regiment at Crum Pond in the early summer of 1779, a large body of British horse surprised the Americans very early one morning. The whole regiment was dispersed and several men were killed, wounded or captured. He and Benjamin on horseback were hotly pursued for two miles but managed to escape.

The following year when living in Claverack he volunteered as a private in Columbia County Militia for the Mohawk Campaign.[222] He marched with his regiment to Fort Plain and served about two weeks under arms in October, 1780. His pay certificate for £8, dated October 25, 1780, is among Revolutionary War papers in Albany. According to his own recollection, he was a member of Captain Miller's Company, General Van Rennselaer's Regiment, but Albany records list him in Colonel Malcolm's Regiment, in which there was a Lieutenant Miller.[223]

He returned "to his residence at Kings Ferry" after his discharge from this campaign and remained there for practically the rest of the war. His pension papers mention no formal military unit at

this time but he was serving as a volunteer in the Westchester Guides. Several relatives and friends were members of this group, which made forays into enemy territory, searched for refugees or Tory soldiers and their camps, and took prisoners or booty when they could. Sometimes the enemy rallied quickly and they lost prisoners, booty and even some of their own men.

On one raid their prisoners escaped and William with four or five others, gave chase. They had pursued them about twenty-five miles when they heard the sound of horses' feet. Billy hailed and demanded to know "Who goes there?" "Friends to King George" came the reply. He fired and the horsemen wheeled in retreat. Since reinforcements were miles away, he thought it most prudent to follow their example.

In February, 1783, he was one of thirty or forty mounted men commanded by Captain Daniel Williams who set out to capture the most coveted prize of all, the intrepid Tory raider, Colonel James DeLancey:

> We proceeded near their picket guard and there procured a person friendly to the cause to conduct us to Colonel DeLancey's quarters. We entered his quarters but he was from home. We then proceeded to their quarters. We succeeded in taking a few prisoners and then commenced our retreat. The enemy then being alarmed came out in pursuit of us. After coming within two miles of our guards we made a halt, being very much fatigued as we had then travelled more than fifty miles. The enemy came up with us near Croton River and attacked us while we were dismounted. They killed and wounded some of our men and took some of our men prisoners after pursuing us more than a mile on the ice of Croton River until they drove us into our picket guard and were fired upon by the Continental troops.

Billy was present when his cousin Abraham Dyckman was fatally shot. He helped support Brom on his horse during the escape.

Billy also stated, in his pension papers, that he was born "at Kingsbridge on York Island," January 1, 1761. In the absence of any known record of this date he got the information from aged persons living in the vicinity who knew his parents and from older members of the family. His widow's affidavit gives his marriage and death dates.

He also stated that after the war he "went to Sea in a Merchant-Vessel from the United States for three years," then returned to King's Ferry for two years, and since that time had resided in the Town of Greenburgh, Westchester County. It was during his sailor days that he visited his brother States Morris Dyckman in England. The two made several trips together sight-seeing. States and his brothers, including brother-in-law Daniel Hale, were making considerable effort to wean Billy from the sea.

His marriage to his cousin Rebecca Odell took place March 28, 1788, as recorded in the Old Tarrytown Church records. She was a younger sister of Johanna Odell who had married his brother Garret.

For a while Billy and Rebecca lived on a small farm in Cortlandtown; their first two children were baptized in the Cedar Hill Church there. Later they moved to a large farm in the northwest corner of Yonkers Township, part of which extended across the line into Greenburgh Township. It had been part of Philipsborough Manor before the war and was rented to Evert Brown, his cousin Jemima's husband. Brown bought it when the manor land was confiscated and put up for sale.

Billy joined the Militia shortly after his return from the sea (and his visit to States in England) and was a cavalry officer for many years.[224] In 1788 he was listed as 2nd Lieutenant, Captain John Mandevilles troop of horse, Brigadier General Lewis Morris' Brigade; in 1790 and 1798, Captain of a horse troop; and in 1800, Major, 2nd Squadron, 1st Division (cavalry). In 1804 he "refused to serve" and his cousin Jacob Odell was appointed Major in his place.

The 1790 census lists his family under Cortlandtown with two males over 16, one under 16, three females, and four slaves. In 1800, under Greenburgh, the census shows one male, 26-40; three, 10 or younger; one female, 26-40; one, 16-26; two, 10 or younger; and six slaves.

His youngest son recalled his father telling him that he introduced the first iron plow in Westchester County—when there were only three houses in Yonkers village. He gave land for the first schoolhouse in Yonkers Township, located nearly opposite the (1883) family home.[225] On Sundays he used to drive with his family to the old Manor Church for worship.

In his will,[226] dated February 2, 1820, and proved April 12, 1834, he named his wife Rebecca and children Cataline B., Samson B., Jonathan Odell, Maria, William [W.], and Rebecca. His probate papers note that he died at Cortlandtown but was "of Greenburgh."

William Nagel's unmarried children continued to live at the homestead after his death. The foster child, Julia M., was given the Dyckman surname when her foster brother, William W., adopted her. She was a native of Switzerland. As the last surviving child of his parents, the family money and land came to William W. In his will[227] he left his estate

to Julia, who had married John E. Andrus, in trust for her children. Earlier, members of the family had given the Orphan Society of New York thirty-seven acres of land in Yonkers and Greenburgh and $55,000.[228] Through this gift and the will the well known Andrus Home came to be established on what had been Billy's farm.

Children (Dyckman), 6:

71. i. Catalina B.[5], b. Dec. 30, 1791; bp. Cedar Hill, Aug. 27, 1792; d. unm. before Sept. 20, 1862

    She was named in her father's probate papers as an heir-at-law on March 15, 1834, but was not included in the final list dated Sept. 20, 1862

72. ii. Samson B.[5], b. Nov. 5, 1793; bp. Cedar Hill April 21, 1794; d. unm. in 1877 in Yonkers.[229]

73. iii. Jonathan Odell[5], b. Sept. 16, 1795; bp. March 27, 1796, Old Tarrytown Ch; d. Tarrytown, before May 6, 1878; m. Aug. 24, 1851 Sarah Ann (Tompkins) Martine, dau. of Elijah and Sarah (Barker)[230] Tompkins; she[231] d. before Feb. 12, 1879. They had no children

    Jonathan Odell Dyckman lived in Tarrytown and was a lawyer. He settled his father's estate and gave legal advice to various members of the family. Some of his letters to his brother Benjamin's daughter Jane are still extant.

    After the War of 1812, like others of his generation he was interested in the State Militia and is listed as Lieutenant in Lt. Col. William Hammond's light infantry in 1817 and Captain in the 1st Regt. under Col. Hammond in 1822.[232]

    In his will, dated Dec. 29, 1873, and proved May 6, 1878,[233] he left a farm in Hastings, which had formerly belonged to his father, to his two surviving brothers, Samson and William W.; the residue of his estate he bequeathed to his wife. Her will, dated Aug. 28, 1878, was proved Feb. 12, 1879.[234]

74. iv. Maria[5], d. unm. in Yonkers, Nov. 26, 1872[235]

75. v. William W.[5], b. July 24, 1800; bp. Aug. 29, 1800, Old Tarrytown Ch; d. unm. abt. Feb. 15, 1883 Yonkers[236] *Statesman*, Feb. 15, 1883

76. vi. Rebecca[5], b. Aug. 1, 1802; bp. Dec. 2, 1802.[237] Old Tarrytown Ch.[238] d. unm. in Yonkers in 1859

41. CATALINA (CATY)[4] DYCKMAN, dau. of Jacob[3] Jr. (Jacob[2]) and Catalina (Benson) Dyckman, b. Jan. 13, 1769, in Harlem,[239] NY; d. there March 3, or March 24,[240] 1829; bd. Nagel-Dyckman Cem.; m. before July 2, 1783[241] Daniel Hale, who d. on or abt. Sept. 2, 1821.

This young child in Jacob Jr.'s[242] large family could scarcely have remembered her father, for she was only five when he died. His sudden death and the war which began the following year completely disrupted her home life. Manhattan Island fell to the British in 1776 and most Harlem families became refugees. As we have seen, all her brothers except States Morris left the Island and served with the American forces while he remained loyal to King George and England.

States was devoted to his young sister and early in the war planned and financed her education in New York City where he was then living.[243] In the summer of 1779, when she was not yet eleven, his work took him to England with Sir William Erskine, Quartermaster General of the British army in America. Before he left he arranged for her to remain in town with friends during his absence and instructed his colleague Hugh Cairns to pay her not only a monthly allowance to use as she thought best but also a quarterly sum to meet her school bills and other expenses. While away he corresponded with her affectionately and often asked his New York correspondents for news of her.

That October Frederick Roberts, a New York merchant, wrote to States that Caty had been "exceedingly ill indeed" with a "kind of fever and ague" then epidemic in New York. Her recovery was slow, he reported, and her mother "who is now at your cousins between the line and Kingsbridge where you used to go" has sent for her. Apparently she left Manhattan a little later, for Roberts wrote in the spring that she had been gone some months and he had heard she was very well.

Benjamin Hilton, an Albany lawyer and fellow-loyalist, wrote July 2, 1783, that he had heard a rumor of her death but was happy to learn instead of her "late Marriage with a Major Hale in the continental Service, a Gent. who I am told stands fair in the World." Caty was then only fourteen.

States did not receive this letter before Hugh Cairns arrived in London with the same news. He was much disturbed, the more so since neither Caty nor anyone in the family had sent him even a hint of the marriage. Nevertheless he continued his benefactions, giving her a farm in Westchester County near those of their brothers.

Caty and her husband settled in Albany. States proved himself more than generous by consenting to all Hale's requests, even to the sale of the farm he had given to Caty, as her dowry. Hale invested in a store, a business in which he "had been regularly bred" by a prominent Albany merchant.

That winter a son was born to the Hales and baptized in the Albany Dutch Church. The little family seemed settled and their future bright.

Daniel and his partner John Robinson had a store opposite the Dutch Church. Here in 1784 they dealt in European and East Indian goods.[244] Also adver-

tised were Bibles, Psalms and Psalm Books, Testaments, spelling books, primers and dictionaries, along with red China teapots and shoemakers' tools.

Hale soon took an interest in civic and political affairs in Albany. In 1787 he was appointed to a commission to supervise the removal of a sandbar in the Hudson River a short distance below Albany. After New York voted to adopt the Federal Constitution in 1788, "Capt. Lieut." Hale commanded the artillery in the parade. Pictured on the blue silk standard his unit carried were a field piece, mortar, and burning shell.[245]

Unfortunately differences developed between Caty and her husband in a year or so.[246] At the time of her first confinement her physician had prescribed laudanum, an opium derivative and the principal drug used to ease pain in the eighteenth century. Caty had not understood its deleterious effect or that it was habit-forming and she became addicted to it with the usual depressing results. Her husband taunted her until life in Albany became intolerable, and after her infant daughter Catharine died in 1790 he took her, with little William, to her brother States in King's Ferry. She lived with States and his family for three years and then went to visit cousins in Harlem.

Daniel Hale resented States' activity in his wife's behalf, and serious financial disagreements between the two aggravated the trouble. Hale threatened a divorce, which carried far more stigma with it then than now. None the less Caty's brothers and sisters stood by her through a series of disruptive episodes until the matter was dropped.

Eventually, with the help and understanding of her family and a Boston specialist engaged by States, she was cured. Her recovery is greatly to her credit.

Years later she referred to her unhappy experience when counseling her nephew, Jacob Garret Dyckman, whom she loved "next to my own son":

> . . . Believe me my Dear Boy it will in a great measure depend on yourselfe what you are to be. You are now arrived at a critical Period of your life. The Bias your disposition takes or the habits you contract at your present time of life will in a great measure influence all your future conduct. It is impossible that you can be aware how trifling sircumstances in the beginning of their opperation turn the balance of our fortune either for good or evil. I could expatiate on this subject for I have seen it verified to my sorrow.[247]

It is difficult to understand Daniel Hale's attitude toward his wife during her illness. He is quite generally referred to in local papers and histories as a "prominent merchant" and a respected man." However there is evidence of an outrageous "affair" which Caty knew about. One of his clerks, Edward Willard Ford who subsequently became a man of consequences in Albany, thought so well of Hale that he named his first son Daniel Hale Ford.[248]

After Caty left home, Hale became more deeply involved in civic affairs and politics.[249] In 1792 he was on the first board of directors of the Western Inland Lock Navigation Co. (Erie Canal); the first board of trustees of the Albany Library (incorporated also in 1792) and a member of the board of directors of the Albany Bank, the first one in the city. In 1793 he served New York as Secretary of State, and under John Jay's governorship, in 1797, he was one of his five commissioners; the other four were Philip Schuyler, Abraham Ten Broeck, Teunis Van Vechten and Jeremiah Van Rensselaer. This group superintended the construction of a suitable building for the government (1797) and the "new" Capitol (1804). He was chosen an Albany delegate to the state Constitutional Convention in 1801 and a member of the Assembly in 1807.

Hale also became active in church affairs.[250] He was confirmed in St. Peter's Church, September 14, 1791. The author of the history of this church named him among the "men of mark" who revived worship there after the war and showed Albany that the Protestant Episcopal Church was not "bound down by connection with the state and that in the new Republic there was room for that form of faith and worship which they thought apostolic." He served on the committee and as treasurer for the construction of the second church building and was a vestryman from 1802 to 1807. His name was found on a tablet from the second building. In 1819 he was the only Hale listed on the membership roll.

Between 1799 and 1803, several real-estate transactions were recorded in Albany for Daniel Hale and his wife "Catyline" as grantors.[251] In the earliest transfer (Dec. 18, 1799) she released her interest and dower rights. A Market Street lot they sold in 1800 adjoined John Robinson's land, and another, on Dock Street, was sold in 1801 to William Robinson et al. The last sale Catalina signed with Daniel (Nov. 1, 1803) was for one acre (Lot 2) running from King Street (later Lyon) to Prince (later Deer).

Daniel had sold the adjacent acre (Lot 3) to Abraham Schuyler, May 5, 1798. Additional transfers by him alone as grantor were recorded in 1812, 1817 (an assignment), and 1820 a lot adjoining Stephen Van Rensselaer's property. His first pur-

chase of real estate while he and Caty were together was recorded October 16, 1787, for a house lot on Dock Street. His last purchase (June 10, 1812) was for a lot on North Pearl Street, perhaps the site of his mansion.

The Hale's early home and his store were both destroyed in 1793 by a disastrous fire that swept over their section of the city. Later he built his mansion on Pearl Street. When wreckers razed this house in 1860, they found four small copperplates inscribed "Daniel Hale 1813."[252]

Catalina died in Harlem, the town wher she was born, and was buried in the Nagel-Dyckman Cemetery. Munsell's *Annals* reports her death: "1829, March 3, Mrs. Hale, widow of Daniel Hale, died in New York"; the death date on her gravestone is March 24, 1829.[253] Her husband had predeceased her on or about September 2, 1821, in Albany.[254]

Daniel and Catalina had three children of record: Richard (b. 1783), William (bp. 1788), and Catharine (bp. 1789). Daniel seems to have had one other at least, Daniel Jr., who may have been the father of George and Huldah P. Daniel Sr., was considerably older than Catalina and she may well have been his second wife. He lived in Albany before the war but no additional vital records for him or his family have been found there. The 1790 census lists his household as having four males over 16, one male under 16, three females, and two slaves.[255]

Children (Hale), 5:
By an unknown wife, 2:

i. Daniel[5] Jr., d. Oct. 18, 1828
In 1817 he was listed as a brewer at 82 North Market St., Albany.[256]
He (or his father?) owned the largest of four breweries in Albany in 1820
Probably two of his children were:
(1) George,[6] "son of Daniel Hale, died at Liverpool," Feb. 3, 1828[257]
(2) Huldah P.,[6] b. abt. 1800; d. Sept. *14*, 1831: "Daughter of late Daniel Hale, died, age 31"; bd. Sept. *10* (sic),[258] 1831[259]

By Catalina Dyckman, 3:

ii. Richard[5], b. Dec. 20, 1783; bp. May 20, 1784;[260] no further record
iii. William[5], bp. may 26, 1788[261]; d. Dec. 23, 1847, age. 57; m. June 19, 1817, Catherine Morton[262]
Alexander McM. Welch, in his notes,[263] identifies her as Catherine Van Rensselaer Morton, b. Jan. 8, 1798, and d. April 13, 1882, but gives no authority.[264]
iv. Catharine[5], bp. Sept. 20, 1789, described as "Daughter of Daniel Hale Esqr. and Catlyne his wife",[265] bd. Aug. 6, 1790, "Catharine Infant Daut' of Danl Hale"[266]

42. JACOBUS (COBUS)[4] DYCKMAN, son of William[3] (Jacob[2]) and Mary (Tourneur) Dyckman, b. Sept. 18, 1748,[267] "O.S." d. Aug. 20, 1832, "83 yrs 11 mos 13 days";[268] m. Sept. 10,[269] 1773, Hannah Brown, who was b. abt. 1764 and d. Aug. 20, 1814, "aged 50 yrs."; dau. of Frederick and Johanna (Odell) Brown of Philipsborough. Jacobus and his wife were bd. in the Nagel-Dyckman Cem. near their farm but their remains were later removed to Oakland Cem., Yonkers, NY.

Jacobus Dyckman undoubtedly was born in the old Dyckman farmhouse that was burned by the British in the Spuyten Duyvil district of Harlem and spent his early years there. His marriage to Hannah Brown, Abraham Odell's niece, strengthened his tie with Odell, who lived in Philipsborough Manor, and the young couple may have lived with the Odells. Odell's wife was Rebecca Dyckman, Jacobus' aunt, so there was a double relationship that drew the two families together.

It is not surprising, then, in 1777, when the British were occupying Manhattan and Jacobus' father had removed to the mainland, to find Jacobus cooperating with Odell, who, like other farmers of the Neutral Ground at the beginning of the war, was attempting to compromise with the occupation forces. When faced with the choice of having his livestock and produce stolen or selling it to the enemy, he decided to sell, and when his livestock was stolen he negotiated with the British for compensation.

Just how closely Jacobus was associated with his uncle at this time is shown in an affidavit:[270]

City of New York.

Personally appeared before me Gilbert Valentine and Abraham Valentine (Odell's son-in-law], late of Philipsborough in the County of Westchester, and made Oath that Abraham Odell and Jacobus Dyckman both of the same place have not nor hath either of them taken up arms against His Majesty's Troops during this Rebellion (the said Dyckman's training with the militia excepted) and that they did both the said Abraham Odell and Jacobus Dyckman come in to the King's army when at the White Plains and take the Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty, since which time they have not aided or assisted in the Rebellion either directly or indirectly by acting writing as they verily believe but have Demeaned themselves in a Peaceable & Quiet manner to all His Majesty's Good and Loyal subjects, and that said Abraham Odell and Jacobus Dyckman have from time to time during the last Summer Supplied His Majesty's Troops at Kings Bridge with Beef, Pork, Wheat, Corn etc. and still continue to do so, by every Opportunity. And the said Abraham Valentine further Deposeth and saith that on the Night of the 25th Ins. Nine Hogs the property of the said Abraham Odell were taken out of a Pen or inclosure near the House of the said Odell and serch being made by the said Dyckman and this Deponent (they being permitted to pass the lines at Kings Bridge). Six parts of the above mentioned Hogs were

found at the Seven mile Stone on this Island in Possession of Adam Van Den Bergh a Butcher belonging to this City who informed this Deponent that he had Purchased them from a Certain Caleb Archer and Isaac Hatfield.

And the said Abraham Valentine on his Oath further saith that some time about the first of September last the above said Abraham Odell had two Horses taken out of His Pasture at Philipsburgh and was carried to the Camp at Kings Bridge. On finding the said Horses he the said Abraham Odell was permitted by Major General Tryon to return Home with said Horses and further they say not.

Sworn before me this 28th Day of Nov. 1977
C. Mathews

Gilbert Vallentine
Abraham Vallentine

Caleb Archer and Isaac Hatfield are ordered to appear immediately to answer the Complaint of the said Abraham Odell.

New York
28 Nov. 1777

By order of
Major Gen^{l} Jones Commandand^{t}
John S. C. Roome Secry

As the war progressed, however, both Odell and Jacobus found their earlier position untenable and cast their lot with their fellow countrymen. Jacobus enlisted in Captain Honeywell's volunteer cavalry, New York Militia, and he is also reported as a private in Samuel Drake's Third Westchester County Regiment.[271] A big, powerful man and a blacksmith, he may have served the forces in that capacity, too. According to McDonald, he was with the Guides on the day that his brother Abraham was mortally wounded. Much later, in a memorial[272] Jacobus addressed to the New York Legislature (Feb. 22, 1830) he wrote: ". . . your memorialist, as well as a number of his kinsmen, embarked with zeal in the general cause. . . ." Though he did not sign the oath of allegiance until after the war's close (Oct. 31, 1783) there can be no question of his loyalty. Among other Philipsborough residents signing at the same time were Abraham Odell and Jacob, Isaac and William P. Vermilye, all relatives.[273]

Jacobus presented the memorial mentioned above in behalf of himself and the other heirs of his brother Abraham, asking that certain benefits granted to Westchester Guides after the war be extended to Abraham's heirs. We do not know what action, if any, the legislature took in the matter, but the petition with the affidavits of William Hammond, William N. Dyckman, John and Jacob Odell, and others attached to it, is valuable to us as a first-hand account of action seen by the Guides and some of their personal history.

Articles of incorporation for a Dutch Reformed Church at the "Lower Mills" in 1784 named "Cobus Dyckman" a trustee with Isaac Vermilye, William Hadley, and William Warner.[274] The organization of this church did not proceed further, but the intended trusteeship indicated Dyckman's position in the community.

The following year he bought 306 acres of confiscated Phillipse Manor farm land for £1684.[275] It was located in Greenburgh near the Yonkers line not far from the farms of Abraham Odell and Evert Brown, his wife's brother. While living here he attended the Old Tarrytown Dutch Church where three of his children were baptized. The 1790 census[276] lists him under Greenburgh with two males 16 or over, five under 16, three females, and three slaves.

The Militia continued to interest Jacobus after the war and he served as a lieutenant from 1786 and 1792, when "removed" was entered after his name.[277] This change of residence brought him back to Manhattan.

Since his father's death in 1787, his mother had lived as head of the household at the Kingsbridge home, but when William's estate was finally settled in 1793, it became evident that one of the heirs should take over the ancestral farm. As eldest son, Jacobus assumed that responsibility, sold his Greenburgh farm, and came to live at the homestead, now the Dyckman House Park and Museum. He added to his holdings by purchasing the Kortright farm to the south and certain acreage to the north, including Marble Hill (a profitable marble quarry).

He soon became a leading member of the community.[278] In 1801 he was elected a trustee of the Fordham Reformed Dutch Church, where his sons Isaac and Michael had been baptized. He was on a committee to consider changes in New York City's charter in 1803, was appointed a trustee in 1820 with power to sell common lands in the Ninth Ward. He was also active in school and library affairs.[280]

Jacobus was a typical patriarch. His own large family was decreased by death. He outlived all but three of his children; when grandchildren were orphaned, he took them into his home or supervised them in their own homes. He gave his children the best education they would accept and saw one, James, graduated as a lawyer, only to die the following year and another, Jacob, became a practicing physician. He took into his home his brother Michael's daughter Maria and his daughter Hannah's son, James F. Smith.

He died in 1832 in his eighty-fourth year, respected and esteemed.

His children are recorded in the family Bible now at the Dyckman House Park and Museum, but several dates have been torn out.

Children (Dyckman), 11:

77. i. William[5], b. abt. 1775; d. Aug. 31, 1803, unm., aged 28 yrs.[281]

+ 78. ii. Frederick [5], b. Dec. 4, 1776

79. iii. John[5], b. Feb. 10, 1778; d. Nov. (Sept.?) 9, 1778[282]

+ 80. iv. Hannah[5], b. Feb. 23, 1782 (also given as Feb. 3, 1780 in some records)

+ 81. v. Abraham[5], bp. Oct. 18,[283] 1785. His birth date has been given as March 14, 1782, but his sister Hannah's is clearly recorded in the[284] Cedar Hill records

82. vi. Maria[5], b. Dec. 25, 1785; bp. Aug. 13, 1786;[285] d. Jan. 10, 1810, unm., aged "24 yrs. 15 days"

83. vii. Jacob[5], b. Oct. 11, 1788; bp. Oct. 26, 1788; d. Dec. 8 (NY Eve. Post[286] gives Dec. 5), 1822, umn., "34 yrs. 1 mo. 27 days"[287]

After graduating from Columbia (A.B. 1810; M.D. 1813), Dr. Jacob Dyckman practiced medicine in New York City. Later he became the city's Health Commissioner. A copy of his book *Pathology of the Human Fluids* (1814), presented to "Mr. Jacobus Dyckman from his affectionate and dutiful son, the Author," is now in the Dyckman House Museum.

He also was associated with the military and served as surgeon of the 15th Regiment Infantry, New York County Militia, 1815-1817, when he resigned. In 1816 he was appointed Brigade Inspector of the 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery[288]

While secretary of the Philosophical Society of New York, he obtained the Benjamin Franklin chair for Columbia University. This chair is still used on occasion by the University's president.

84. viii. James (Jacobus)[5], b. Dec. 1 (10?), 1790[289]; d. Aug. 13, 1814. unm., aged "23 yrs. 8 mos. 29 days"[290]

James Dyckman graduated from Columbia with the degrees of A.B. (1811) and A.M. (1813). He was a promising young lawyer when he died in his twenty-fourth year. The Peithologian Society of Columbia presented him with a medal "eloquentiae premium," which is now in the Dyckman House Museum.

85. ix. Isaac[5], b. Dec. 9, 1793; bp. June 28, 1794; d. Jan. 6, 1868, unm. (No. 16) William's Bible[291] gives his birth date as Nov. 17, 1794.

Isaac and his brother Michael were the chief heirs of their father Jacobus. They lived frugally, worked hard, and whenever possible, bought farms adjacent to their extensive holdings. Michael died first and willed his share of the farm to Isaac. When Isaac died the estate covered above four hundred acres. It extended east to west from the Harlem River to the Hudson in some places and from Fort George on the south to the end of the Island on the north. It was one of the largest Estates ever assembled on Manhattan.

For many years cattle driven from Putnam and Westchester Counties to market in New York City had made the broad Dyckman acres their last stopping place. They were allowed to graze here for twenty-five cents a head each night. The presence of the cattle and their drovers so close to the homestead brought its problems and the family moved to a new home built on the southern slope of Marble Hill. This house, known as the Yellow House, was torn down when the ship canal was cut through Dyckman meadow land to straighten the course of Spuyten Duyvil Creek and permit ships to navigate from the Hudson River to the Sound.

Isaac was Assistant Alderman in New York City's 12th Ward, 1833-34. He deeded land to the city for Public School No. 52 on Broadway at Academy Street, near the Dyckman farmhouse. Someone has recalled that the children lined up on both sides of the street when he passed, saluting and curtseying to honor their benefactor.[292]

A certificate granting him land for service in the War of 1812 is in the Dyckman Box at the New York-Historical Society[293] library.

Both Isaac and Michael were buried in the Nagel-Dyckman burial ground.[294]

Their nephew James Frederick Smith, son of their sister Hannah, lived with them from boyhood. He was trained to become their successor and was their principal heir.

86. x. Michael[5], b. Aug. 22, 1796[295]; bp. Sept. 11, 1796; d. Nov. 24, 1854, unm.[296]

Michael Dyckman and his brother Isaac inherited the homestead farm from their father.[297] Michael at his death left his share of the property to Isaac, q.v.

James, son of Jacobus, who died in his twenty-fourth year. He was a promising young lawyer. 1790–1814.

87. xi. John[5], b. March 15, 1799; d. June 28, 1803, aged 4 yrs. 3 mos. 13 days[298]

43. MARY[4] DYCKMAN, dau. of William[3] (Jacob[2]) and Mary (Tourneur) Dyckman, b. June 2, 1752[299] in Harlem; d. Feb. 25, 1826, aged "78 yrs.";[300] m. June 15, 1773,[301] as his 2nd wife, Jacob Vermilye, her cousin, who was b. 1740 and d. Jan. 31, 1814, son of John and Gerritie (Dyckman) Vermilye and widower of Susannah Dyckman.

Mary and her cousin Jacob were married before the Revolution and may have lived for a short time in Fordham, his home. Probably about the time her father left Manhattan, Vermilye took his family into Westchester County. He seems to have settled in Yonkers, perhaps on the farm which after the war he bought from the Commissioners of Forfeiture.[302] This farm was bounded on the east by the Sprain and was a favored stopping place for Westchester Guides on their way to or from raids on Loyalists based in Morrisania or Fordham. At such times Mary must have had the pleasure of entertaining her brothers Abraham and Michael and perhaps Jacobus. Vermilye was described as of Philipsborough when he took the oath of allegiance to the United States, October 31, 1783.[303]

In the 1800 census,[304] however, he is listed as head of a family in Fordham and in 1801 he was recorded with his brother-in-law Jacobus Dyckman as a trustee of the Fordham Reformed Dutch Church.

Both Jacob and his wife Mary were buried in the Nagel-Dyckman Cemetery.[305]

Children (Vermilye),[306] order uncertain, 7:

i. William[5], d. unm. March 8, 1822, aged 46 yrs.
ii. Susan[5], m. Jacob Cruger
iii. Isaac[5], m. Deborah Heustis
iv. James[5], m. Mary Greenway
  Children (Vermilye), 6:
  (1) Julia A.[6], b. 1800; d. unm. Sept. 20, 1877
  (2) Jane Rebecca[6], b. 1809; d. Aug. 9, 1855; m. July 27, 1841, William Dyckman Smith, q.v.
  (3) Susan[6], d. unm.
  (4) Michael[6], d. unm.
  (5) Euretta[6], d. unm.
  (6) Charity[6], m. Patrick McGee
v. Michael[5], m. Susan Vermilye, his cousin
vi. Jane[5], d. unm.
vii. Rebecca[5], d. unm.

44. ABRAHAM[4] DYCKMAN, son of William[3] (Jacob[2]) and Mary (Tourneur) Dyckman, b. Aug. 25, 1754[307]; d. unm. March 9, 1782, of a wound received in service.[308]

Abraham Dyckman, called "Brom," was just twenty-one at the outset of the American Revolution. He indicated his readiness to get into the struggle when with eighty other "inhabitants of the Manor of Fordham and West Farms" he petitioned for a local Militia company. Permission was granted and the election of officers were reported October 21, 1775.[309]

He enlisted as a private in Colonel Samuel Drake's 3rd Regiment, Westchester County Militia, and served his term of six months. He is also recorded in the 2nd Regiment, Orange County Militia, across the Hudson, in which his uncle Henry Tourneur was a captain.[310]

But it was as a member of the Westchester Guides that Abraham gained fame. In January, 1777, after the British army had occupied New York City, the American General Heath planned to attack a British outpost on the mainland, called, by the Americans who had built it, Fort Independence. Heath applied to the local Committee of Safety to recommend guides who knew the terrain. This was in the general Kingsbridge area where the Dyckman boys had grown up. The committee named a number of young men to lead the three columns of attack. For the column nearest the Hudson River, it appointed the brothers Abraham and Michael Dyckman and their cousin John Odell. The work of all the guides was so well done that they were formed into a loosely organized band called the Mounted or Westchester Guides.[311]

Brom Dyckman soon became one of the most prominent of the group. He was of medium height, broad shouldered, friendly and well liked, brave to the point of recklessness, always optimistic. As one would expect, he was among the leaders of many raids against the enemy, especially those against the Refugees, Americans loyal to the king but not regular members of the British army. Many Refugees, quartered in Morrisania under the command of Colonel DeLancey, helped supply the British by raiding Westchester farms. They were so successful that in 1780 General Washington requested that DeLancey be taken prisoner at all hazards.[312] The Guides staged several raids hoping to capture this archenemy. In one of them Brom and his cousin John secured DeLancey's countersign and the Continentals were able to penetrate to his own quarters, but DeLancey was not there.[313]

This guerrilla warfare, exciting and full of adventure, was well suited to Brom's temperament and in 1778 he was given a lieutenant's rank with a captain's pay under the immediate orders of the commanding officers of the line.[314] But eventually his daring brought about his death. Various reports of his last raid (on DeLancey's headquarters in 1782) have been handed down. The first-hand

account below comes from the pension application of his cousin, William Nagel Dyckman, a member with him of the attacking party:[315]

> The expidition was planned for the purpose of drawing out Colonel DeLanceys regiment of Refugees [Tories] into an ambuscade with about two hundred Continental Troops commanded by Major Woodbridge and about one hundred mounted men commanded by Israel Honeywell all under the command of Major Woodbridge. We marched within a short distance of the enemies lines and then the troops were formed in a proper position to receive the enemy if they could be drawn without their lines. Myself with Abraham Dyckman and four or five more volunteered to go within their picket guards in order to alarm them expecting them to follow up out but they did not choose to do so. It was then proposed to the commanding officer to attack them in their quarters which he said was beyond his orders but said if a party of the mounted men would make an attack upon them he would make a slow retreat to protect us in case we were pursued. Between thirty and forty volunteered and after daylight attacked them in their quarters. We killed some and wounded many others and brought off twenty or thirty prisoners. This was done entirely with our swords. The enemy was then collected and commenced their pursuit and harrassed our rear for many miles though we frequently turned upon them and drove them back. The enemy making a halt Abraham Dyckman and myself rode back to discover their position and after coming very near them were fired upon by them and he received his death wound. It was with difficulty I supported him upon his horse to prevent the enemy from cutting him to pieces until I received assistance from our troops. The enemy continued their pursuit till they came up with our foot and received a warm fire from our men and they immediately returned the fire and killed and wounded a few of the Continental troops and they afterward fell in with a few of our mounted men and cut them to peices.

A Royalist account of the action appeared in Rivington's *Royal Gazette* of March 11, 1782:[316]

> On Monday last, Mar. 4, a party of Rebels consisting of 200 foot and 150 horse under the command of Maj. Woodbridge, attacked the Refugee settlement of Westchester and so far succeeded as to take one Lieutenant and 14 privates prisoners. A vigorous and successful resistance was made by the Refugees at the Morrisania settlement which obliged the Rebels to retire after the loss of two officers. The Refugees collecting pursued them to Ward's house, but Col. DeLancey finding it impossible to overtake them with the foot, ordered Capt. Williams and Capt. Kipp, with the horse under the command of Lieut.-Col. Holmes, to continue the pursuit; who overtook them, killed several and secured 10 horses, made prisoners of one Lieutenant, 2 Ensigns and three privates. Among the killed is the noted Abraham Dyckman, a principal Rebel Guide. The Refugees, who sustained a heavy fire for a considerable time, had not a man killed. Col. Holmes and Capt. Kipp had their horses shot under them.

Note that the British account makes no mention of the sword encounter in DeLancey's quarters. The enemy had offered a large award for either Abraham Dyckman or John Odell, the two Guides most conspicuous for their service. Neither was ever captured.

Abraham died from his wound on March 9 and was buried with the Military honors due a brave soldier by order of the commanding officer of the Continental Line stationed at Yorktown.[317] A monument in the Presbyterian churchyard at Yorktown perpetuates his name.

John Odell's grandson, Dyckman Odell, claimed that Abraham Dyckman was to have married a sister of Cornelius Oakley, another Westchester Guide.[318]

45. MICHAEL[4] DYCKMAN, son of William[3] (Jacob[2]) and Mary (Tourneur) Dyckman, b. Aug. 9, 1756; d. Jan., 1808;[319] m. Sarah Oakley before 1795, when their first child was born.*

Michael, William's third son, was named for his maternal grandfather. He was only twenty years of age at the beginning of the American Revolution. With his brother Abraham and his cousin John Odell he joined the Militia and later the Westchester Guides.[320] The three led Lincoln's column in General Heath's attack on Fort Independence early in 1777.

He continued as a Mounted Guide until 1780, when he and John Odell made a change. According to McDonald, this change was prompted by a "friendly intimation" from James DeLancey that the Guides' activities against Loyalists and their property were leading to retaliation in kind. It is true that the Dyckman homestead on northern Manhattan was burned and the home of Jonathan Odell, John's father, near Tarrytown was repeatedly attacked.

However, it is more likely that Michael left the Guides when appointed Muster Master and given a lieutenant's commission in the Levies. In this post he served under Colonel Morris Graham and Colonel Albert Pawling. The Levies were recruited

* She was probably a daughter of Isaac Oakley and his second wife, Sarah Haviland. His will, dated 1775, and probated 1789, calls Sarah a minor, and according to Grenville C. Mackenzie's Oakley study she was born "after 1765." It was reported by Dyckman Odell in the *Argus* previously quoted that Abraham Dyckman, Michael's elder brother, had planned to marry Cornelius Oakley's sister before he was killed. Sarah was a half-sister to Cornelius. Almost a dozen Sarah Oakleys of this period were studied and Isaac's daughter was the only eligible candidate for Michael's bride. Admittedly the evidence is flimsy but the assumption is justifiable.

from the more reliable militiamen so Michael was considered a responsible young man, not likely, as some were, to leave his post to plant or harvest crops or to attend to family affairs.

The duty of Muster Masters was to enroll new recruits selected by colonels from Militia regiments. They reported the number of recruits—and the deficiencies—from each regiment direct to Governor Clinton, who once advised:[321] "You must be careful to receive none but able-bodied Men fit for active service, armed, accoutred & provided agreeable to Law; reject Deserters from the British Service, and demand others in their stead."[322] Clinton's advice suggests that a Muster Master was not limited to the colonels' choices. Von Steuben reported that the strength of the army for pay and provisions was calculated from the Muster Master rolls.

While on this new duty Michael wrote from Fishkill, June 7, 1780, to his friend John Pine with the Guides:[323]

"I hare that our boys has bin down and taken sevin horses." Evidently he regretted missing the opportunities for gain such raids gave the Guides, for they were permitted to keep their booty or its equivalent in value. He also mentioned his chances of being "sculped" by Indians—no idle jest when enemy raids of 1780 are remembered.

In another letter to Pine, dated Albany, June 20, Michael wrote that almost all his clothes had been stolen and asked that a "grate Coat" be sent him to Albany where he could get it. He wrote of being stationed at "Schohary midel fort" where Indians are "Sculkin round dayly" and added, "John Odell has bin to fort Stanix but he has returned to Stone Roby [Stone Arabia] where he will meat with Capt. Williams. I have got orders to march for the same place."

These letters show the robustious language of a young soldier. Phonetic spelling in those days was common, even among those who had more education than Michael. It might be mentioned here that Michael's grandson, John R. Thompson, became literary editor of the New York *Evening Post*, associated with William Cullen Bryant.

Michael's service in the Schoharie and Mohawk valleys came the year after General Sullivan's destructive march through the Indian country and in anticipation of Sir John Johnson's revenge on American farms and settlements that was sure to follow. In his campaign that fall, Johnson laid seige to Middle Fort and burned Stone Arabia which Michael mentioned.

His bill to New York State, dated July 1, 1780, reads:

> "To Amount of my Expenses from the beginning of May, 1780, to this day, being incurred in consequence of my being appointed by his Excellency the Governor to collect and receive the Levies then raised."

If he wrote this without help he was better educated than his playful letters to his chum Pine indicate.

Following his tour of duty with the Levies, he returned to the Guides and in July, 1781, was attached to the French army in Westchester County. This new duty came about through General Washington's plan to retake New York City with French help. He hoped he might make a successful surprise attack on the several forts at Manhattan's northern end or, failing that, either capture or at least defeat DeLancey's cavalry and foot soldiers in Morrisania.

Comte de Rochambeau's army of four infantry regiments, an artillery battalion, and the Duc de Lauzun's Legion of horse and foot arrived at Dobb's Ferry in Westchester County to join the Americans on July 6. Michael and his old comrades Pine and Oakley were assigned to the French as Guides on the 9th.

After reconnoitering the area, Washington, Rochambeau, and two other French generals carefully weighed the odds of the plan and decided against it. DeLancey had already learned of their presence in the county so the Morrisania attack had to be abandoned, too.

While Washington was considering his next step, Rochambeau received word from Admiral de Grasse of the French fleet that he was sailing from Santo Domingo for Chesapeake Bay with troops and artillery on August 12 and would remain there until October 15. So, Washington's next move was decided for him: he would march south to Yorktown, Virginia, on the Bay, where Lafayette and General Anthony Wayne were facing Lord Cornwallis behind his fortifications. Under great secrecy he and Rochambeau with their troops started south.

Michael, Pine, and Oakley apparently accompanied the French across the Hudson, for a note of commendation[324] written in French, was given them for their service. It was dated August 24, "au Camp de Havre-Straw." Translated, it reads:

> We the undersigned Brigadier of the King's Armies, Marshal-General of the . . . (unclear) of the army, at the order of Count Rochambeau in America certify to all whom it may concern that the within named "Ockly, Pine, and Dickman," Guides of the American Army, have conducted themselves very well while they have been attached to the French Army, from July 9 to Au-

gust 24, inclusive, and that having no further need of their services, we have allowed them to return to their usual duties. In testimony whereof we have given them this certificate for their use and to value as a . . . (unclear).

In camp, Haverstraw, 24 August 1781

(signed) Beville m^{al} g^{al} des . . . (unclear) del-Armée

Michael rejoined his unit and was with the troops on the DeLancy expedition when Abraham was mortally wounded. He helped take his brother to a place of safety.

After the war he turned to farming. The 1800[325] census lists him in Cortlandtown as head of family of one male, 26–45 (himself); one, 16–26; one female, 26–45 (his wife); one, 16–26; two, under 10 (his daughters); and six slaves. NYC directories of 1805 list him as a marshal. The following year he died.

Children (Dyckman), 2:

+88. i. Sarah Oakley[5], b. 1795

89. ii. Maria[5], d. Feb. 23, 1863, unm.

After her sister's marriage and her parents' death, Maria lived at the Dyckman homestead, first with her uncle Jacobus and later as housekeeper for her bachelor cousins Isaac and Michael Dyckman.

47. William[4] Dyckman Jr., son of William[3] (Jacob[2]) and Mary (Tourneur) Dyckman, b. "at Kingsbridge," Harlem, NY, Dec. 9, 1762;[326] d. near Paw Paw, Mich.,[327] Sept. 6, 1846; m. Feb. 23, 1786, Maria (or Mary) Smith,[328] who was b. abt. 1766 and d. Feb. 11, 1845, aged 79[329] yrs. dau. of Aaron and Maria (Clark) Smith. Both are bd. in Old Town Cem.

William was born near the Harlem River on the east side of Manhattan in the old Dyckman house later burned by the British. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm which covered much of the upper end of the Island. Days were full, but time could always be found for pursuits dear to a boy's heart – climbing, tracking, fishing and just roaming through the woods.

The outbreak of the Revolutionary War brought a change when he was thirteen. Forts began sprouting along the Hudson River and his father decided he must leave Manhattan to seek safety for his family on the mainland.

William was too young to enter into the activities and adventures of the Westchester Guides with his brothers. He was even too young to join the Militia, so he went to live with his mother's people, the Tourneurs, in Orange County on the west side of the Hudson. Probably his father crossed the river at King's Ferry to seek asylum with his wife's relatives too. His mother's brother Henry was a captain in the Orange County Militia.

It was inevitable that William should take some part in the action and by October, 1777, though not yet fifteen, he was patrolling along the banks of the Hudson under the watchful eye of his uncle Henry. Information on his service comes from his pension application.[330] His first military duty followed the news that fall that the British were "expected to sail up the Hudson river." Orange County Militia was instructed to guard Haverstraw; William had volunteered about the first of October. He was a member of Captain Henry Tourneur's Company[331] stationed just north of Haverstraw at Stony Point. His pension papers make no mention of any engagement with the enemy though the British landed in the area under cover of a heavy fog and marched north undetected to storm Fort Clinton and Fort Montgomery. Both forts fell on October 6, 1777. He reported one month's service in the field at this time.

The following spring, 1778, he volunteered again and reported two months' guard duty, serving one week out of every four until winter. These three months were discounted by the pension office; "too young" is the curt comment in the margin of his application.

With his sixteenth birthday behind him the following spring, 1779, he was subject to military service, classed as a militiaman in Captain Tourneur's Company. His guard duty was the same, one week out of every four along the Hudson shore both north and south of Haverstraw. This added two months to his service, which was allowed, and in the spring of 1780 he accumulated another month, which the officials cut to fifteen days.

That was the year of the Mohawk Campaign and in July he enlisted in what is now Clarkstown for three months' service in Captain Jonathan Lawrence's Company, Colonel DuBois' Regiment, under the command of General Robert Van Rensselaer. With his company he marched to Albany and then along the Mohawk River. His three-month enlistment expired before the engagement began, but the enemy was near and at "the solicitation of his officers he volunteered to remain" with them. In the brief encounter at Fort Plain some of DuBois' men captured several prisoners and he was selected to help guard them on their march to Poughkeepsie. Here he was discharged in November. His service in field and garrison during this campaign amounted to "full four months."

Upon his return home he again joined Captain

Tourneur's Company for guard duty. Stationed in Orange County as before, he served two months in 1781 and one in 1782.

He also mentioned "considerable other duty on alarms" which he could not recall in detail since 40 years of time had elapsed and he asked to be allowed the thirteen months itemized. The pension office credited him with only nine and a half months, for which he was granted a yearly pension of $31.66, but he undoubtedly saw service in every year from 1777 to 1782, inclusive.

Some family notes claim he was a drummer boy. His age may suggest it, but surely the patrol duty of his early years would not call for a drum. His pension papers do not mention one.

He listed Generals Washington, Clinton, Putnam and Wayne as being at times with the troops with which he served.

William probably changed his domicile more often than any Dyckman before him and he certainly showed a greater urge to pioneer than any member of the family since Jan, the founder, crossed the ocean.

In his pension papers he noted his changes of residence up to the date of his application (Dec. 1, 1834), beginning with his birth in "Kingsbridge," December 9, 1762. About 1777 he was in Orange County and he remained there until "the spring of 1784" when he returned to York Island. Probably this move coincided with his father William Sr.'s, return to Manhattan to reclaim his heritage. He stayed on the Island for "about fifteen years," but only the first of these was with his parents.

He married Maria Smith in 1786 in the New York Reformed Dutch Church. According to family tradition she was a New Jersey girl whom he met when living in Orange County. Their first child was born that fall and baptized in the Old Tarrytown Dutch Church. His eldest brother Jacobus and sister Jemima were both living in the neighborhood and appear in records of that church. His next two children were baptized at the New York Dutch Church (1788 and 1790), and the 1790 census places him in the West Ward of New York City.

When next heard from he had left Manhattan and was in Greenbush, Rensselaer County, a town southeast of Albany on the east side of the Hudson River, and almost 150 miles north of Manhattan. His sister Jemima and her husband, Evert Brown, had sold their Westchester farm and had also moved there. The two families were very close and may have gone north together, probably about 1797. Little Isaac Brown was baptized in the Greenbush Dutch Church in 1798 and Evert Brown Dyckman, William's youngest son named for Jemima's husband, in 1799. He reported in his pension application that he lived here about five years.

In 1802, by his grandson's record,[332] he went "west" with his family to Liverpool, a village in Salina Township, Onondaga County, another 150 mile trip. Salina was a salt-manufacturing as well as a farming community and attracted many settlers. Onondaga census records show his places of residence for the next thirty-five years or so. In 1810,[333] listed under Salina Township, he was head of a family of six, with two men over 45 (one of them himself); one 16-26 (William Jr.); and one 10-16 (Evert); one woman, 26-45 (his wife), and another, 16-26 (probably his daughter Maria).

In 1817 the family moved north a few miles to Cicero Township and settled in the part that became Clay. The 1820 Cicero census shows him as head of a family of five, including himself, his wife, and his son Evert. The other two, a boy under 10 and a girl between 10 and 15, were probably relatives. In the 1830 census he is listed under Clay Township, which was set off from Cicero in 1827. Both he and his wife were then in their sixties. Living with them was a lad between 10 and 15. During these years we know less of William than we do of his sons William Jr., and Evert.[334]

Seven years later this elderly couple was on the road again, bound for Michigan with their son Evert and his family. The story of this trek will be told in the next chapter where Evert is discussed. It was all probably his idea anyway. The two older people rode in a Rockaway,[335] a four-wheeled two-seated carriage with the body hung on springs, hence its name. They sat on the one seat, in front of which were placed two small chairs. Their grandson, Smith Dyckman, occupied one and drove, while his little sisters took turns sitting in the other. Apparently the second carriage seat had been removed to make room for baggage.

In Michigan the old folks soon adapted themselves to their new home.[336] William's chair, on one side of the great fireplace, was in front of the brick oven, so on baking days he had to move. Maria's, on the other side, was convenient to the shelf that held the "picra" bottle, "and she saw that every one had a daily dose of the bitter stuff to keep away the agrue," as her grandchildren well remembered. Both Wiliam and Maria smoked clay pipes.

During their lives they had moved five times and for those days over considerable distances, but they both lived to a good old age; she was seventy-nine when she died and he was in his eighty-fourth year.

Children (Dyckman), 5:

90. i. Maria[5], b. Dec. 10, 1786
+ 91. ii. William[5], b. Nov. 24, 1788
92. iii. Aaron Smith[5], b. Aug. 25, 1790; bp. Sept.[337] 28, 1790; d. in childhood
+ 93. iv. Jane[5], b. Sept. 11, 1797
+ 94. v. Evert Brown[5], b. Greenbush, NY, Sept. 25, 1799

48. JEMIMA[4] DYCKMAN, dau. of William[3] (Jacob[2]) and Mary (Tourneur) Dyckman, b. Harlem, NY Feb. 25, 1765;[338] d. Feb. 7, 1828;[339] m. about 1784, as his 2nd wife, Evert Brown, who was b. abt. 1764 and d. July 5 or 6, 1837, son of Frederick and Johanna (Odell) Brown[340]

Jemima was named for her mother's sister. Her childhood was passed on her father's farm on the northern end of Manhattan near the Harlem River and her girlhood, as a refugee during the Revolutionary War with her family probably in northern Westchester County.

Shortly after the end of the war she married Evert Brown as his second wife. Evert was a brother of Hannah Brown, wife of her brother Jacobus, and also a nephew of Abraham Odell, whose wife was Jemima's aunt Rebecca Dyckman.

Evert Brown was a farmer and after the war purchased a 312-acre farm for £936 from the Commissioners of Forfeiture in what was formerly Philipse Manor.[341] It was in the northwest corner of Yonkers Township and he and Jemima lived there until they moved to Greenbush, Rensselaer County, with their family about 1797.[342] Their seventh child, Isaac, was baptized in the Greenbush[343] Dutch Church, December 2, 1798.

Children[344] (Brown), 10:

i. William Dyckman[5], b. June 2, 1785[345]
ii. Evert[5], b. April 8, 1789; bp. May 30, 1780; dy
iii. Charity[5], b. June 6, 1790; d. Aug. 11, 1871; unm
iv. Jane[5],[346] b. June 7, 1791, bp. Feb. 22, 1792; dy
v. John[5], b. July 30, 1793; bp. Oct. 3, 1793; dy
vi. Benjamin[5], b. Nov. 12, 1795; bp. May 7, 1795; d. Sept. 28, 1880; m. Nov. 1, 1823, Hannah Odell, who d. April 29, 1850, dau. of Joseph Odell.[347] He returned to Yonkers and owned a farm near the original Brown farm. He left a Brown Family record which he signed.

His daughter Fannie Blackwell Brown, b. March 16, 1832, m. James F. Smith, who at the request of his uncles changed his name to Isaac Michael Dyckman. James F. Smith was a son of Caleb Smith Jr., and Hannah Dyckman, a dau. of Jacobus and Hannah (Brown) Dyckman. Hannah Brown, it will be remembered, was a sister of Evert Brown. Thus Fannie Blackwell Brown and her husband James F. Smith were double second cousins.

vii. Isaac[5], b. Aug. 10, 1798; bp. Greenbush, NY RDC, Dec. 2, 1798; m. Elizabeth Brown. No children.
viii. Maria[5], dy
ix. Alice Stearns[5], b. Jan. 3, 1802; d. April[348] 8, 1900, unm.
x. James Jacobus Dyckman[5], b. 1804; Sept. 13, 1805 bp. June 28, 1807; d. Dec. 28, 1851; m. Mary Cannon, who was b. Oct. 5, 1812, and d. July 23, 1886.[349] Two sons.

50. GERRITIE (ALSO CALLED CHARITY)[4] DYCKMAN, dau. of William[3] (Jacob[2]) and Mary (Tourneur) Dyckman, b. May 18, 1770[350] d. 1825; m. abt. 1789, Benjamin Lent, who was b. 1769, son of Jacob and Leah (de Ronde) Lent.

Children (Lent), 6:

i. Benjamin[5], b. Westchester Co. abt. 1790; m. Margaret (Peggy) Conklin who was b. Dec. 1786, daughter of Abraham Conklin; 6 children.
ii. Lyntie[5], b. Dec. 8, 1794[351]
iii. William Dyckman[5], b. July 25, 1796; bp. April 2, 1797[352]
iv. Hannah[5], Perhaps the Hannah Lent, age 80 and single boarding with Sampson Benson Dyckman, Lent whose wife Maria was her sister
v. Maria[5], b. March 15, 1804; m. Sampson Benson[6] Dyckman[353] #120–122
vi. Dennis[5]

THE DYCKMAN HOUSE

PLAIN as the brass of an old sword-hilt
Is the tale of the house that the Dyckmans built.

In Charles the Second's jovial reign,
Jan, the first of the Dyckman strain,
Fair-haired, ruddy, strong, and shrewd,
Cleared the soil, and his hardy brood
Killed the wolves in their rocky lairs,
Turned the loam with iron shares.

Full a hundred years had fled;
Well the Dyckman race had sped;
Sweet their orchards, broad their farms
When Freedom called true men to arms.
They nursed no doubts of the need of force;
They did their part as a thing of course.
Forth they sallied, boy and man.
William, head of the Dyckman clan,
Took the field, and his three good sons
Marched along with their flintlock guns—

Abraham bold and Michael keen
And blithe young William, aged thirteen.

Through the war with its changing tides
The Dyckmans fought in the gallant Guides.
Their chronicles may still be found
In the blood-stained roll of the Neutral Ground,
And yellowed, time-worn records tell
How sturdy Abraham Dyckman fell,
Raiding the camp of De Lancey's corps,
And how young William paid that score.

Peace at last!—In full retreat
Sounded the tramp of alien feet
Quitting the isle we love;—and then
The Dyckmans came to their own again.
But the camping foe had left their land
Bare as the back of a baby's hand.
Waste were the fields and the orchards, too;
Burned was the home in which they grew.

The Dyckman breed were men of force;
They took their task as a thing of course.
Again they plowed their wasted leas,
Again they set their orchard trees;
With toughened timbers, marked by fire,
From tumbled barn and ruined byre,
They raised the framework, strongly planned,
Of this old house. Long may it stand
A monument for coming years
Of the last of the flower of the pioneers.

For in this brave old house survives
The lesson blazed by its builders' lives:

"Be true; and keep, whate'er befall,
The faith that each man owes to all.
Be strong; for strength shall purge you clear
Of all mean hatreds born of Fear.
Then, should the years that hither press
Bring other days of storm and stress,
A race of clean-limbed, clear-eyed men
Shall look the world in the face again."

Arthur Guiterman
Ballads of Old New York
Harpers, 1920 ed.
Reprinted by permission of Louise M. Sclove

The Dyckman homestead at 204th Street and Broadway, as restored in 1916 by Mary Alice (Dyckman) Dean and Fanny Frederika (Dyckman) Welch. It also served as a center for the Dyckman Institute, the Park and the Museum.

The derelict condition of the same house—the one which had sheltered many Dyckmans and comforted William when he came home after the Revolution. Perhaps the girls, seeing it as they came and went from "Mon Désir," felt it deserved a better fate. The slave quarters were destroyed before restoration.

The Fifth, or Post-Revolutionary Generation of Jan Dyckman's Children

ONE RESULT of the war was the dispersal of the Dyckman family from Harlem which, with few exceptions, had lived there since Jan, the pioneer, chose it for his home about 1663. This movement would have come about in time anyway because farmland on Manhattan Island was scarce; the war only hastened it. Westchester County, on the mainland north of the Island, had offered a haven for Dyckman refugees during the war and most of the men in the family had bought farms here after the manor system collapsed and peace was declared. As the few Dyckmans who had left Harlem earlier had already settled in Westchester County, it was now home to more of the family than any other locality. Even though Jacobus, his youngest brother William, and his cousin Garret returned to Manhattan, most of the fifth generation were born and lived in Westchester.

Two other changes that affected family life in this generation reflected national trends. One was an awakened pioneer spirit that led to frontier settlement and the other, a desire to leave the farm and engage in a profession or trade. So, we find a few Dyckmans seeking the hinterland and some of them in New York City entering professions or business. One member of this generation, Evert B. Dyckman, was extraordinarily successful as both pioneer and entrepreneur.

51. JACOB J[5]. DYCKMAN, son of Jan[4] (Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Antie (Acker) Dyckman, bp. June 17, 1775, with witnesses Tobias Ecker, j.m., and Marytie Dyckman, j.d. (unmarried man and woman); d. when of Cortlandtown, NY, on or about May 17, 1855_2; m. Mary Matthews. Apparently his wife predeceased him since she is not mentioned among his next of kin or heirs at law in his adminstration papers.

These administration papers,$_3$ dated July 5, 1855, and on file in the Surrogate's Office, White Plains, New York, are our chief documentary source for data on him and his children. William F. Purdy, administrator, filed an accounting in May, 1864.

According to the 1840 Cortlandtown census Jacob's household consisted of seven persons: one male, 65; one male, 50-60; three males, 20-30; one female, 40-50; and one, 15-20. Two people were engaged in agriculture and one in a factory. The$_4$ 1850 census shows him and his son, Abraham, alone.

Local records have been searched for additional information on this family but with indifferent success.

Children (Dyckman), order of the last seven unknown, 9:

95. i. Anna[6], b. April 15, 1803; bp. Oct. 13, 1805_5 Cedar Hill; m. Feb. 29, 1832 Jeremiah Fowler living$_6$ in Rochester, NY, in 1864

+96. ii. 3 Rebecca[6], b. May 19, 1805

97. iii. Eliza[6], m. Henry W. Purdy of Cortlandtown,$_7$

98. iv. John[6], res. unknown in 1864; was formerly in Ohio and was supposed to be living in Calif. in 1855

+99. v. William M.[6]

+100. vi. Sarah[6]

101. vii. Harriet[6], b. abt. 1818; m. her cousin David Waters Dyckman (No. 111), q.v.

102. viii. Abraham[6], b. abt. 1820. Of Mount Pleasant, a Cortlandtown village, where he was living with his father, in 1850

+103. ix. Andrew Jackson[6], b. 1820-22

52. ABRAHAM[5] DYCKMAN, son of Jan[4] (Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Antie (Acker) Dyckman, b. Jan. 13, 1777; d. in Cortlandtown, NY Jan. 2, 1866;[8] m. (1) at Colabaugh in Cortlandtown Feb. 4, 1801, Leah Lent (called "Lotta");[9] m. (2) Sept. 30, 1838, Mrs. Elizabeth Dusenbury, wid. of Henry. She was b. abt. 1793[10] and d. before Oct. 16, 1865.[11] Her maiden name may have been Dusenbury as the Cortlandtown Dutch Church recorded her as "Miss" Elizabeth Dusenbury, dau. of "Brazillai Dusenbury, Esq." Her will (below) proves she was a widow when she married Abraham Dyckman.

The 1850 Cortlandtown census lists Abraham as head of a household consisting of wife Elizabeth, sons William H. and David W., Elizabeth Waters (aged 30) and John Waters (aged 18).

Administration papers on his estate[12] describe him as of Cortlandtown. His son David W. renounced all right and claim as administrator and Ann M. Travis, his eldest surviving daughter, was appointed March 10, 1871.

Elizabeth, Abraham's second wife, left a will[13], in which are mentioned her grandson Henry Dusenbury, child of son Henry; sisters Catharine Varian, Rachel Clark and Mary H. Purdy; and niece Almira Hoag. The executor was her brother-in-law Simeon Purdy and witnesses were William H. Dyckman and Jacob H. Varian of Cortlandtown.

Children (Dyckman), all by 1st wife Leah Lent and all bp.[14] Cedar Hill, 8:

104. i. John[6], b. May 24, 1801; bp. Jan. 3, 1802. Not mentioned in his father's adm. papers (1871)
+105. ii. Isabel[6], b. July 1, 1803
+106. iii. Jacob[6], b. Aug. 20, 1805
107. iv. Emeline (Emily)[6], b. Aug. 25, 1807; bp. Sept. 27, 1807; d. before 1871; she is not mentioned in her father's adm. papers (1871)
+108. v. William Henry[6], b. Oct. 4, 1809
109. vi. Anna Maria[6], b. Dec. 17, 1811; bp. Feb. 23, 1812; m. Daniel J. Travis. She is described as Abraham's eldest surviving daughter in 1871 and was administratrix of his estate
110. vii. Abigail[6], b. April 5, 1814; bp. Sept. 25, 1814; m. April 15, 1834, Wesley Haines
+111. viii. David Waters[6], b. Jan. 20, 1818

54. CATELINE[5] DYCKMAN, dau. of Sampson[4] (Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Rebecca (Odell) Dyckman, d. before 1807;[15] m. in Cortlandtown, Dec. 2, 1794, Matthias Valentine[16] who was b. in Yonkers abt. 1768; and d. before 1836, son of Thomas and Isabel Mary (Bishop) Valentine.[17]

Cataline was married at Benjamin Dyckman's home by the Reverend Silas Constant. This tireless pastor of Yorktown's Presbyterian Church from 1783 to 1825 stretched the bounds of his parish to include most if not all of Cortlandtown. Here he visited the sick, married the young and buried the dead, whether Presbyterian or not.

In his voluminous *Journal*[18] he recorded baptisms, marriages and deaths, his numerous parish calls, and the many services of worship he held in neighborhood homes, complete with texts. He preached at both Sampson's and his brother States', especially during Sampson's last illness. The author of *St. Philip's Episcopal Church*[19] called him the "most formidable personal rival of that church," and noted that he repeatedly held services at the Episcopal homes of St. Philip's vestrymen.

Child (Valentine), 1:

i. Sampson D.[6], living in 1807 when his name was included among members of the Dyckman family in a court document defining Elizabeth (Corne) Dyckman's interest in certain property.[20]

57. MARTHA[5] DYCKMAN, dau. of John[4] (Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Mehitable (Westcott) Dyckman, b. Oct. 16, 1778 in Westchester Co. NY;[21] m. Lebbeus Rogers of Middlebury, Vt., perhaps son of Jabez Rogers who went there in 1797.[22] No record of this family found in Vermont vital records on file in Montpelier.

Children (Rogers) from (No. 34) John Dyckman's Bible rec., 4:

i. John[6]
ii. Charles W. A.[6]
iii. James[6]
iv. William[6]

58. CATALENA[5] DYCKMAN, dau. of John[4] (Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Mehitable (Westcott) Dyckman, b. Sept. 22, 1780, in Westchester Co., NY, m. (—) Wadhams.[23]

Child (Wadhams) from (No. 34) John's[24] Bible rec., 1:

i. John[6]

59. MEHITABLE[5] DYCKMAN, dau. of John[4] (Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Mehitabel (Westcott) Dyckman, b. in 1782[25] (No. 34) John's Bible rec., in Westchester Co., NY; m. Anderson Turnbull.

Children (Turnbull),[26] 5:

i. Andrew[6]
ii. William[6]
iii. Mehitabel[6], b. 1803
iv. Martha Catalina[6], b. Jan. 16, 1813
v. Margaret A.[6]

61. JACOB[5] DYCKMAN, son of Benjamin[4] (Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Martha (Lent) Dyckman, b. Nov. 22, 1778 (No. 64) John's Bible[27] rec; m. abt. 1802 Margaret Post, dau. of Martin Post, General George Washington's messenger or guide.

Jacob worked[28] for his uncle States Morris Dyckman's wife while States was in England 1800-1803 and Betsey was running the farm. Jacob was strong-willed and independent and at times gave Betsey considerable trouble. He showed his admiration for her by naming his first child by Margaret Post after her; this baby was the only one of Margaret's children for whom a baptismal record has been found.

It was about 1802 when Jacob married Margaret Post, who was a sister of Jacob's sister-in-law, William's wife Mary.

Jacob inherited a farm from his father, and "his family" was mentioned in his father's will but the children were not named. Identification is found in an indenture[29] of October 10, 1855 signed by his living children; it was a release of a parcel of land to their mother Margaret "for and in consideration of the sum of the care and maintenance of Jacob Dyckman, Father of the parties, and one dollar lawful money." Named as parties of the first part were Dennis Dyckman and his wife Catherine, Peter C. Dyckman and his wife Leah, Letitia C. Dyckman and her husband Jeremiah P. Baremore, Jane Dyckman and her husband John Lent, and Elizabeth Dyckman, "all of Cortlandt." The land was situated on the southerly side of the Post Road in Smithville near the Verplanck gate and had been conveyed to Margaret Dyckman, their mother, March 27, 1850.

This 1850 census[30] lists Jacob's household as Jacob (himself), aged 73; Margaret (his wife), 63; Margaret, 25; Ella, 11; and her twin, Peter B., 11. The twins are believed to have been Jacob's niece and nephew, but have not been identified with proof, and are presented with other "unplaced" Dyckmans.

No death date has been found for either Jacob or his wife Margaret. Both are listed in the 1850 census but neither is on the 1860 roll.

Children (Dyckman), 6 (or 7):

By Rachel Lent, 1:

112. i. Jacob[6], a natural son, b. Sept. 15, 1803; bp.[31] Jan. 23 1804

By wife Margaret Post, 5:

113. ii. Elizabeth[6], b. Nov. 26, 1803; bp. Oct. 13, 1805;[32] perhaps that Elizabeth who d. June 14, 1864 aged "61 yrs. 7 mos. 17 days."[33] She was admitted to the Cortlandtown Church with her mother and sister Letitia, April 20, 1834.[34] She is not listed in her father's houshold in the 1850 census but is named in the release of 1855. In the 1860 census she was head of a household consisting of Mary (Margaret?), aged "38"; Peter B., 22; Odell, 11; Losetta or Josetta, aged 8. Elizabeth was buried beside Margaret Dyckman, presumed to have been her sister, No. 117A, q.v.

+114. iii. Dennis[6], b. abt. 1813

115. iv. Jane[6], m. John Lent

+116. v. Peter Corney[6] (called Corney), b. abt. 1820

+117. vi. Letitia C.[6], b. Oct. 22, 1823

117A. vii. Margaret[6]? b. abt. 1825 (aged 25 in 1850 census); d. Oct. 25, 1865, aged "39 yrs. 10 mos. 20 days." She is not mentioned in, and did not sign, the release of 1855, though living and of age. She was listed in Jacob's household in 1850 and is bd. in the plot with Elizabeth.

62. WILLIAM DYCKMAN[5], son of Benjamin[4] (Jacob[3], Jacob,[2]) and Martha (Lent) Dyckman, b. Oct. 19, 1780; d. Sept. 25, 1842 aged "61 yrs. 11 mos. 25 days;"[35] m. abt. 1804, Mary Post, dau. of Martin Post, who was b. Nov. 11, 1782 and d. May 25, 1842, aged "59 yrs. 6 mos. 15 days."

William owned and worked a large farm in Cortlandtown, now Montrose and part of Peekskill.

Children (Dyckman), all bp. Cedar Hill,[36] 7:

+118. i. Cathrina[6], b. Nov. 17, 1805

+119. ii. Martin Post[6], b. Nov. 8, 1808

120. iii. Samson Benson[6], b. Jan. 13, 1811 (or Jan. 15, 1810[37]); bp. March 15, 1812; d. Peekskill, March 24, 1891; m. Sept.[38] 8, 1841 Maria Lent of Tuckahoe, NY, who was b. in New York City March 15, 1804, and d. Dec. 20, 1891.[39]

Both Samson B. and his wife Maria were admitted to the Van[40] Nest RDC, Peekskill, Dec. 11, 1857 on confession of faith, and for several years he served as church elder.

In his will[41] he left bequests to his wife and the Peekskill and Cortlandtown Dutch-Churches. Heirs of Maria's will were her husband and three cousins: Auley Woolsey, Maria Haines, and Adeline Serrine.

+121. iv. Harriet Douglas[6], b. March 10, 1813

122. v. Martha[6] (or Patty[6]), b. Oct. 20, 1815; bp.[42] June 26, 1816; d. Dec. 22, 1854; m. (1) Alexlander Denton, Nov. 5, 1837; m. (2) Isaac S. Mandeville, Feb. 14, 1844.

+123. vi. States Morris[6] (also called Morris), b. Feb. 4, 1821

+124. vii. Jane Elmira[6], b. Aug. 4, 1824; bp. July 5, 1829[43]

64. JOHN[5] DYCKMAN, son of Benjamin[4] (Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Martha (Lent) Dyckman, b. Feb.[44] 16, 1785; d. Oct. 20, 1857; m. Nov. 14, 1812 Leah Goetschius, who was b. Sept. 17, 1786, and d. Oct. 1, 1851, dau. of Dr. Peter and Aletta (Teller) Goetschius. They are both bd. in Cedar Hill[45] Cem. The dates here carrying no reference are from (No. 64) John's Bible rec.

Leah's name is recorded as Sarah in her son Garret's baptismal record and been given elsewhere as Aletta.

No census or land records have been found for

John in Cortlandtown though he seems to have lived in or around Montrose. His younger son's address while attending Collegiate School in New York City was given as Dominick St., but no evidence has been found that John lived there.

There is evidence, however, that he lived in Cortlandtown. His children were all baptized at Cedar Hill. A torn sheet of paper now more than a century and a half old, suggests he was in the neighborhood and could deliver quite a wallop on occasion. It reads:

> Cortland Town August 31, 1813
>
> then Rec'd of John Dyckman four dollars for Damages of assault and battery in full of all Demands from the beginning of the world to this present day a witness my hand
>
> (signed) Dan Guild

He also left a more important scrap of paper, of special interest to Benjamin's descendants, on which he noted with a flourish the birth dates of Benjamin's five children. It was signed: "John Dyckman Rote ths February 5th 1803." This is the only birth record found for Jacob, William and Samson B. Dyckman and it is referred to in this book as "(No. 64) John's Bible rec."

Later, after his marriage, he started his own Bible record with his and his wife's birth dates. It is still being carried down in the Dyckman line and is called here (No. 64) John's Bible rec.

Children (Dyckman), all bp. at Cedar Hill, 4:

+125. i. Garret[6], b. May 30, 1814
+126. ii. Martha Margaret[6] (twin), b. March 3, 1817
127. iii. Betsey Mary[6], (twin), b. March 3, 1817; bp. Aug. 4, 1817; d. April 30, 1845 (No. 64) John's Bible rec.; m. her cousin, Peter Corney Dyckman (No. 115), q.v.
+128. iv. Peter Benjamin[6], b. May 27, 1827

65. Samson (or Samuel) Benson [5] Dyckman, son of Benjamin[4] (Jacob[3], Jacob[2]), and Martha (Lent) Dyckman, b. Mar. 19, 1787 (No. 64) John's Bible$_{46}$ rec.; d. June 21, 1858; bd. Cedar Hill$_{47}$ Cem.; m. abt. 1807, Rachel Goetschius, who was b. abt. 1795,$_{48}$ (aged 55 in 1850 census) dau. of Dr. Peter Goetschius and Aletta (Teller) Goetschius. She was admitted to the Cedar Hill$_{49}$ Ch., 1826.

Children (Dyckman), all bp. at Cedar Hill$_{50}$ Ch., 10:

129. i. Catalina[6], b. Nov. 26, 1808; bp. July 30, 1809
130. ii. Jane Maria[6], b. July 21, 1811; bp. Jan. 26, 1812
+131. iii. Peter Goetschius[6], b. July 19, 1814
+132. iv. Benjamin Benson[6], b. Jan. 4, 1817
133. v. Susan Matilda[6], b. Aug. 8, 1819; bp. Apr. 4, 1821. She was admitted to the Cedar$_{51}$ Hill Ch Apr. 14, 1833
134. vi. Walter James[6], b. Jan 6, 1822; bp. Aug. 21, 1822; d. at Poughkeepsie, April 13, 1880; m.$_{52}$ Dec. 4, 1864, as her second husband, (No. 117) Letitia (Dyckman) Baremore, his cousin. No children$_{53}$
135. vii. Aletta Eliza[6], b. Aug. 2, 1824; bp. June 15, 1825
+136. viii. Sampson Benson[6], b. June 24, 1829
137. ix. John Goetschius[6], b. Mar. 28, 1832; bp. Feb. 11, 1842. Listed as a carpenter in his father's family in the 1850 census$_{54}$
138. x. Martha Rachel[6], b. Nov. 29, 1835; bp. Feb. 11, 1842; perhaps m. Mar. 30, 1859, John Reynolds$_{55}$ (Cortlandtown RDC)

66. States M.(Morris?) Dyckman[5], natural son of States Morris[4] (Jacob [3], Jacob[2]) and Eleanor Brewer, b. in 1779; d. after 1860; m. April 26, 1804 Rebecca Vermilye, who was b. in 1786 and d. June 17, 1862 in New York City, aged 74 yrs. 2 mos.;$_{56}$ bd. in Peekskill.

States was born in New York after his father had left with Sir William Erskine for England, but States Sr. assumed a father's responsibilities. In the draft of a will$_{57}$ dated 1781 he included, as principal heir, Eleanor Brewer's son.

Young States was always part of the Dyckman household. As he grew older he worked on his father's farm and was frequently mentioned in the correspondence between his stepmother at Kings Ferry and his father in England during the years 1800 through 1803.

States married Rebecca Vermilye in the spring of 1804, a few months after his father's return to New York. The time may have seemed propitious for him to step out for himself, and the two years 1805–7 he was listed in the New York City Directories as a grocer$_{58}$ at 70 Partition Street. This venture lasted only a couple of years; possibly his father's death in 1806 changed his plans. In any case, he returned to his home town.

> On June 1, 1810 he signed an indenture:
>
> I States Dyckman of Cortlandtown, innkeeper, held and firmly bound to John Vredenburgh and Jacob G. Dyckman, late of same place, merchants, for the sum of $210.$_{59}$

In 1810 the Cortlandtown Census reported him as head of a family of four: two males under 10; one female, 16–26 (his wife); one male, 26–45 (himself).

We do not hear of him again until New York Directories list him from 1827 to 1843–44 as States M. Dyckman, a teacher in the city. He would have been between 48 and 65 years of age during that period. Who had guided him into this profession? Was it perhaps his step-mother during his father's

absence in England? Did his father's splendid library influence him in still later years?

New York City's census[60] for 1860 proves that the teacher was indeed the former Boscobel lad for he is listed as eighty years of age with his wife, Rebecca, seventy-two. They were living with their son, another States, and his wife, Julianna.

Rebecca's death was recorded in New York City Vital Records two years later; she was buried in Peekskill. No death date has been found for her husband.

Children (Dyckman), based on census,[61] 2:

139. i. States M.[6], b. abt. 1807; m. Julianna (——), who was b. abt. 1807 (both were 53 years old in 1860 census).

He was listed as a carter for twenty years in New York City Directories from 1834-35 to 1854-55. The following year his occupation changed to policeman, and this continued to 1861-62. Valentine's *Manual* details his duty that year as in the Third District Police Court, a patrolman.

140. ii. Son[6]

67. PETER CORNE[5] DYCKMAN, son of States Morris[4] (Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Elizabeth (Kennedy/Corne) Dyckman, b. abt. 1797; d. at Boscobel, on Sunday, April 18, 1824, aged 27 yrs.;[63] m. May 1, 1819[64] Susan Matilda Whetten, who was b. Oct. 31, 1800, and living in 1820; dau. of Captain John and (——) Whetten. She m. (2) Edward B. Rathbone and (3) Henry I. Cruger (older brother of her daughter's husband).

Peter could scarcely have known his father, for States lived only two and a half years after his return from London. However, his mother had kept alive the image of a loving "pa" during his father's three-year absence. Most of his life he was surrounded with the luxury and refinement that States had struggled to provide for his family. He saw Boscobel rise under the direction of his father and William Vermilye and may have helped himself in a small way. There can be no question that his father introduced him to the rudiments of farming and, with the help of a tutor, revived his neglected education.

Like his Dyckman cousins, Peter joined the New York Militia, active after the War of 1812, and was appointed ensign in 1818 and lieutenant in 1820.[65]

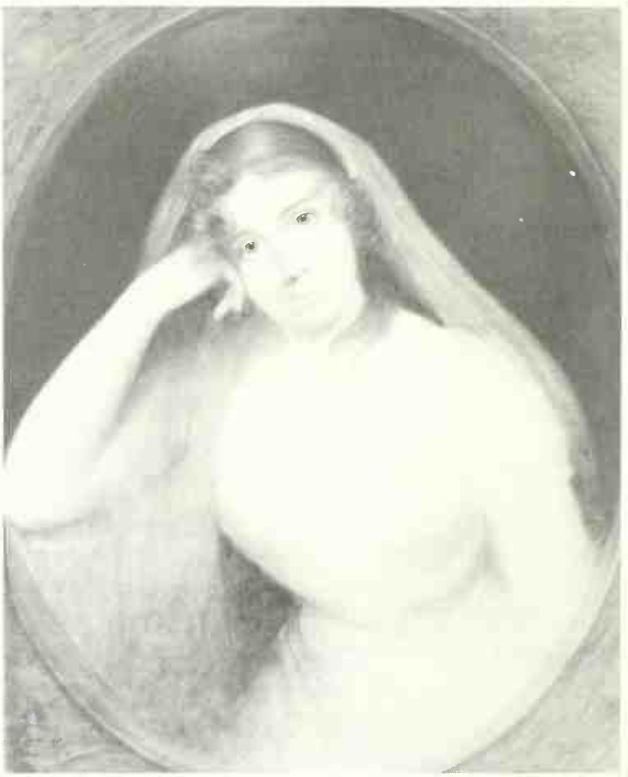
His social life was not confined to the country. His mother had the use of more than one house in New York City, thanks to her grandfather, Peter Corne, whose name her son bore. Her aunt, Mrs. George Douglas and daughter Harriet, lived in the city, and in 1815 the daugher prevailed upon her mother to give a ball in their home at 55 Broadway. The event inspired one young lady to report the affair in rhyme:[66]

I meant, my dear Fanny, to give you a call
And tell you the news of the Douglases' ball;
But the weather's so bad—I've a cold in my head—
And I daren't venture out; so I send you instead
A poetic epistle—for plain humble prose
Is not worthy the joys of this ball to disclose.
To begin with our entrance, we came in at nine,
The two rooms below were prodigiously fine,
And the coup d'oeil was shewy and brilliant 'tis true,
Pretty faces not wanting, some old and some new.
But oh, my dear cousin, no words can describe
The excess of the crowd—like two swarms in one hive.
The squeezing and panting, the blowing and puffing,
The mashing, the crushing, the snatching, the stuffing,
I'd have given my new dress, at one time, I declare
(The white satin and roses), for one breath of air!—
The ballroom with garlands was prettily drest,
But a small room for dancing it must be confess'd,
If you chanc'd to get in you were lucky no doubt,
But oh! luckier far, if you chanc'd to get out!
And pray who were there? is the question you'll ask.
To name the one half would be no easy task—
There were Bayards and Clarksons, Van Hornes and LeRoys,
All famous, you well know, for making a noise.
There were Livingstons, Lenoxes, Henrys and Hoffmans,
And Crugers and Careys, Barnewells and Bronsons,
Delanceys and Dyckmans and little De Veaux,
Gouverneurs and Goelets and Mr. Picot,
And multitudes more than would tire me to reckon,
But I must not forget the pretty Miss Whetten.
No particular belle claimed the general attention,
There were many, however, most worthy to mention—
Of Beaux there were plenty, some new ones 'tis true,
But I won't mention names, no, not even to you.
I was lucky in getting good partners, however,
Above all, the two Emmetts, so lively and clever.
With Morris and Maitland I danced; and with Sedgwick,
Martin Wilkins, young Armstrong and droll William Renwick.
The old lady was mightily deck'd for the Ball
With Harriet's pearls—and the little one's shawl;
But to give her her due she was civil enough,
Only tiresome in asking the people to stuff.
There was supper at twelve for those who could get it,
I came in too late, but I did not regret it,
For eating at parties was never my passion,
And I'm sorry to see that it's so much the fashion.
After supper, for dancing we'd plenty of room,
And so pleasant it was, that I did not get home
Until three---

"Pretty Miss Whetten" became the mistress of Boscobel a few years later (1819) when she married Peter Corne Dyckman and no one will doubt that they gave beautiful parties in their manor house before his untimely death.

He died in 1824, survived by his wife and a baby

States



Liffe

Peter

"Boscobel"

daughter, Elizabeth Letitia, named for his mother who had predeceased Peter by one year.

He$_{67}$ left his dwelling house (Boscobel), farm, furniture, plate, pictures, and library to his widow; $10,000 to his daughter, Eliza Letitia, when 21 or upon her marriage; an annuity of $150. to Ann Conklin, wife of Gilbert; to Sarah Wilkerson, (Sill) a free black servant in his family, "a comfortable and decent support during her life."

Child (Dyckman), 1:
+ 141. i. Elizabeth Letitia Corne[6], b. Sept. 10, 1822

69. JACOB GARRET[5] Dyckman, son of Garret[4] (Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Johanna or Hannah (Odell) Dyckman, b. Sept. 3, 1785; bp. Jan. 8, 1786 Old Tarrytown Church,$_{68}$ with sponsors Jonathan Odell and Catalina Dyckman; d. at Orange, Nov. 22, 1863; bd. Nagel-Dyckman Cem., Harlem$_{69}$ in 1863 and removed to Greenwood Cem., Brooklyn, NY, Nov. 19, 1864; m. Feb. 12, 1814, Mary Preswick who was b. 1791 or 1792; d. in Orange, Oct. 24, 1869$_{71}$; and bd. Greenwood Cem.'$_{72}$ dau. of (—) and Frances (Wilkinson) Preswick. Her marriage date was given as Feb. 13 in the$_{73}$ *Commercial Advertiser*, and as Feb. 18 in the *Post*;$_{74}$ both papers gave the place as Mount Pleasant. Her father was of Scottish ancestry and her mother was from Whitby, England.

Jacob Garret, the elder of Garret and Hannah Dyckman's two sons, was born to fairly mature parents, when his father was over twenty-nine and his mother, past thirty. His arrival was evidently a cause of great rejoicing. Witnesses at this baptism were his mother's father, the affluent and highly respected Jonathan Odell, and his father's mother, the widowed Catalina (Benson) Dyckman.

His early childhood was passed in the Colabaugh section of Cortlandtown, east of present-day Crugers. The Reverend$_{75}$ Silas Constant preached at Garret's house a few days after Jacob's fourth birthday. Numerous Clark and Dyckman cousins lived in or near this neighborhood, so there were many playmates for him and his brother William N. The fathers of the group his age were in the Militia and surely must have taken their families to see the parade ground occasionally to watch the marching and drills. Young Jacob and his friends quickly caught the spirit and played soldier, no doubt, imitating the men. Both he and his brother showed those qualities of leadership which later won them promotions in the Militia.

The family left Cortlandtown and moved to

Jacob Garret[5] and his wife, Mary Preswick. His arrival caused great rejoicing. Sponsors at his Christening were the highly respected Jonathan Odell and his father's mother, the widowed Catalina (Benson) Dyckman.

Yonkers in 1797, but the two boys' interest in the Militia continued. In 1810, at twenty-five, Jacob was already Captain of a volunteer company. In 1812, when war really came, he held that rank in a newly organized company of light infantry in the 33rd Westchester Regiment. By 1817 he was promoted to Major. Two years later he is recorded as "moved." There is no record that he ever saw active service, and he never served in the United States Army, but he left his mark on the organization by incorporating his military experience in an officers' handbook, *The*[76] *American Militia Officer's Manual.*

Jacob's portrait as an officer in full-dress uniform and one of his wife, Mary (Preswick) Dyckman, were owned at one time by his grandson, Henry M. Dyckman.

Jacob's earliest business venture of record comes from the indenture signed June 1, 1810, by his cousin young States Dyckman; by it John Vredenburgh another cousin, and Jacob G. Dyckman late of Cortlandtown are described as merchants.[77] They had a boat on the Hudson, perhaps the one built at uncle Benjamin's house.

No listing for Jacob G. Dyckman appears in New York city Directories[78] until 1826-27, though his younger brother William N. is entered with his office address as early as 1810. The brothers shared an office from the time Jacob came to New York City in 1826 to 1852 when he retired.

In 1829 Jacob G. was elected to the New York Assembly for one term and served from Jan. 6, 1829 to the following May 5. He was also Commissioner of Deeds. In the latter part of his career he was listed as a commission merchant, a broker for one year, and an agent. In 1847 he moved to New Jersey, first to Bull's Ferry, then to Hoboken, and eventually to Orange, where he and his wife died.

In the Westchester County Historical Society library are two manuscript books, one entitled "Account Book of Jacob G. Dyckman, Mar. 1829-July 1841" and the other "Register[79] of Court Cases in New York and Westchester, Dyckman and Delancy Attorneys (his brother's firm) April 25, 1811-Sept. 1817." A brief comparison of these shows that Jacob G. acted as agent for estates settled by his brother's law firm and for heirs of such estates; he might be called a real estate manager, for he collected rents, arranged and paid for repairs, and paid taxes for several New York families, among whom were Delancys and Van Cortlandts. In 1829 he was a member of the New York State Legislature.[80]

Children (Dyckman), 4:

142. i. Johanna[6], b. Nov. 20, 1814 in New York City; d. in Orange, NJ., May 18, 1887;[81] m. Nov. 20, 1850 by Rev. D. Harris in St.[82] George's Church to Peter Morris, as his 2nd wife; he was b. 1804 in the Parish of Street, Co. Westmeath, Ireland, and d. at 34 West 48th St., New York City, July 4, 1875, son of John and Isabella (Egenton) Morris. Both he and Johana are bd. in Greenwood[83] Cem., Brooklyn, Peter Morris' 1st wife was Jeane (McKibben) Egenton, wid. of Thomas Egenton. He was a New York lawyer.

In their 48th Street home the Morrises unknowingly played host to a little girl who one day would be related by marriage to the family. The James D. Heroys, neighbors of Mrs. Morris' brother William H. Dyckman, in Orange, moved to 48th St. in New York early in the 1870's. Their energetic six-year old daughter Mildred, roller skating back and forth on the block, made friends with the Morris' cook, who used to invite her into the kitchen and feed her cookies. Mrs. Heroy put a stop to this as soon as she heard about it. Fifteen years later Louise Heroy married Mrs. Morris' nephew, Francis H. Dyckman.

In her last illness, Johanna had devoted care from her sister Eliza.

143. ii. Eliza Preswick[6], b. New York City July 5, 1816; d. in Orange, June 14, 1905, aged 88 yrs., unm.; bd. Greenwood[84] Cem., Brooklyn.

In the latter part of her life, until 1901, she lived with her brother-in-law William Henry and his wife. After their deaths, her nephew Francis H. Dyckman found a comfortable home for her near him in Orange where he could look after her. Her grandniece, Mary L. Dyckman, remembers her as a gentle, white-haired old lady in a lace cap, who always had peppermints for children.

+144. iii. William Henry[6], b. Nov. 18, 1823

145. iv. Francis Wilkinson[6], b. June 1830; d. Aug. 13, 1848, unm.,[85] bd. Nagel-Dyckman Cem; 1908, reinterred in Greenwood Cem., Brooklyn.

70. William Nagel[5] Dyckman, son of Garret[4] (Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Johanna (Odell) Dyckman, b. May 17, 1787 in Westchester Co., NY; d. Sept. 12, 1871; m. Sept. 25, 1831, Betsy Ann Honeywell, who was b. Dec. 25, 1793, and d. April 5, 1871, dau. of John and Jane (Odell) Honeywell of Greenburgh, NY.[86]

When about ten years of age, William moved to Yonkers with his parents. Like his brother Jacob G., he joined the NY State Militia and advanced rapidly. In the Fifth Regiment he was Ensign in 1811 and Lieutenant in 1812, Captain in 1814. By 1816 he had become a Major. In 1818 he resigned.[87]

By profession he was a lawyer, a member of the

New York firm of Dyckman & Delancy. New York City was his residence, at 510 Houston Street in Feb. 1841, but he owned a country place in Westchester County, below Hastings, where his daughter Susan long continued to spend her summers. In her obituary William was described as a "prominent member of the New York bar in the fifties."

In politics he was a Whig, but when the Republican Party was founded, he gave it his support, though he never took an active part in public affairs.

He was called William Nagel Dyckman Jr. to distinguish him from his uncle, William Nagel Dyckman.

Children (Dyckman), 2:

146. i. Eliza Susan[6], called Susan, b. abt. 1835; d. "at an advanced age"[88] on Feb. 5, 1904, aged 69 years. At her death she lived at 15 E. 62 St. In her will she left bequests to friends amounting to about $600,000, and $30,000, to several charities. The *Times* noted that "her nearest living relatives are cousins."

147. ii. William James[6], b. March 1838; d. Feb. 10, 1841, aged 2 yrs. 11 mo.[89] The "only son of William of N. and Betsy Ann Dyckman."

78. Frederick Dyckman[5], son of Jacobus[4] (William[3], Jacob[2]) and Hannah (Brown) Dyckman, b. Dec. 4, 1776; d. Oct. 20, 1809[90] 32 yrs. 10 mo. 16 days. m. Eva[91] Myer, who was b. Oct. 30, 1782, and d. Feb. 18, 1845, aged "62 yrs. 3 mos. 18 days,"[92] dau. of Jacob Myer of Harlem, and granddaughter of John and Eve (Dyckman) Myer. She m. (2) Frederick Riker, who d. Sept. 3, 1843.[93]

Children (Dyckman), 3:

148. i. Mercy[6], b. Sept. 27, 1805; d. Feb. 19, 1861, unm.

149. ii. Mary Ann[6], b. Sept. 20, 1806,; bp. Dec. 7, 1806; d. Feb. 28, 1878, unm.

150. iii. Cornelia[6], b. Nov. 7, 1809; d. 1811

Children (Riker), 1:

151. iv. Riker Frederick[6], d. June 26, 1825, at "9 mo. 10 day"[94]

80. Hannah (Annetje)[5] Dyckman, dau. of Jacobus[4] (William[3], Jacob[2]) and Hannah (Brown) Dyckman, b. Feb. 23, 1782; bp.[95] May 12, 1783; d. April 5, 1855; m. Jan. 26, 1804 Caleb Smith Jr., who was b. Sept. 2, 1773; d. Jan. 21, 1858[96] and bd. Smith plot,[97] son of Caleb and Hannah (Rich) Smith of Yonkers.

Caleb Smith Jr. received the family homestead from his father with the condition that his sister Sarah (Sally) should always have a home there. The elder Caleb, a former tenant of Colonel Frederick Philipse, had bought the farm of 130 acres on Tuckahoe Road from the Commissioners of Forfeiture after the Revolution.

Hannah (Dyckman) Smith, who had come from a home with servants, must have found Sally's presence in the household a great blessing, the more so as she and her husband had ten children. Hannah, by report, was interested in public affairs and enjoyed talking over the events of the day with her father, husband and their friends.

Caleb Jr. was one of Yonkers' substantial citizens. He was appointed Lieutenant of Militia Company May 25, 1812. Like his neighbors he was a farmer, but he also kept a general store near Yonkers Landing until 1820, when he was made Town Clerk. This position he held for four years. In 1825 he became Supervisor of the town and continued to serve in this capacity through 1841. During this time and until his death in 1858 he maintained his farm on Tuckahoe Road with the help of his sons and hired men. A man whose opinion was respected and frequently sought, he was usually called Squire Smith.

Children (Smith), all b. on the homestead in Yonkers, NY, 10:

i. Maria[6], b. Nov. 7, 1804; d. Sept. 18, 1891; m. John F. Underhill. No children

ii. William Dyckman[6], b. May 8, 1806; d. Aug. 27, 1882; m. (1) July 27, 1841, Jane Rebecca Vermilye, who d. Aug. 9, 1855, dau. of James and Mary (Greenway) Vermilye; m. (2) Harriet Crane, by whom he had no children.

Before marriage William D. Smith lived with his parents in Yonkers, helping on the farm. After his first marriage he moved to New York City, where he was engaged in business. Later he bought the Yonkers farm from his father and lived on the homestead. The pickles, potatoes, apples, pork and wood produced were carried from Yonkers into New York City for sale.

With his uncle Isaac Dyckman's death and the distribution of the Dyckman money, he built a new house on the homestead site. Here, after his death, his surviving son and daughter lived for many years, but they eventually moved to 554 Warburton Ave., Yonkers.

Children (Smith) all by 1st wife, Jane Rebecca Vermilye, 3:

(1) Mary Greenway[7], b. May 25, 1842; d. May 24, 1919; m. May 31, 1866 Lucien P. Waters, a Civil[99] War veteran, on his deathbed

She was deeply interested in family matters, kind and generous

(2) William Dyckman[7] Jr, b. Dec. 24, 1844; d. Nov. 9, 1910, unm.

(3) Elma Jane[7], b. April 10, 1849; d. July 5, 1885, unm.

iii. Sarah (Sally)[6], b. March 16, 1808; d. April 9, 1932,[98] unm.

iv. Priscilla[6], b. Aug. 2, 1810; d. May 16, 1900, unm.

+152. v. James Frederick[6], b. Jan. 1, 1813. He changed his name to Isaac Michael Dyckman at the request of his uncle

vi. Caleb[6], b. Feb. 213, 1815; d. Oct. 10, 1875; m. Nov. 17, 1841, Sarah Louise (Underhill) Wright

Children (Smith), 2:

(1) Caroline[7], dy

(2) Sarah Maria[7], b. Jan. 2, 1849; m. John C. Schotts, a Civil War veteran.[99]

Child (Schotts), 1:

(i) Sadie Louise[8], unm. in 1932

vii. Hannah[6], b. July 17, 1817; d. May 5, 1896; m. (1) June 2, 1841, John Courter; m. (2) Samuel Fulton.

Child by 1st husband (Courter), 1:

(1) James Caleb[7], b. Feb. 12, 1842; m. Elizabeth McCloskey

He was a mayor[100] of Yonkers. No children.

Children by 2nd husband (Fulton), 3:

(2) Mary D.[7], b. Aug. 21, 1853; m. Feb. 18, 1881, James Frederick D. Crane, q.v.

(3) Caroline Janet[7], b. Nov. 9, 1857; d. unm.

(4) Hannah[7], d. Jan. 1878, unm.

viii. Emeline[6], b. June 15, 1820; d. Jan. 16, 1904;[101] m. Feb. 14, 1842 Benjamin Franklin Crane, who was b. March 17, 1816 and d. Jan. 8, 1888, son of Timothy and Elizabeth (Conger) Crane.

Benjamin F. Crane, a civil engineer, met Emeline Smith while working on the Croton Aqueduct in Yonkers. After their marriage they lived there for a time and he was one of the founders of the Yonkers[102] First Baptist Church. His wife joined that church, although she had previously attended St. John's Episcopal[103] Church on the hill where other members of her family worshipped. Later the Cranes moved to Brooklyn, and eventually to New York City, where they lived until his death.

After Isaac M. Dyckman's death and the distribution of his estate, Emeline Crane used her share to buy a fine brownstone house on West 56th Street, New York City, and to furnish it handsomely. It became a gathering place for the younger Smiths and a haven and home for Emeline's children, even after they were married.

Emeline Crane sold her house after her husband's death and made her home with her eldest daughter, Cornelia Banta.

Children (Crane), 8:

(1) Cornelia[7], b. Feb. 14, 1843; d. Oct. 27, 1918; m. Feb. 17, 1861, Theodore M. Banta, who was b. Nov. 23, 1834 and d. at his summer place Glenbrook, Sept. 17, 1910, son of Albert Zabriskie and Sarah Ann (Sayre) Banta.

Children (Banta), 3:

(i) Arelee[8] (Theodosia), b. Sept. 2, 1863; d. Feb. 20, 1864

(ii) May (Mary)[8], b. May 1, 1865; d. 1943, unm. She received her A.B. degree from Wellesley College (1889) and her A.M. degree from Columbia University

(iii) Effie (Margaret)[8], b. Oct. 3, 1867; d. 1939, unm. She was a Wellesley College graduate, A.B. 1891

(2) Benjamin Franklin[7] Jr., b. Dec. 15, 1844; d. 1899; m. Augusta Thomson

Child (Crane), 1:

(i) Hattie[8], dy

(3) Susan Priscilla[7], b. Feb. 19, 1847; d. Oct. 19, 1848

(4) Sarah Priscilla[7], b. Oct. 13, 1849; d. 1937; m. Nov. 10, 1870, J. Oscar Bertolf. No children.

(5) Lemuel P.[7], b. May 3, 1851; d. unm.

(6) James Frederick D.[7], b. July 27, 1854; m. Feb. 18, 1881, his cousin Mary D. Fulton, dau. of Samuel and Hannah (Smith) Fulton and granddaughter of Caleb and Hannah (Dyckman) Smith.

Children (Crane), 3:

(i) Frederick Ernest[8], b. July 29, 1882

(ii) Mary Priscilla[8], b. Sept. 4, 1883; m. June 8, 1912, William Almon Wolff.

Child, (Wolff), 1: (1) Theodora[9]

(iii) Theodore Herbert[8], b. Jan. 17, 1886; d. 1958, unm.

(7) Emeline[7], b. Oct. 3, 1859; d. Nov. 7, 1944; m. April 24, 1888, Frederick W. Romer, who was b. July 6, 1858; d. Oct. 1, 1929.

Child (Romer), 1:

(i) Helen Dorothea[8],[104] b. March 13, 1889; d. Jan. 2, 1975, unm. Received A.B. degree from Vassar; taught school in Ossining. Prepared genealogical[104] material for this book.

(8) Gertrude Alice[7], b. April 17, 1862; d. Dec. 27, 1898; m. James Graham Lowden

Children (Lowden), 7:

(i) Gertrude Alice[8], b. Nov. 11, 1880; d. Sept. 2, 1938; m. April 24, 1900, James Neely Dodson. 2 children and lived in Oklahoma City.

(ii) James G.[8] Jr, b. May 30, 1882; d. Oct. 17, 1948; m. April 14, 1915, Alma Weurdeman. 5 children.

(iii) Edmund Cecil[8], b. Sept. 30, 1883; d. Sept. 7, 1946; m. (1) Feb. 15, 1905, Elsie Motz; m. (2) Aug. 19, 1916, Lillie Shepherd. He had 1 child by Elsie Motz, his 1st wife. Lived in Fort Worth, Texas.

(iv) Robert Rutherford[8], b. Nov. 14, 1884; d. Nov. 10, 1957; m. Nov. 8,

1911, Ethel Kelso. Lived in Fort Worth, Texas

(v) Mae Banta[8], b. Dec. 3, 1887; m. June 11, 1912, Cleaves Rhea. Lived in Fort Worth, Texas in 1970. 2 children.

(vi) William Cameron[8], b. Nov. 4, 1889; m. June 17, 1920, Margaret Jean Logan. Lived in Gorman, Texas. 3 children.

(vii) Emeline Graham[8], b. March 30, 1891; d. Jan. 27, 1919; m. May 15, 1913, John Porter. 2 children.

ix. Isaac[6], b. Sept. 1 or 8[105] 1822; d. Feb. 29, 1823

x. Michael[6], b. Feb. 19, 1824; d. Feb. 13, 1832[106]

81. ABRAHAM[5] DYCKMAN, son of Jacobus[4] (William[3], Jacob[2]) and Hannah (Brown) Dyckman, b. March 14, 1782;[107] bp. Oct. 18, 1785; d. April 26, 1815 aged "33 yrs. 1 mo. 12 days;"[108] m. Jan. 2, 1811 Margaret (Peggy) Honeywell, dau. of John and Jane (Odell) Honeywell of Greenburgh, Westchester Co., NY.

Abraham was a farmer in the 9th Ward of New York City. His will, dated March 26, 1815 and probated June 3, 1815, mentions his wife, his two sons and his daughter. Executors were his wife, his father Jacobus and his father-in-law (step-father to his wife) Isaac Vermilye. (In Riker's *Harlem*, Abraham's wife is incorrectly given as a daughter of Isaac Vermilye, but he was her step-father.) She named her first two children after her parents and the third after her step-father. By her father's will[109] she was bequeathed his "gold sleeve buttons and watch."

Margaret (Mrs. Peggy Dyckman) died Dec. 21, 1864 at 73 years[110] of age.

Children (Dyckman), all bp. RDC Fordham, 3:

153. i. Jane Odell[6], b. Nov. 4, 1811; bp. Jan. 5, 1812; d. Feb. 1, 1840, unm. She was mentioned in her father's will and in her grandfather Dyckman's as child of her deceased father.

154. ii. John Honeywell[6], b. May 6, 1813; bp. Aug. 15, 1813; d. April 6, 1879, unm. He was named for his mother's father. Mentioned in his father's will and in his grandfather Dyckman's as child of his deceased father. Named as executor by Isaac Dyckman (No. 85), his uncle.

155. iii. Isaac Vermilye[6], b. Dec. 9, 1814; bp. March 5, 1815; d. unm.; mentioned in his father's will but not in his grandfather Dyckman's, so he may have died when a child.

88. SARAH OAKLEY DYCKMAN[5], dau. of Michael[4] (William[3], Jacob[2]) and Sarah (Oakley) Dyckman, b. 1795; m. abt. 1816, John Thompson of Concord, NH, who was b. 1790. They moved to Richmond, Va. for his[112] health.[113]

Children (Thompson), all b. in Richmond, 4:

i. Susan Purdy[6], b. 1817; m. 1838 Henry W. Quarles
Children (Quarles), all b. in Richmond, 6:
(1) Thompson[7], bd. in Richmond; m. (——)
Child (Quarles), 1:
(i) Edward[8]
(2) Sarah Ann[7], b. 1840; m. 1859 Samuel C. Donnan; both bd. in Richmond
Children (Donnan), all b. in Petersburg, Va., 5:
(i) Henry Quarles[8], b. 1861; lived in Norfolk, Va.
(ii) Jessie Knox[8], b. 1863; bd. Petersburg, Va.
(iii) Lilly Oakley[8], b. 1866; d. Petersburg; m. Robert M. Edwards, Southampton Co., Va.
(iv) Samuel C.[8], b. 1868; living unm. in Richmond in the 1930's.
(v) Susan Thompson[8], b. 1871; bd. Petersburg; m. Henry G. Goodman
(3) Mary Louise[7], m. Chapman B. Briscoe, both bd. in Petersburg, Va.
Children (Briscoe), 2
(i) Walter Wellmore[8], d. at Staunton, Va., 1932 and bd. there; m. Blanche Rush
(ii) Charles Chapman[8], dy.
(4) Charlotte (Lillie) Trowbridge[7], bd. in Richmond, Va.
(5) Charles Henry[7], d. in Philadelphia, Pa., where he is bd.; m. Harriet Jones of that place.
(6) Henry Winslow[7], dy

ii. Sarah Constance[6], m. Richard S. Massie
Children (Massie), b. in Richmond, Va., 2:
(1) Susan Quarles[7], d. in 1911 at Richmond, Va.
(2) Sarah Thompson[7], d. in 1929 at Richmond; m. there in 1870 George A. Nolting, who d. there in 1900.
Children (Nolting), all b. in Richmond, Va., 3:
(i) Richard Massie[8], b. 1872; m. in Richmond 1909, Janet Carter Morris
(ii) Johanna Pauline[8], b. 1875; dy
(iii) George A.[8], b. 1877, m. in Richmond, Constance Hammond Bates

iii. John Reuben[6], b. 1823; d. April 30, 1873 in New York City

John R. Thompson graduated in 1844 from the University of Virginia, where he studied law. He became a distinguished man of letters and for years was editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger* in Richmond.

John Reuben naturally sympathized with the South in the Civil War, but could not remain there because of delicate health and the privations of war; he went to England where he became an editorial writer on the *Index*, a Confederate journal published in London.

His diary written during his sojourn in London is filled with allusions to the English literary, social and political life of the day.[114]

In 1865 he returned to the United States and was soon associated with William Cullen Bryant as liter-

ary editor of the New York *Evening Post*. On his physician's advice in 1873 he tried living in Colorado but after a few weeks he returned to New York City, where he died that year.[115]

iv. Virginia[6], dy

91. WILLIAM[5] DYCKMAN, son of William[4] (William[3], Jacob[2]) and Mary (Smith) Dyckman, b. Nov. 24, 1788; bp. RDC New York[116] City, Jan. 4, 1789; d. Dec. 25, 1865;[117] m. before 1816, probably in Onondaga Co., NY, Mary Ann McQueen, who was b, April 13, 1799 in New York State; d. June 12, 1866. Both are bd. in Hicks Cem., Arlington Twp. Van Buren Co., Michigan.

William Dyckman was born on "York Island" and spent his boyhood there. Unlike his younger brother Evert, he could recall the bustling city of New York. When he was eleven, the family moved upstate to Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., joining his aunt Jemima (Dyckman) and uncle Evert Brown. A few years later they turned west to Liverpool, Salina Township, Onondaga Co., and eventually settled in nearby Cicero (or Clay). It was probably in Salina that he married.

He is listed in the 1820 census[118] of Cicero, NY as head of a family of one boy and two girls under 10, one male 26-44 (himself), and one female 16-25 (his wife). By 1830 the town of Clay had been set off from Cicero and he is listed in the new township with a family interpreted from census figures as himself, head of household, aged 40-50, his wife 30-40, William A., Jane and Betsey, 10-15, and Barney H., 5-10.

A few years later he was on the move again. Possibly Onondaga County was becoming too thickly settled, or he may have preferred a pioneer's life; possibly the idea was his brother Evert's. Whatever the reason, he and his young family went west to Michigan where he took up 80 acres of land in Arlington Township, Van Buren County.

For his new home William built a log house of two rooms with a loft above, reached by pegs set in the wall. A large fireplace indoors and a brick oven outdoors large enough to bake fourteen loaves of bread at one time, provided Mary Ann with ample if primitive cooking facilities. For more on their early years in Michigan, see the sketch of his brother Evert.

Children (Dyckman), 10:

+ 156. i. William A.[6], b. prob. in Salina Twp., Onondaga Co., NY; d. Jan. 7 (6, in two obits), 1816

157. ii. Jane[6], b. Onondaga[119] Co., NY, 1817; m. George Bowen.[120] Living in Scruple, Onondaga, Co., March 15, 1895
Children[121] (Bowen), 2:
i. son[7]
ii. daughter[7]

158. iii. Betsey[6], b. Onondaga Co., NY, 1820; m. (—) Taylor, living May 1909 in Lawrence, Van Buren Co., Mich.[122]

+ 159. iv. Barney Hicks[6], b. Dec. 13, 1823, prob. in Cicero Twp., NY

160. v. Juett[6], b. 1830, Clay Twp., NY; m. April 25, 1874 in Antwerp Twp., Van Buren Co., Mich., Josephine Barton, aged 29; who was b. in Cambridge, NY but living in Antwerp at time of marriage.[123]
He lived in Texas, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., at one time. Not mentioned in William's[6] deposition.

+ 161. vi. Michael T.[6], b. Clay Twp., NY, 1833

162. vii. Julia Ann[6], b. Clay Twp., NY, 1835; living in May 1909, when of Liverpool[124], NY; m. (1) (—) Sheldon; m. (2) (—) Loop

163. viii. Evert[6] (twin), b. Arlington Twp., 1837

164. ix. Andrew[6] (twin), b. Arlington Twp., 1837; he was living with his brother Barney Hicks in 1866; d. unm.
On 4 August 1866, his brother Barney made application for appointment as Andrew's guardian. Barney "respectfully" showed "that he resides in South Haven in (Van Buren) County(,) that he has a brother residing with him . . . who is twenty-eight years of age and who is of feeble mind and not capable of doing any business or of taking care of himself(,) that the parents of said brother are dead . . . said brother's name is Andrew(,) that he had an interest in forty acres of land . . . that it is necessary a guardian should be appointed for him for the purpose of taking care of him and of his interest in said land . . ."
On 25 August Barney and Simon (——) posted bond as the older brother was appointed Guardian "unto Andrew Dyckman adjudged to be non compus mentis" by the Probate Court of Van Buren Co.

165. x. John S.[6], b. Arlington Twp., 1840; m. March 18, 1860, when of Marcellus, Cass Co., Mich., Caroline S. Ridgely.[125]

93. JANE[5] DYCKMAN, dau. of William[4] (William[3], Jacob[2]) and Mary (Smith) Dyckman, b. Sept. 11, 1797; m. (1) Barney Hicks, a retired sea captain from New Bedford, Mass.; m. (2) Orvis Church.

She went to Michigan with her family about 1841, when her brother Evert left to make his home in Schoolcraft. She lived on his homestead with her elderly parents. Her two eldest children had made the trip with her uncle Evert in 1838.

Children (Hicks) by her 1st husband, 4:
i. Maria[6], m. (—) Crandall
ii. Evert[6]
iii. Lucy[6], m. (1) (—) Ostrander; m. (2) (—) Loomis
Child (Ostrander), 1:
(1) Emma[7],[126] m. Frederick C. Sherman
Child (Sherman), 1:
(i) Gail[8], b. 1873; m. June 28, 1905, Harvey W.

Corbett, a well-known architect. She was a sculptress of note whose work is in Syracuse, NY, Springfield, Mass. and other cities. Three children.

iv. Nancy[6], m. (1) (—) Bowen; (2) (—) Church
Children (Church) by 2nd husband, 5:
(1) Daniel[7]
(2) Oscar[7]
(3) Melissa[7], m. (—) Sheldon
(4) Edward[7]
(5) Nathaniel[7]

94. EVERT BROWN[5] DYCKMAN, son of William[4] (William[3], Jacob[2]) and Maria (Smith) Dyckman, b. in Greenbush, NY, Sept. 25, 1799;[127] d. at Schoolcraft, Mich., Oct. 4, 1881;[128] m. (1) March 17, 1825, in present Liverpool, NY, Harriet Hinckley[129], who was b. May 19, 1801 and d. Feb. 17, 1838 at Clay,[130] NY dau. of Gershom and Prudence (Tennant) Hinckley.

He m. (2) Oct. 16, 1839 at Jackson, Mich., Almira E. (Hobbs) Van Vranken, who was b. in 1812 and d. Sept. 17, 1840,[131] aged 28 yrs. She was the wid. of John Van Vranken by whom she had two children, Teresa E. and Charlotte M. Van Vranken.[132]

He m. (3) at Schoolcraft, Sept. 9, 1841, Amelia (LaGrave) Daniels,[133] who was b. abt. 1810 and d. in Schoolcraft, April 14, 1843,[134] aged 33 yrs. She was the wid. of Colonel Lyman Isbell Daniels, who was b. July 4, 1799 in New Lisbon, NY; d. Aug. 11, 1837, in Schoolcraft; son of Nathaniel Lee Daniels and his first wife, Abigail Isbell; m. at Detroit, Mich., to Amelia LaGrave;[135] the Bible gives[136] the place, and date of Oct. 22, 1832, for their marriage. They had two daughters, Cecilia Abigail and Sarah Amelia Daniels.[137]

He m. (4) Nov. 25, 1844, in Dexter, Mich., Eliza Woodhouse[138] Crossman, who was b. Cooperstown, NY, Dec. 13, 1813, and d. Schoolcraft, Sept. 22, 1905.[139] She was the wid. of William A. Crossman, who was b. Cavendish,, NY, July 25, 1808 and d. Cincinnati, Ohio, Mar. 14, 1838.[140] A daughter, Mary Crossman, born in Dexter, Mar. 13, 1837, had died there Feb. 20, 1840.[141]

Evert, the youngest in William Dyckman's family of five children, grew up in frontier settlements in Onondaga Co., NY. His formal education was limited but he had a native astuteness in business affairs. His first business training was under the tutelage of the man who was perhaps his brother-in-law, John W. Smith, a dealer in salt and lumber. When little more than a boy Evert made trips for Smith, riding a horse to Albany entrusted with money, and business to transact.

After the family moved to Cicero Township, he began buying land for himself. Deeds of 1822, 1826 and 1830 show he owned at least 250 acres, one hundred acres of which bordered on the Seneca River. His grandson Smith described this tract as located a short distance above the Seneca's confluence with the Oneida and wrote that it was purchased entirely on credit and paid for within three years.[142]

By trade Evert was a cooper or barrel maker, but he had his hand in several other enterprises. When the Oswego Canal was laid out along the boundary of his property, he helped in its construction. At its completion he established a boatyard which he ran for several years. For a while just after he was married he was in the dry-goods business with George Blossom. He also operated a farm. Always a horse lover, he purchased a thoroughbred from American Eclipse stock.

This diversification of business interests was typical of him throughout his life. His daughter Elizabeth wrote many years later: "He never did much manual labor himself, but he was a good manager and kept everyone else busy."

His fellowmen sought his advice and he was recognized in the community as a peacemaker and leader. While living in Clay[143] he was appointed Justice of the Peace and Captain in the Militia.

His first wife, Harriet Hinckley, was the sixth child in a family of twelve children. She descended from Samuel Hinckley who came to America in the *Hercules* in March 1634 and settled in Scituate, Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Her father, Gershom Hinckley, served in the Revolutionary War at the age of sixteen as a substitute for his father. He was later a Justice of the Peace in Remsen, NY. When eighty years of age he walked six or eight miles to singing school. "Said he didn't want to be a fool all his life." He had a remarkable memory and like Evert's father, William Dyckman, he could work out a mathematical problem in his head faster than Evert could figure it out on a slate.

Harriet Hinckley was a tailoress who, like others in her business, stayed at her customers' homes while sewing for them. One day when Evert rode over to fetch her to make clothes for William Dyckman's family, he stopped to pitch quoits with the Hinckley men before going into the house. Harriet watched them from a window and remarked that she was not going to ride with "that red-headed Irishman." She not only rode pillion behind him to his home but eventually married him; he set the

date—St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1825. Like him, she had a happy disposition and a keen sense of humor.

She did spinning and weaving, soap-making and candle-making for her large family in addition to cooking, sewing, scrubbing and mothering. They lived in New Bridge, a hamlet later called Belgium, in Clay Township, New York, some nine miles north of Syracuse on the Seneca River. It was a small settlement but had a general store.

Nine children were born to them. Harriet died on February 17, 1838, in Clay, NY, eleven days after the birth of her youngest child, named for her.

Later that year Evert went west prospecting for a new home site. Michigan had been made a state the year before. He bought a pony and rode across the peninsula on the old territorial road to St. Joseph. Here he heard such discouraging reports of the country farther west that he decided to settle in Michigan and bought land in Van Buren County.

He returned to Clay and that fall (September 1838) he and his family set out for his Michigan homestead; with him were his six older children (baby Harriet was left with a Mrs. DePuy), four nieces and nephews who had been living with him, his elderly parents, and his brother-in-law Henry Hinckley with his wife and two children.

They left home in three covered wagons and a Rockaway, a carriage with the body hung on springs. Furniture and bedding were piled on the wagons behind the seats. Evert's parents rode in the Rockaway.

The party cooked their meals by the roadside and bought supplies at farms or village stores. Farmers were generous with their produce and interested to hear about the Dyckman's plans and destination.

At night they stayed in inns or private houses. Usually the older people had beds, but the children and Evert often had to sleep on the floor. Many travelers western-bound were on the road. Most inns en route had two large rooms on the ground floor, one the dining room and the other the barroom, which had a large fireplace at the end and a bar in a corner. Dyckman featherbeds were brought in from the wagons and laid before the fireplace when no upstairs rooms were available.

The party traveled overland to Buffalo, where horses, wagons and people were all loaded on a ship. On board they slept in the wagons or on the deck. A week's sail interrupted by several stops brought them to Detroit. Here they disembarked and continued their journey overland by wagon across the Michigan peninsula to their homestead in Antwerp Township about two miles east of Paw Paw. After a three week's trip, they arrived about October 11.

Evert's older brother William had come out to the homestead some months earlier and built the house which has already been described. Here for the next three weeks Evert's entire party lived with William and his family, twenty-five people in two rooms.

New log houses were soon erected for the newcomers. The Dyckman house had two rooms downstairs—a large living room and a bedroom—and an open attic upstairs partitioned by bedquilts. A deep fireplace extended across the north end of the living room and once a month a horse would draw in an immense backlog for it; in front of it were the andirons where the fire was laid.

During their first year in Michigan, Evert's nieces kept house for him. As in colonial times, the cooking was done in the fireplace. Kettles were hung on a crane that could be swung in over the coals or out over the hearth. A large brick oven was built into one side of the fireplace chimney for baking, but a "bake kettle," set on legs to raise it above the coals, was also used. It was placed over red-hot coals at the front of the fireplace near the hearth with more live coals piled on the cover.

For hot weather and heavy baking days, William's capacious outdoor brick oven could take care of two families' needs with one heating. A roaring wood fire was built inside it to heat the bricks throughly; then the coals were raked out, the oven was washed, and bread that had been rising in pans around the oven's edge was tossed in on a wooden shovel. As soon as the fragrant brown loaves were removed, pies took their place and then cookies. While the oven was cooling, coffee was roasted.

The Dyckman's first stove for baking came later; it was a rotary model, set up in the fireplace. The top was circular with low sides, shaped like a huge muffin ring and large enough to hold several bricks. It was rotated with a crank so each part of it could be heated over live coals in the front. When the bricks were hot, loaves of bread ready for the oven were placed on them and a cover fitted over the whole.

Another duty that fell to Evert's young housekeepers that first year was candle-making. Wicks or strings tied to long sticks and dipped in a great kettle of hot tallow hung over a fire in the yard.

After the first dipping, the strings were twisted; then they were dipped and cooled again and again until the candles were the desired size. In time, candlemolds shortened this task, and later, lamps did away with it altogether. The first lamps in Evert's household burned yellow corn oil, a distillery product. "Fluid lamps" followed and then came kerosene or coal oil. His daughter Elizabeth was married in 1854 before she had her first kerosene lamp.

Farms like Evert's were largely self-sufficient. He brought quantities of salt from New York State and drove to nearby Paw Paw or Jackson or White Pigeon, or even to Detroit for other supplies he had to import. Indians brought venison to the house to be exchanged for salt pork, potatoes or flour. Though they offered little birchbark boxes of maple sugar as presents, they frightened the children when they pressed their faces against the windowpanes to show they wished to enter.

For entertainment, the older members of the family would sing folk songs in the evening, fifteen to twenty verses long. Parties and dances were held in the homes and everyone for miles around was invited. Two-horse wagons were sent to gather up the guests. Since men always outnumbered ladies, Evert's daughters and other little girls were allowed to go to dancing school and dances when very young. Books were few, only the Bible and three or four others.

In the summer of 1839 the entire family was ill with the ague, and Anne Van Antwerp dismissed her school to nurse them. Young Valentine, Evert's sixth child, who was about six years old, died that August; his death left Evert several daughters but only one son, Smith.

The following October he married his second wife, Almira E. (Hobbs) Van Vranken; she was a widow from Jackson with two small children who were about the age of his daughter Esther. They were Teresa and Charlotte M. Van Vranken. Land records show that John Van Vranken, had bought land in Jackson, Jackson Co., Mich., from William R. DeLand and his wife, May G., December 31, 1838; assuming this was Almira's husband, he died less than a year later, since Almira married Evert October 16, 1839 at Jackson. She died September 17, 1840 in Antwerp.[144]

On November 11, 1840, Evert Dyckman and Daniel Van Antwerp posted bond, Evert as "administrator on the goods, chattels, rights, credits & estate of Almira E. Dyckman (formerly widow of John Van Vranken deceased) late of Van Buren County." On that same day, Judge Jeremiah H. Simmons of the Probate Court for the County of Van Buren appointed "Evert Dyckman to be guardian unto Charlotte Maria Van Vranken a minor aged four year the 22 August 1840 daughter of John Van Vranken late of Jackson" and also to "Tereza Amelia Van Vranken a minor aged six years the twenty-sixth day of August 1840[145] . . ."

February 17, 1853: Evert obtained the Court's permission to sell real estate from the Van Vranken holdings "for the maintenance & education of (his) wards," as he had earlier petitioned.

By this time Evert's ability was publicly recognized. In 1840 and 1841 he was Clerk[146] of Antwerp Township and in 1841 Associate Judge of the Circuit Court. After this he was known as Judge Dyckman.

His third wife, Amelia (LaGrave) Daniels of neighboring Schoolcraft, whom he married in 1841, also was a widow with two girls about Esther's age (7 yrs. in 1841), Cecelia Amelia (or Abigail) and Sarah Amelia Daniels. After this marriage, Evert and his children moved to Schoolcraft and he added a second story to the Daniels house to accomodate his growing family.

Amelia was French and taught all the children to speak French. She and Evert had a daughter, Jane Amelia Dyckman, before she died in 1843; Cecelia then went to live with her Daniels grandfather in Dexter, Michigan.

On a visit to see Cecilia, Evert became acquainted with his fourth wife, Eliza (Woodhouse) Crossman. Their marriage brought him another son, Clovis Crossman Dyckman. Eliza presided over his household as long as he lived and mothered his brood. It was she who started the Evert Dyckman Bible record which later generations have continued. She remained in the old house until a few years before her death at ninety-two.

Evert's great-granddaughter, Amelia Earle Cobb, gives us a glimpse of this delightful family in her brief history of the old house. The central part of the building was built in 1831 by Colonel Daniels. A few years later two wings, a kitchen and a woodshed were added. In 1841 Evert built the second story. The house remained in the family for over fifty years and was home to his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Amelia Earle Cobb was born in it.

She tells the story of Smith Dyckman bringing a school friend home from Kalamazoo. The two were talking in the parlor when a young lady entered and Smith introduced her as "my sister, Miss Dyckman." Shortly, a second young lady stepped into the room and Smith introduced her as "my sister,

Miss Daniels." A few minutes later a third young lady came in and Smith said, "This is my sister, Miss Van Vranken." The friend looked at him quizzically and commented, "Now look here, Smith Dyckman, you can't claim all the pretty girls in Schoolcraft for your sisters." Laughing, Smith explained the relationships.

At one time there were six sisters and stepsisters in the home with no more than four years' difference in their ages.

Five sets of children brought life, love and laughter into that house: eight Dyckmans by three wives; two Van Vrankens; two Daniels. Evert loved them all. If any asked which were his own, he replied, "There are no own and ain't own, they are all own." He was happy when they were with him and often took them on long rides. If they remained at home, they would meet him down the road to ride back with him and invariably he pretended not to know them or even see them before stopping to let them pile into the wagon. He was a great tease and full of fun. When he went to one of the shopping centers to buy supplies, he brought home bolts of sheeting, and of red and brown flannel and Merrimac prints, and all the family had dresses alike.

Evert's business interests[147] were many and varied, representative of the times and the new country he helped settle. In Paw Paw he assisted in building a mill and a store. "Judge" E. B. Dyckman and John Smolk built the Dyckman House hotel on the site of the Exchange Hotel which had been erected by James Crane but was destroyed by fire. In 1980, this new hotel in Paw Paw was still in operation. It is a good substantial building, "neat and in good taste," and lunch continues to be served in its dining room.[148]

In 1853 Evert purchased some six hundred[149] acres in South Haven, Michigan which included what was later the center of the village; here he erected a steam sawmill, a store and several houses. He improved the river and built a pier. With Willard Barnhart he owned timber in northern Michigan. At Schoolcraft he had interests in a distillery, milling, produce merchandising, and manufacturing businesses. He was associated with M. R. Cobb & Co., bankers, from 1867 until the First National Bank was organized and was president of that institution for the five years it existed. He held the same office in the private bank of E. B. Dyckman & Co. from its organization until his death in 1881. He also promoted the railroad that ran from Three Rivers to Kalamazoo.

Community improvements found him generous with both time and money. When a new church was to be built he always contributed money for the steeple for, as he said, he enjoyed seeing church spires against the sky.

As might be expected he was also actively interested in politics. He was elected representative to the Michigan Legislature and voted to move the

"Judge" E.B. Dyckman's business interests were diversified. He and John Smolk built Dyckman House Hotel in Paw Paw, Michigan, on the site of the Exchange Hotel when it was destroyed by fire over 125 years ago. Luncheon is still served in the dining room.

capital from Detroit to Lansing. Locally he was the first President (Mayor) of Schoolcraft Village.

Evert was described as a man of medium build, had a clear, white complexion and reddish, sandy hair and blue eyes.

He died at Schoolcraft on October[150] 4, 1881; he had celebrated his eighty-second birthday a few days earlier.

Children (Dyckman),[151] 11:

By 1st wife, Harriet Hinkley, 9:

+166. i. Aaron Smith[6], called Smith, b. Feb. 16, 1826, in Clay, NY

167. ii. "an infant daughter[6] of E.B. and H.H. (Dyckman) who died Aug. 9, 1827 aged 1 month"[152]

+168. iii. Prudence Tennant[6], b. Oct. 9, 1828 in Clay, NY

+169. iv. Maria Smith[6], b. June 9, 1830 in Clay, NY

+170. v. Elizabeth Jane[6], b. Dec. 24, 1831 in Clay, NY

171. vi. Valentine Whitman[6], (Wightman) b. July 12, 1833 in Clay, NY; d. Antwerp Twp., Mich., Aug. 12, 1839

+172. vii. Esther Tennant[6], b. Nov. 6, 1834 in Clay, NY

173. viii. Isaiah Powers[7] b. June 2, 1836 in Clay, NY; d. there May 19, 1837

+174. ix. Harriet Euretta[6], b. Feb. 6, 1838 in Clay, NY

By 3rd wife, Amelia LaGrave (Daniels), 1:

175. x. Jane Amelia[6], b. Schoolcraft, Mich., July 9 (or 10), 1842; d. Sept. 29, 1936 at Denver, Colo.; m. William F. McCartney, Aug. 24, 1870 in Schoolcraft wid. of her half sister Sarah Amelia Daniels. Jane brought up her stepson Fred as though he were her own child.

By 3rd wife, Amelia LaGrave (Daniels), 1:

176. xi. Clovis Crossman[6], b. Schoolcraft, June 10, 1846 d. there July 11, 1879; m. Lucy Reed Barnum, Oct. 17, 1878, dau. of Dr. Barnum of Schoolcraft. No children. His wid. m. (2) John Armitage. (VR, and biographical data for Evert's four stepdaughters, are also recorded in Evert's Bible and Journal)

The Romantic Era and the Sixth Generation

THE HARMONY of life, the well being of the people and last, but far from least, the grandeur of American scenery brought on a somewhat dreamy mood —a somnolence. It was the time that produced writers Cooper and Irving; painters Durand and Allston. Audubon caused his viewers to suspect that they had been blind all their lives since they had never noticed the plumage of birds as painted by Mr. Audubon.

Harriet Douglas, a Dyckman cousin, went tripping to Scotland, met the literary lion Sir Walter Scott and came home to build a castle for herself in the Mohawk Valley, reminiscent of the swagger of his Highland Tales. Eliza Cruger at Boscobel was writing her perfect verses, and the Crugers, believing their European friends travelled to see classical ruins, contrived to have some set up on a small Hudson river island, plainly visible to excursionists boating on the water.

Four days after President Lincoln's call for volunteers, $1,200. was pledged at Simpson's Hall in Peekskill to help pay the expenses of the boys going to war. Within a fortnight 100 men, 15 by the name of Dyckman, had left—amidst waving flags, beating drums, loud huzzahs from the crowd and the strains of a band playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

Garret Dyckman started out for his second war by going to Staten Island where he enlisted in the Union Army, April 22, 1861. He was mustered in a Captain in Company A, 1st N.Y. Volunteers, and soon promoted to Colonel. Included in the volunteers were William Benson who died in a Confederate prison in North Carolina; Martin Post who died at Ream's Station; and their cousin, Peter Corne Cruger who was fatally wounded in the battle of Cedar Creek in Virgina.

Garret Dyckman, the soldier who deserved the Andrew Jackson Medal for he was the "most valient in his country's defense."

96. REBECCA[6] DYCKMAN, dau. of Jacob J.[5] (Jan,[4] Jacob,[3] Gerrit[2]) and Mary (Matthews) Dyckman, b. May 19, 1805; bp. Oct. 13, 1805; m. Jasper Dusenbury.

Child (Dusenbury) perhaps others, 1:
i. Elizabeth[7], m. Alexander Doty; living in New Haven, Conn. in 1864

99. WILLIAM M.[6] DYCKMAN, son of Jacob J.[5] (Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Mary (Matthews) Dyckman; of English Neighborhood, NJ in 1855. Perhaps the William M. who m. Lavinia (——)

Child (Dyckman), perhaps others, 1:
177. i. Jacob[7], Oct. 5, 1837, aged 1 yr. 7 mos. 22 days days

100. SARAH[6] DYCKMAN, dau. of Jacob J.[5] (Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Mary (Matthews) Dyckman, d. before 1855; m. Daniel White

Children (White), 3:
i. Harriet[7], m. (—) Beacroft; living in Johnstown, NY in 1864
ii. Mary T.[7], m. George Hartley; living in NY City, in 1864
iii. Oletta[7], a minor in 1864, living with her sister Mary

103. ANDREW JACKSON[6] DYCKMAN, son of Jacob J.[5] (Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Mary (Matthews) Dyckman, b. abt. 1822 in Cortlandtown, NY; d. Brooklyn NY, April 17, 1854 aged 71 yrs.; m. Mary Jane Hanna (name also found spelled Hanes) who was b. abt 1824 and d. in Brooklyn, Dec. 9, 1914, aged 90 yrs., dau. of Sanford and Mary (—) Hanna, both b. Conn.

Andrew Jackson Dyckman was a resident in Sing Sing Village in the Township of Ossining, according to the 1850 and 1860 census. Probably at least some of his children were born there. On July 24, 1850, his family, listed under Andrew J. Dickman, consisted of himself, aged 28; Mary J., 26; Walter S., 5; Alonso J., 3; Durand, 4 months.

On June 16, 1860, the family was listed under "Jackson Dickman," 40, carpenter; Mary J., 34; W., 15, male, clerk; A., 13, male; D., 11, male; G., 6, male; M., 5, female; S., 1½, male.

A few years later the family moved to the Williamsburgh section of Brooklyn. He was listed in its Directory as "A. Jackson Dyckman, carpenter," in 1864 (Java St. No. of Union) and in 1868–69 (Greenpoint & Franklin). His name appears in the Brooklyn directory without the initial "A." in 1876–77 (110 India St.), 1878–79 (80 Oakland St.), and in 1881 (119 Norman Ave.).

Williamsburgh, on the shore of the East River, was organized as a town March 16, 1840. The town and village combined April 7, 1851 to make the City of Williamsburgh; the City was absorbed by Brooklyn, in April 17, 1854, when it became Wards 13, 14, 15, 16, and part of 19. However, Williamsburgh kept its identity, had its own directory for some years, and enjoyed the convenience of its own ferry to Manhattan.

Children (Dyckman), 8:
178. i. Walter S.[7], b. abt. 1845; listed as a clerk in the 1860 census; living in Westbury, Conn., when his niece visited him ca. 1890
+ 179. ii. Alonzo Jacob[7], b. abt. 1847
180. iii. Dorando J.[7], b. March 1852 (based on age at death); d. Oct. 23, 1906, aged "54 yrs. 8 mos. 11 days"
In the Brooklyn directory for 1876–77 his address was 110 India Street, the same as his father's, and he was a sash maker; in 1878–79, he and "Jackson" were listed as "carpenter," but Dorando now lived at 80 Oakland. His death certificate gave his father's name as Andrew J. Dyckman; his mother's as Mary J. Hannah; the place of death was 226 No. Henry Street.
181. iv. George[7], b. abt 1854; "Uncle George married Aunt Kitty and had a daughter Florence."
182. v. Mary[7], b. abt 1855; m. Jeff Weldon
183. vi. S.[7], b. abt 1858
184. vii. Delia[7], m. (—) Kline or Klein, pharmacist or wholesale druggist
185. viii. John[7]

105. ISABEL[6] DYCKMAN, dau. of Abraham[5] (Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Leah (Lent) Dyckman, b. July 1, 1803; bp. Jan. 23, 1804; d. before 1871; m. March 11, 1823, Augustus Lent, who was b. in Cortlandtown, Jan. 20, 1810 and d. Oct. 2, 1855, son of William and Mary Lent.

Isabel is mentioned as a deceased daughter in her father's administration papers in 1871. Both she and her husband were buried in Cedar Hill Cem., Montrose, NY.

Children (Lent), 3:
i. William[7], b. July 4, 1824; bp. July 26, 1828; d. Nov. 24, 1891
ii. Leah[7], m. (—) Knickerbock
iii. Abraham D.[7]; both he and William were mentioned in Abraham's administration papers.

106. JACOB[6] DYCKMAN, son of Abraham[5] (Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Leah (Lent) Dyckman, b. Aug. 20, 1805; bp. Cortlandtown RDC, Oct. 13, 1805; d. probably before 1860 as Mary Ann[6] and Harriet[7] are listed as domestics in the Somes L. Seabury family that year (census); m. Mary Ann[6] (——) who d. a widow at Peekskill, NY, Oct. 2, 1886, aged 78.

Jacob was not named in his father's administration papers but was mentioned as a deceased son.

Children (Dyckman), all probably b. Cortlandtown; perhaps others, 8 or 9:

186. i. Leah A.[7], b. abt. 1830
187. ii. son[7], aged 5-10, prob. dy
+188. iii. Maria Louise[7], b. abt. 1838
189. iv. George W.[7], b. abt. 1840; d. April 27, 1903, aged 63 yrs. Was a sergeant, Co. G, 61st Regt., NYC (Scharf states 19th Regt.)
+190. v. William H.[7], b. abt. 1842
+191. vi. Jefferson[7], b. abt. 1844
192. vii. Harriet J.[7], b. abt. 1847
193. viii. Mary E.[7], b. abt. 1850
194. ix. Elizabeth[7], mentioned in Abraham's[5] adm. papers. (Mrs. Hartman thought she might have been the "Mary. E." above.)

108. William Henry[6] Dyckman, son of Abraham[5] (Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Leah (Lent) Dyckman, b. Oct. 4, 1809 in Cortlandtown, NY; bp. there Aug. 5, 1810; d. June 14, 1870, aged "61 yrs. 9 mos. 10 days"; bd. St. Peter's Ch., Van Cortlandtville, NY.; g.s. insc.; m. March 25, 1855, Elizabeth A. Waters. (Probably mother of Luther)

William witnessed his stepmother Elizabeth's will.

Child (Dyckman) perhaps others, 1:

+195. i. Luther Abraham[7], b. 1855

111. David Waters[6] Dyckman, son of Abraham[5] (Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Leah (Lent) Dyckman, b. Cortlandtown, NY, Jan. 20, 1818; bp. there RDC, April 8, 1818; d. Oscawana, NY, Nov. 30, 1901 and bd. Cedar Hill Cem., Montrose, NY; m. (1) Harriet Dyckman (No. 101) who was b. abt. 1818 and d. March 4, 1847, aged "29 yrs. 18 days," dau. of Jacob J. and Mary (Matthews) Dyckman; m. (2) Nov. 25, 1857, Catherine A. Tuttle, who was b. Mt. Airy, NY, April 2 or 25, 1831, and d. Oscawana, Oct. 30, 1918, dau. of James H. and Martha Jane (Travis) Tuttle.

David W. Dyckman was a policeman and lived in Crugers, NY. He left his property to his widow Catherine and, upon her death, to their son Myron Horton Dyckman.

Children (Dyckman), 2:

By 1st wife, Harriet Dyckman, 1:

196. i. Jacob W.[7], b. Nov. 28, 1841. Living in Cortlandtown with his aunt and uncle, Augustus T. and Isabel (Dyckman) Lent in 1850 (census) and in NYC in 1864. He served in the 17th Regt. in the Civil War.

By 2nd wife, Catherine A. Tuttle, 1:

+197. ii. Myron Horton[7], b. Sept. 3, 1865.

114. Dennis[6] Dyckman, son of Jacob[5] (Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Margaret (Post) Dyckman, b. abt. 1813; m. Catherine Travis, who was b. Jan. 9, 1815, and d. Feb. 13, 1894 (Cedar Hill Cem. g.s. insc.).

Little is known about Dennis. He was first in the order of signing the release of property to Margaret, his mother.

Children (Dyckman), 9:

+198. i. Martin P.[7], b. abt. 1834
199. ii. Martha E.[7], b. abt. 1838
+200. iii. Alfred[7], b. Oct. 15, 1840 in Peekskill; d. in Montrose, April 4, 1919, aged "78 years, 5 mos. 19 days"; m. Mary A. Ruger who was b. NYC abt. 1864. He was a carpenter
201. iv. Daniel J.[7], b. Feb. 15, 1843; d. Jan. 19, 1864. He was a member of Co. B, 48th Regt., N.Y.V. in the Civil War and is believed to have been killed in action.
202. vi. Susan M.[7], b. abt. 1845
203. vii. Levi[7], b. Nov. 6, 1848; d. Sept. 16, 1881. According to Cortlandtown, V.R., he d. Sept. 17, 1881, aged 37, unm. Listed as Lewis, a fisherman, he was living with his widowed mother in Peekskill at the taking of the 1850 census.
204. vii. Charles B.[7], b. 1850
205. viii. Francina[7], b. April 3, 1854; d. Feb. 15, 1864. Her stone is in the family plot.
206. ix. Harriet A.[7], b. abt. 1862 in Crugers, NY; m. (2) April 11, 1896, when aged 34 and of Peekskill, William Shaw of Montrose, aged 37, painter, who was b. in Scotland, son of A.W. and his 2nd wife, Mary (McGregor) Shaw

116. Peter Corney[6] Dyckman, son of Jacob[5] (Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Margaret (Post) Dyckman, b. abt. 1820; d. Montrose, NY, Aug. 28, 1884, aged "72," a widower and farmer, and was bd. there; m. (1) Sept. 25, 1837, Betsey M. Dyckman, his cousin (No. 127), who was b. March 3, 1817, and d. April 30, 1845, dau. of John and Leah (Goetschius) Dyckman, (No. 64) John Dyckman Bible rec.; m. (2) Leah Ann Conklin, who was b. abt. 1821 and d. Cortlandtown, Aug. 22, 1882, aged "61," dau. of John and Catherine (——) Conklin

Since his brother Dennis was the first son named in the indenture by which the children released all claim to their mother's house, Peter C. was probably the younger of the two boys. The earlier census figures for him suggest that he was born ca.1820. He is called Corney in 1850 and 1880 (census) and Peter C. in V.R. He owned a large farm in Cortlandtown.

Children (Dyckman), perhaps others, 6:

By 1st wife, Betsey Mary Dyckman, 2:

+207. i. Frederick Edward[7], b. April 19, 1838; bp. Feb. 26, 1838
208. ii. George E.[7], b. abt. 1843; d. in Cortlandtown, Feb. 3, 1864; m. Nov. 30, 1862, Letitia Turner, who was reported "a minor over the age of fourteen years" in his adm. papers (Westchester Co. Surrogate's Court, Adm. 47:1864). No children.

By 2nd wife, Leah Ann Conklin, 4:

209. iii. Malcolm[7], b. abt. 1846
210. iv. Margaret[7], b. abt. 1847
210A. v. Morris[7](?)
+211. v. Catherine M.[7], b. abt. 1855
212. vi. Amelia A.[7], b. Cortlandtown, Nov. 3, 1859; d. Buchanan, March 22, 1898 (Cedar Hill Cem. both dates; g.s. insc.); m. Sept. 18, 1878, her second cousin, Charles Walter[7] Dyckman (No. 247), q.v.

Her adm. papers, in which she was described as "of Cortlandt," list her husband Charles W. and her children. See page 122.

Children (Dyckman), 4:

+213. i. Daisy M., m. (—) Anderson
214. ii. Leah A.
+215. iii. Alice, m. (—) Foster
+216. iv. Staats M.

117. Letitia C.[6] Dyckman, dau. of Jacob[5] (Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Margaret (Post) Dyckman, b. Oct. 22, 1823; d. Dec. 29, 1887; m. (1) Dec. 31, 1844, Jeremiah P. Baremore who was b. abt. 1815; he was a "station man" in 1850 (census) and a butcher in 1860 (census); m. (2) Dec. 4, 1864, Walter J. Dyckman, (No. 134).

Children (Baremore), 5:

i. Margaret Letitia[7], b. 1846
ii. Georgiana[7], b. 1850
iii. Jeremiah Jr.[7], b. June 18, 1852; d. April 20, 1890; m. Aug. 1, 1876, Rubina Travis, who was b. Oct. 5, 1856.
iv. Mary A.[7], b. abt. 1855
v. Henry C.[7],. b. abt. 1858

118. Cathrina[6] Dyckman, dau. of William[5] (Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Mary (Post) Dyckman, b. Nov. 17, 1805; bp. Cortlandtown RDC, April 20, 1806; d. May 3, 1876; m. 1826–27, Pell C. S. Vought, who was b. March 31, 1805, and d. March 24, 1882. He is recorded as a lumber merchant in the Cortlandtown 1860 census, and in 1880 census, shown as head of a household including his son Miles and nieces Katie and Lucy Dyckman.

Child (Vought), 1:

i. Miles[7], b. abt. 1828

119. Martin Post[6] Dyckman, son of William[5] (Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Mary (Post) Dyckman), b. Nov. 8, 1808 (g.s.: 1807); bp. Cortlandtown RDC, Jan. 19. 1812; d. Peekskill, NY, April 17, 1867; m. March 30, 1846, Emily White, who was b. Nov. 6, 1814, and d. Peekskill, Oct. 13, 1882, dau. of Asa and Lucia (Leavens) White, both of Connecticut.

Martin P. Dyckman was a farmer living in Peekskill. His wife Emily was a direct descendent of Peregrine White, who was born on the *Mayflower* as it lay at anchor in Cape Cod Bay, the first child born of English parents in New England.

Children (Dyckman), all b. in Cortlandtown, 6 or 8:

+217. i. William Leavens[7], b. March 6, 1847
218. ii. Catherine (Kate) Melvina[7], b. abt. 1848; adopted by Pell C. S. Vought; m. Sept. 9, 1885, Euclid Anderson, who was b. abt. 1848.
219. iii. Martin Niles[7], b. July 20, 1850; d. May 8, 1857
220. iv. Lucia White[7], b. July 29, 1852; d. Dec. 2, 1911; m. after 1883, Bezeleel H. Gallup, who was b. Aug. 27, 1842, and d. Oct. 8, 1914. No children
221. v. Walter F.[7], d. Peekskill, Dec. 31, 1936, aged 81 yrs.; m. Kate Anderson, sister of Euclid Anderson. They lived in Peekskill. She painted a picture of the old Dyckman homestead; also, a family portrait. No children.
222. vi. Warren Waldo[7], b. Feb. 26, 1858; d. Feb. 24, 1863
223. vii. Ann[7](?) b. abt. 1849 (11 in 1860 when she was living in the Martin Post family)
224. viii. Susan[7](?) b. abt. 1852

121. Harriet Douglas[6] Dyckman, dau. of William[5] (Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Mary (Post) Dyckman, b. March 10, 1813; bp. June 26, 1816 (Cortlandtown RDC); d. Peekskill, April 7, 1870 Cedar Hill Cem. g.s. insc.; m. Jan. 5, 1842, when both were of Cortlandtown, Capt. John L. Travis (Cortlandtown RDC); he d. Feb. 11, 1863, "age 49 yrs." Cedar Hill Cem. g.s. insc. They were admitted to the Van Nest RDC in Peekskill by confession of faith, Sept. 1, 1858.

Children (Travis) (perhaps others), 2:

i. Mary[7], b. abt. 1845
ii. Susan[7], b. abt. 1845

123. Staats Morris[6] Dyckman, son of William[5] (Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Mary (Post) Dyckman, b. Feb. 4, 1821 (1822 on g.s.); bp. Cortlandtown RDC, July 5, 1829; d. Peekskill between Jan. 15 and July 31, 1873; m. May 19, 1852, Rebecca Emily Stimson, who was b. 1827 and d. 1902, dau. of Johnson Stimson of Verplanck.

He was a brick manufacturer who lived in Peekskill Village and he also had a store at Verplanck. He was listed as "Morris" in his grandfather Benjamin Dyckman's adm. papers.

Children (Dyckman), 8:

+225. i. Pell Vought[7], b. abt. 1853
226. ii. John M.[7], b. abt. 1854; d. unm. April 15, 1934. At one time he owned the log book of Capt. James Lilly who was active in the War of 1812.
227. iii. Ella Maria[7], b. abt. 1856; d. Oct. 23. 1859
228. iv. Laura[7], b. abt. 1858; d. Peekskill, March 2, 1942, unm. Her will, dated Oct. 18, 1941 and

proved June 26, 1942, mentions her sister Jessie D. Hill; brother Casper and his sons, C. DeWitt and Clinton D.; and brother Pell V. and his children, (children's names not given)

229. v. Jessie[7], b. Verplanck's Point, NY, abt. 1860; m. June 16, 1887, Edward Finch Hill, who was b. Peekskill, abt. 1857, son of Uriah and Alethea (Finch) Hill.
Children (Hill), order not certain, 3:
i. Hazel[8], d. unm.
ii. Dudley[8], m.(— —) No children.
iii. Theodore[8], went to South America

230. vi. Benson S.[7], b. 1862; d. July 24, 1862

+231. vii. Casper D.[7], b. abt. 1863

232. viii. Gertrude[7], b. 1867; d. May 25, 1869

124. JANE ELMIRA[6] DYCKMAN, dau. of William[5] (Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Mary (Post) Dyckman, b. Aug. 4, 1824; bp. July 5, 1829; m. Nov. 26, 1844, Louis Leavens, who was b. NYC, May 5, 1823, son of William and Ann (Burritt) Leavens. His father retired from business in New York in 1838 and moved to Peekskill.

Children (Leavens), 3:
i. Mary M.[7], b. Hopkinton, RI, Jan. 14, 1847
ii. Anna Amelia[7], b. Peekskill, NY, Feb. 2, 1850; m. William E. Haight
iii. Harriet Maria[7], b. Verplanck's Point, March 13, 1854; dy

125. GARRET[6] DYCKMAN, son of John[5] (Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Leah (Goetschius) Dyckman, b. May 30, 1814; (No. 64) John's Bible rec., bp. Cortlandtown, NY, Sept. 14, 1814; d. in New York City, May 22, 1868 (No. 64) John's Bible; m. there Feb. 11, 1848 (No. 64) John's Bible, Martha Elizabeth Tucker, who was b. in Brooklyn, NY, April, 1826, and d. Jan. 9, 1856 (No. 64) John's Bible.

By profession Garret Dyckman was an accountant but he is remembered as a soldier. He enlisted for service in the Mexican War, at New York in 1846, and rose to the rank of major in the 2nd Regt., N.Y. Volunteers. He was wounded the following year in the drive on Mexico City at Churubusco by a ball that became embedded in his shoulder.

His bravery in action was publicized later but did not bring him the award many thought he should have had. After the War of 1812, New York City's Common Council had voted at a special meeting to present the hero of that war, Major General Andrew Jackson (later President), the freedom of the city and a gold box suitably inscribed. General Jackson bequeathed the box in trust to his adopted son to be presented at the close of the next conflict to the soldier considered the most valiant in his country's defense.

Accordingly, in 1849, after the Mexican War, the Alderman's committee sifted many claims for the honor and designated Major Garret Dyckman as the next recipient. The presentation was scheduled for the following week. Before that time arrived, a group had influenced Jackson's son to give the award to Dyckman's colonel, Ward B. Burnett. Although Major Dyckman did not received the box or the honor, the committee's action clearly showed public recognition of his courage and conduct in service.

Just a week after President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers in the Civil War, Dyckman, in spite of his disability, enlisted in the Union Army, April 22, 1861. He was mustered in a Captain, Company A, 1st N.Y. Volunteers, was promoted to Colonel, and was discharged October 9, 1862, because of his earlier injury. His service papers state that his old shoulder wound had stiffened the joint and the arm was "strongly predisposed to a paralysis."

He returned to New York City where he died in 1868. His gravestone inscription, Cedar Hill Cemetery, Montrose, gives his rank in both wars: "Col. Garret Dyckman, Maj. 1st N.Y. Vol."

Children (Dyckman) from Bible record 4:

+233. i. Charles Baxter[7], b. April 25, 1849

234. ii. Garret[7], b. July 8, 1850; dy

235. iii. Henry A.[7], b. Dec. 1, 1851; dy

236. iv. George G.[7], b. Dec. 7, 1853; dy

126. MARTHA MARGARET[6] DYCKMAN, dau. of John[5] (Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Leah (Goetschius) Dyckman, b. March 3, 1817; bp. Aug. 4, 1817; d. Dec. 24, 1884; m. (1) Feb. 1, 1839, John Wilmot Gallaher, who d. Nov. 23, 1846, aged 30 yrs; m. (2) March 25, 1852, James M. Williams.

All dates for this family, except for baptisms, are taken from the Bible record started by (No. 64) John[5] Dyckman.

Martha Margaret and her three sons lived for several years during her widowhood with Jane Dyckman, Benjamin's daughter, and after Jane's death the Gallahers continued to call the old house their home. The boys worked on the farm and while in service during the Civil War they wrote to Jane with real concern and interest. All three boys served in the war.

When the Gallaher children were baptized, the parents were recorded as "of New York City."

Children (Gallaher), 3:
i. Theodore Hayne[7], b. Oct. 20, 1839; bp. Sept. 3, 1842; d. Feb. 2, 1894
ii. William Edwin Gallaher[7], b. Nov. 8, 1843; d. Aug.

26, 1896; m. Oct. 7, 1873, Phebe E. Tuttle, who was b. Aug. 21, 1856 and d. May 5, 1906; both bd. Cedar Hill Cem.

William was in the Civil War, enlisting June 1862, 22nd Regt., N.Y.V., Co. F. Dec. 16, 1864, he was in 2nd Div., 2nd Corps. May 18, 1865, he wrote to his Aunt Jane Dyckman from Alexandria that he was waiting for his discharge and would work on her farm if she wished.

Children (Gallaher), 4:

(1) Charles Wilmot[8], b. Nov. 10, 1874; d. Peekskill Hospital, Nov. 14, 1916; bd. Montrose; m. June 28, 1903, Cora Gibbon

Children (Gallaher), 3:

(i) William Edwin[9], b. July 2, 1904; m. March 2, 1930, Edna Morrell

(ii) John Wilmot[9], m. Patricia Martin

(iii) Charles Kenneth[9], m. Sept. 5, 1934, Dorothy Donahue

(2) Albert Edwin[8], b. June 4, 1879; m. Oct. 4, 1904, Emma (Cutter) Outhouse

Child (Gallaher), 1:

(i) Phebe Etta[9], b. Jan. 24, 1906; m. Walter Meany

(3) Eugene Frost[8], b. Oct. 4, 1883; d. Dec. 2, 1905; m. April 8, 1888, Adelina Hilda Swanson

(4) Martha Phebe[8], b. Jan. 26, 1887; m. April 11, (—) Thomas Hamilton Coulter

iii. Benjamin Dyckman[7], b. Oct. 24, 1845; bp. July 8, 1846; d. Dec. 23, 1889 in Savannah, Ga.

128. Peter Benjamin[6] Dyckman, son of John[5] (Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Leah (Goetschius) Dyckman, b. May 27, 1827; bp. July 23, 1827; m. March 1, 1847, Mary A. Savage, at the Duane Street Church, NYC.

He attended the Collegiate School of the Reformed Dutch Church in New York City from June 27, 1836 to September 30, 1839. His address then was given as 13 Dominick Street, NYC.

Child (Dyckman), perhaps others, 1:

237. i. Martha Elizabeth[7], b. Jan. 2, 1848; bp. March 3, 1849. Perhaps she was the Martha Elizabeth Dyckman dismissed March 23, 1874 to the Yorktown, NY RDC.

131. Peter Goetschius[6] Dyckman, son of Samson (or Samuel) Benson[5] (Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Rachel (Goetschius) Dyckman, b. Cortlandtown, NY, July 19, 1814; d. there March 9, 1874; m. Oct. 29, 1837 Sarah P. Travis, who was b. abt. 1818 and d. after Feb. 12, 1874, the date of her will (probated March 28, 1974).

Peter G. was a carpenter and lived in Cortlandtown. His will mentions his wife Sarah P.; dau. Sarah Cataline.

Children (Dyckman), perhaps others, 5:

+238. i. Daniel Henry[7], b. Nov. 12, 1839

239. ii. Margaret Ann[7], b. 1841-42. Living in 1870. Perhaps the Margaret Ann who m. Feb. 29, 1872 Richard N. Gaurdinier. Not mentioned in father's will

240. iii. William Benson[7], b. May 5, 1843; bp. July 18, 1851. He was a member of Co.A, 67th Regt., N.Y.H.A., and d. Oct. 10, 1861 in a Confederate prison in Salisbury, NC

241. iv. John Rathbone[7], b. Nov. 19, 1844; bp. July 18, 1851

He was named executor in his father's will. He served in the 51st Regt. of Infantry.

242. v. Sarah Cataline[7], b. abt. 1856-57 (aged 14 in 1870 census; aged 83 yrs. 6 mos at death in 1940); d. Feb. 8, 1940; m. (—) Clapp. Mentioned in her father's will.

132. Benjamin (Benson?)[6] Dyckman, son of Samson (or Samuel) Benson[5] (Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Rachel (Goetschius) Dyckman, b. Cortlandtown, NY, Jan. 4, 1817; bp. Feb. 11, 1818; d. Montrose, NY, June 4, 1891; m. Jan. 8, 1846, Lavinia Hilliker, who was b. Oct. 7, 1815, and d. July 1898, dau. of David and Mary (Brown) Hilliker. He was a farmer living in Cortlandtown, NY.

Children (Dyckman), perhaps others, 6:

+243. i. Augustus Hilliker[7]

244. ii. Eliza Jane[7], b. March 30, 1847; bp. Oct. 17, 1851

+245. iii. Abram[7]

246. iv. Sarah Rachel[7], d. abt. 1920; m. William Bassett. No children.

+247. v. Charles Walter[7], b. abt. 1852

248. vi. Mary[7], b. abt. 1854

136. Sampson Benson[6] Dyckman, son of Samson (or Samuel) Benson[5] (Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Rachel (Goetschius) Dyckman, b. June 24, 1829; bp. Feb. 11, 1842, Cortlandtown RDC; m. April 30, 1855, Frances Mary Lent, who was b. abt. 1833. He was a carpenter in the 1860 census.

Child (Dyckman), 1:

249. i. Mary Durill[7], b. March 3, 1856

141. Elizabeth Letitia Corne[6] Dyckman, dau. of Peter Corne[5] (States[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Susan Matilda (Whetten) Dyckman, b. Sept. 10, 1822. at Boscobel;* near present-day Crugers in Cortlandtown, NY; d. Dec. 12, 1901; m. there Dec. 25, 1837, John Peach Cruger, who was b. May 12, 1812; and d. Aug. 29, 1888, son of John Harris Cruger (b. 1774 and d. April 4, 1812, aged 38 yrs.) and his wife Martha Ramsey (b. 1780 and d. July 31, 1848, aged 68 yrs).

Elizabeth, often called Eliza, lived all but the last few years of her life at Boscobel, the Mansion

* Boscobel Mansion has been moved to Garrison, NY.

built on Montrose Point by her grandfather States Morris Dyckman. She was married there by the stairway in the great hall. When the railroad was built on the east bank of the Hudson, the station near Boscobel was named Cruger's after the Cruger families living there and the locality soon took its name from the station. Eliza's poetry was published both in England and the United States.

Elizabeth C. Dyckman wife of John P. Cruger was admitted to the Montrose RDC on confession of faith, March 31, 1843.

The Cruger line ran from John[1], through Henry[2] to Henry[3], b. 1739, who was elected to Parliament with Edmund Burke in 1774. He spoke in Parliament on behalf of the American colonies. He was Mayor of Bristol in 1782. In 1784 he was reelected to Parliament. In 1790 he returned to America.

Children (Cruger), b. dates from Cruger Bible rec. and d. dates from Cedar Hill g.s. inscs., 15:

i. Henry Mortimer[7], b. Oct. 6, 1838; d. Nob. 6, 1910, unm.; living with his parents in 1880
ii. John Whetten[7], b. Sept. 10, 1839; m. 1863, Frances Eugenia Rusher and had 5 children
iii. Eliza Corne[7], b. Nov. 3, 1841; d. March 1923, unm.; living with her parents in 1880
iv. Peter Corne[7], b. Dec. 27, 1843; d. at Winchester, Va., Oct. 27, 1864, fatally wounded in the battle of Cedar Creek. He served in the Civil War in Co. A. 6th Regt., Heavy Artillery, New York Volunteers, as a private.
v. Charles Ramsey[7], b. Dec. 20, 1845; d. Nov. 28, 1853
vi. Harriet Douglas[7], b. Feb. 15, 1848 (847 in RDC rec.); d. Sept. 13, 1873, unm.
vii. States Morris[7], b. March 18, 1850; bp. Dec. 25, 1850; d. July 25, 1851
viii. Gertrude Matilda[7], b. Aug. 2, 1851; bp. Oct. 17, 1851; d. Dec. 26, 1852.
ix. Martha Ramsey[7], b. March 7, 1855; d. in 1942, unm.; living with her parents in 1880
x. Susan Eleanor[7], b. Feb. 28, 1857; d. Aug. 26, 1859
xi. James Henderson[7], b. April 22, 1859; d. Dec. 1949; m. Ida Leonard, who was b. 1861 and d. 1945. He lived at Hawthorne, NY
xii. Mary Alice[7], b. Aug. 3, 1861; d. Aug. 27, 1861
xiii. William Nichols[7], b. Aug. 10, 1862; d. Sept. 10, 1862
xiv. Margaret Isabella[7], b. June 17, 1864; d. July 27, 1864
xv. Philip Peach[7], b. April 12, 1869. The Bible containing the family records was in his possession in 1942

144. WILLIAM HENRY[6] DYCKMAN, son of Jacob G.[5] (Garret[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Mary (Preswick) Dyckman, b. New York City, Nov. 18, 1823; d. at Orange, NJ, Jan. 11, 1901; m. June 1, 1852 in Montreal at the home of her uncle, Sir David Macpherson, Naomi Frances Mackenzie, who was b. Oct. 13, 1833 at Inverness, Scotland, and d. April 27, 1901 at Orange, dau. of James and Eliza (Macpherson) Mackenzie of Inverness. Both William and his wife are bd. in Greenwood Cem., Brooklyn, NY.

William H. Dyckman received his education in New York City's public schools. In his early twenties he was a partner in the firm of Curtiss & Dyckman, which ran a steamship line between New York and Havana. As a member of this company he offered the first cablegram to the Atlantic Cable Co., but because company business had priority, his message was not the first to be sent over its wires. For many years he was a sugar merchant with large interests in the West Indies. He could speak fluent Spanish and became intimately acquainted with prominent families in Cuba through frequent visits there.

He moved to Orange in 1858 and became identified with its prosperity. In politics he was a staunch Republican but never held political office. For some years he served as Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church but later joined the East Orange Trinity Congregational Church.

He met Naomi Frances Mackenzie, then only fourteen years of age, on shipboard when he was returning from a European tour; he was twenty-four. She, her mother and her brother were on their way to make their home with the mother's brother in Montreal. Four years later they were married. The lived in Hoboken, New Jersey until 1858, when they moved to Day Street in Orange. Later they spent four years (about 1871–1875) in Kingston, Ontario, while their son Henry attended Queen's University; they returned to the Day Street house after his graduation.

They were a devoted couple but she could never bring herself to grant him one request he very much desired, her naturalization. Her refusal has become part of family lore, described here by her granddaughter Mary:

> Once he brought the application for citizenship to her to sign and she was ready to comply until she read that the applicant must forswear "allegiance to all foreign Princes and Potentates and especially . . ." and here was written in the name of Queen Victoria.
>
> She demanded indignantly, "And why would they write in the name of Her Majesty that is the best of the lot, William?" Although she had to laugh when he explained, she had the last word. I'll not sign it, William," and she never did.

In those days her brother James U. Mackenzie was often in the Dyckman family picture. A collaborator with, and long-time friend of Thomas A.

Edison, he worked with Edison on the incandescent lamp and is the man with the luxuriant beard in the picture of the group watching the first lamp that burned all night. During the experiments some of the long stiff hairs from his red beard had been tried unsuccessfully as filament. This beard was his pride and joy, but if necessary he would have sacrificed it for science hair by hair.

One day he brought to the Dyckman home an early Edison "talking machine" which would talk back to anyone who spoke into it. After all the family had had their fun with it they asked the Irish cook to take her turn. The result was disastrous. When it talked back to her, she threw her apron over her head and ran out of the room in terror. "The thing is bewitched," she cried. She would no stay in the same house with it, and despite entreaties, packed her belongings and left that night. Mrs. Dyckman was very provoked and told her brother to take his plaything back to Mr. Edison for it had cost her a good cook.

In Orange she was active in church organizations, served many years as president of the Orange Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and was a charter member and active worker for the Orange Woman's Club. When visiting in the West she organized a Woman's Club in Dakota and in Minnesota. The Orange *Chronicle* described her as one of the town's "most honored, useful and public spirited women," with broad sympathies "enlisted in every good enterprise."

Children (Dyckman), 8:

+250. i. Mary Preswick[7], b. Hoboken, Feb. 25, 1853

+251. ii. Eliza Mackenzie[7], b. Hoboken, Jan. 29, 1854

252. iii. Henry Macpherson[7], b. Hoboken, Dec. 13, 1857; d. of a heart attack at Christmas Cove, Me., Aug. 26, 1923; bd. Rosedale Cem., Orange; m. Kingston, Ont., Feb. 20, 1912, Anna Holt Lesslie, who d. Dec. 15, 1959 at Kingston, and is bd. there, dau. of James F. and Helen Rebecca (Holt) Lesslie of Kingston. No children.

Henry entered Queen's University, Kingston, at the age of thirteen, graduated four years later, and pursued his theological studies at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and Yale Divinity School. He served in the mission field in the Red River Valley in the northwest and held pastorates in the First Presbyterian Church, Pottstown, Pa., and the Congregational Church, Westfield, Mass.

+253. iv. Francis Hamilton[7], b. Nov. 11, 1859

254. v. Naomi Grant[7], b. June 12, 1862; d. Orange, Dec. 20, 1863; bd. first in Nagel-Dyckman Cem. in 1863, and in 1864 reinterred in Greenwood Cem., Brooklyn

255. vi. Helen Wilkinson[7], b. Orange, July 23, 1865; d. unm. July 3, 1925 at Kingston, NY.; bd. Greenwood Cem., Brooklyn

+256. vii. William Alexander[7], b. April 24, 1871

257. viii. Naomi Isabel[7], b. Kingston, Ont., July 3, 1873; d. Kingston, NY, unm., July 31, 1926; bd. Greenwood Cem., Brooklyn

152. Isaac Michael[6] Dyckman (James Frederick Smith), son of Caleb and Hannah[5] (Dyckman), (Jacobus[4] William[3] Jacob[2]), Smith b. Yonkers, NY, Jan. 1, 1813; d. in New York City, May 9, 1899; m., Dec. 18, 1867, Fannie Blackwell Brown, who was b. March 16, 1832, and d. Dec. 18, 1914, dau. of Benjamin and Hannah (Odell) Brown and granddaughter of Evert and Jemima (Dyckman) Brown.

James Smith, an attractive boy, was the third son in the family, so when his grandfather Jacobus Dyckman wished to have him as a member of the Dyckman household in the old homestead, his parents were able to spare him. His grandfather engaged private tutors for him and he became well educated for those days. His bachelor uncles, Isaac and Michael, lived in the same house too, with their cousin Maria Dyckman, daughter of Jacobus' brother Michael, as housekeeper.

After his grandfather's death, James continued to live with his bachelor uncles until his marriage in 1867 to Fannie Blackwell Brown, a cousin.

When his uncle Isaac died he inherited the Dyckman homestead and the greater part of the Dyckman estate; it was left to him on the condition that he would assume the name of Isaac Michael Dyckman, a change confirmed by an act of the New York Legislature in 1868.

For many years he had assisted in the management of the Dyckman farm, including trips to New York City to arrange for the sale of farm products. He showed great skill in the handling of real estate and was an extensive landowner in his own right before he inherited the Kingsbridge estate.

He built his home, "Mon Désir," in the Kingsbridge district at Broadway and 218th Street and later bought a townhouse at 15 East 71st Street, where he lived in the winter until his death.

Isaac Michael Dyckman devoted much of his time to philanthropic and civic interests. He founded the Dyckman Fund for the Encouragement of Biological Research at Columbia University in memory of two uncles, Dr. Jacob and Dr. James Dyckman who were Columbia graduates, and he served as a trustee of the Dyckman Library, a local institution started by a member of the family. He was a member of the New York Presbytery and for over forty years was treasurer and elder of the Mount Washington Presbyterian Church. Gen-

Isaac Michael Dyckman, née James Smith, and Mrs. Dyckman, his cousin Fannie Blackwell Brown.

erous and kind to his relatives, he was deeply beloved by them and by all who knew him. Dyckman Street, which crosses former Dyckman land on upper Manhattan, was so named in his honor.

"Mon Désir" stood on what is now Columbia University's Baker Field. The Manor House, as Columbia called the dwelling, was used as a field house and dormitory for visiting teams. It was razed about 1950.

Children (Dyckman), 2:

258. i. Mary Alice[7], b. New York City, Jan. 12, 1869; d. there May 14, 1950; m. at the Phillips Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and 73rd St., NYC, Nov. 9, 1893, Bashford Dean, who was b. NYC., Oct. 28, 1867, and d. Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 6, 1928, son of William and Emma (Bashford) Dean. No children.

Mary Alice (Dyckman) Dean was a patron of the arts and actively interested in historical and patriotic organizations. For many years she served on the Board of the Young Women's Christian Association in New York City. With her sister she presented the Dyckman House Park and Museum to New York City (see below).

Bashford Dean, her husband, achieved outstanding success in two boyhood hobbies, zoology and armor. He became curator of the department of reptiles and fishes at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, and, later, curator of arms and armor at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He built this up from a small armory to one of the best collections in the world.

259. ii. Fannie Fredericka[7] Dyckman, b. NYC., March 19, 1871; d. there July 31, 1951; m. at her parents' Kingsbridge home, "Mon Désir", June 2, 1896, Alexander McMillan Welch, who was b. Breckenridge, Caldwell Co., Mo., March 1, 1869, and d. NYC. Sept. 23, 1943, son of James Platt and Ida Ann (Gregg) Welch. No children.

Fannie F. (Dyckman) Welch was a Board member of the New York YWCA and of the Women's Branch, New York City Mission Society. She was also active on the Women's Committee of the Museum of the City of New York.

Her husband, Alexander McMillan Welch, received his degree in architecture from Columbia University and also studied at L'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He restored architecturally the Dyckman House, Washington's Headquarters at North White Plains, and Hamilton Grange, Alexander Hamilton's residence in the Harlem section of New York City.

Mrs. Welch and her sister, Mrs. Dean, restored the house built by William[3] Dyckman after the Revolution, and presented it to New York city in 1916. Restoration was in charge of Bashford Dean, museum curator, and Alexander Welch, architect, both admirably fitted for the work. Tall apartment buildings now dwarf it but the house sits complacently in its garden of clipped hedges and old-fashioned flowers, seemingly aware that it has a history they can never have.

The house is furnished to re-create a way of life long past. By the great kitchen fireplace hang pots and utensils used for cooking in that day. Most of the furnishings came from the Dyckman family and many pieces were in the house originally. Here are the fireside chair of Jemima, the college books and diplomas of Dr. Jacob Dyckman, Isaac and Michael's old bootjacks, the card table of their nephew and namesake, Isaac Michael, and delicate lustreware that once belonged to States Morris Dyckman, who was buried from this house. William's old family Bible stands open in a display case. Artifacts of the area from Indian times occupy a small room.

A smoke house and the reproduction of a Hessian hut were built behind the house. Hundreds of the huts dotted the Dyckman hillside during the British Occupation of Manhattan island.

Mrs. Welch and Mrs. Dean presented the Dyckman House Museum and Park as a memorial to their father and mother; her father

had lived there before his marriage, and her grandmother, Jemima Dyckman, had been married there.

156. WILLIAM[6] (A?) DYCKMAN, son of William[5] (William[4], William[3], Jacob[2]) and Mary Ann (McQueen) Dyckman, b. Onondaga Co., NY. (probably Salina Twp.), Jan. 6 (or 7) 1816; d. May 5, 1909, aged 93 yrs. 3 mos. 29 days. at Bangor, Mich.; bd. South Haven; m., when age 38 and of Arlington, Antwerp Twp., Van Buren Co, June 5, 1854, Elizabeth Gilbert, 25, of Antwerp who was b. in New York State, July 14, 1828, and d. May 15, 1900, at South Haven, dau. of Seth and Mary (—) Phillips. Both of her parents were b. in Mass. (1880 census). Evidently she was a widow when William married her.

William Dyckman came to Michigan with his parents in 1836 and lived near Paw Paw. He soon won local fame as an athlete; his best running record was one mile in six minutes. Once he raced seven miles against a team of horses on his way home from a fair and another time, after he had asked for a ride and been refused, he kept pace with a span of horses from Paw Paw to Schoolcraft, fifteen miles. When eighty-seven, in 1903, he covered a half mile in four minutes. On a bet he jumped over a cellar seventeen feet wide and seven deep.

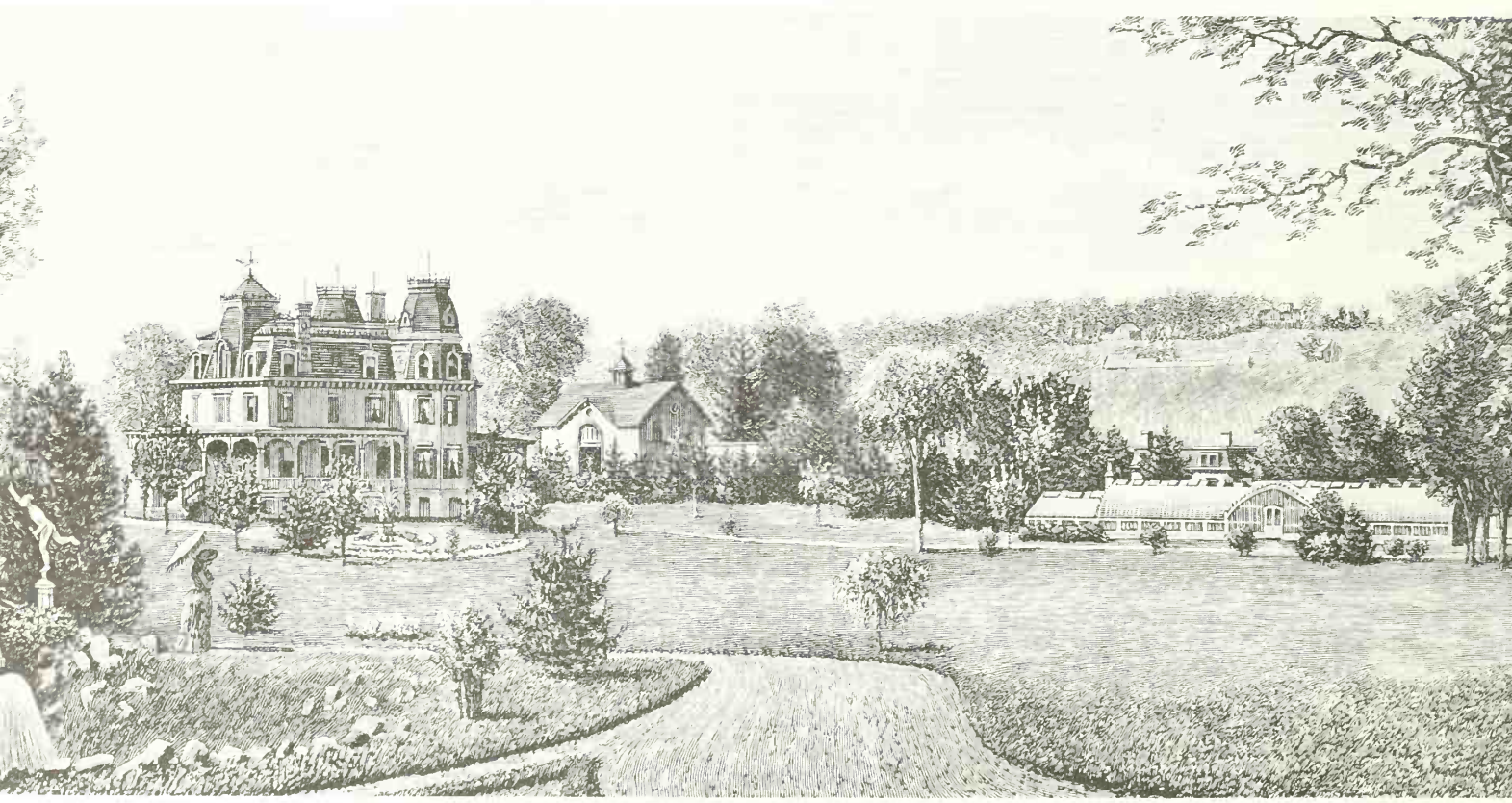
In 1868 he moved to South Haven where he lived for forty years and was known throughout the community as Uncle Billy. After his wife died he lived with his daughter in Bangor, a small town twelve miles south of South Haven, where he died.

He was survived by two elderly sisters, Mrs. Betsey Taylor and Mrs. Julia Ann (Sheldon) Loop, five grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren, besides his daughter.

Children (Dyckman), order not certain, 4:

+260. i. William[7], b. in 1860
261. ii. Maria[7], m. John DeHaven. Lived in Bangor
262. iii. son[7], dy
263. iv. daughter[7], dy

159. BARNEY HICKS[6] DYCKMAN, son of William[5] (William[4], William[3], Jacob[2]) and Mary Ann (McQueen) Dyckman, b. Onondaga Co., NY. (probably Cicero Twp.), Dec. 13, 1823 (Mrs. Mitchell's Dyckman notes); d. South Haven, Mich., Nov. 19, 1890; bd. Lake View Cem. g.s., insc.; m. (1) when of Dubuque, Iowa, June 28, 1849, in Lafayette, Mich., Asenath N. Wallace of Lafayette, who was



Isaac Michael's opulent Victorian Mansion, "Mon Désir", replete with spreading lawns, carriage house, fountains, gazebo, green houses and statuary, once stood on Columbia's Baker Field. It was a veritable Valentine of a house . . .

—with two little girls to match—Mary Alice and Fannie Frederika Dyckman

b. in New Hampshire (1880 census); m. (2) in 1864 at Hanover, Ill., Mary Augusta Chase, who was b. near Ashtabula, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1838, and d. South Haven, Aug. 17, 1877, dau. of Augustine Chase and a descendant of early Chase-Dix families; m. (3) when age "54," in Kalamazoo, Mich., Jan. 14, 1879, Julia Ann (Robinson) Wing, a music teacher, who was b. in Gun Plains, Allegan Co., Mich., 1836-41 (aged "38" on marriage rec.; 44 in 1880 (census) and "53" in 1893 (later mar. lic.); dau. of John and Mary (Voke) Robinson of Kalamazoo. She was the wid. of David Wing. She m. (3) at Plainwell, Mich., June 1, 1893, George H. Henika of Weyland, Mich., aged 58, who was b. Gorham, NY, son of Frederick and Lucy (Pratt) Henika (her pension file).

Barney Hicks Dyckman was named for his aunt Jane's sea captain husband, Barney Hicks. He was born and raised in Onondaga Co. and moved west to Michigan with his family about 1836-37. Here they lived in an "opening" about three miles northeast of Paw Paw, Van Buren Co. Openings or clearings in these early days often were burned over before cabins were built or land was cultivated.

One day when "the openings were all burning," Barney and his sister Betsey were sitting in the smoke while their brother Gus went in search of "a mess of partridges" he had shot in a covert of poison sumac. All three were badly poisoned and sufferd from a body itch into the next day. This skin affliction troubled Barney again during the Civil War and his application for an invalid's pension was in part based on it.

During Barney's youth his most intimate friend was his cousin, Aaron Smith Dyckman, son of Evert Brown Dyckman. In a deposition Smith, as he was called, stated that they "used to run together more than any other two boys of their acquaintance." During his twenties Barney was seized with the pioneering urge and migrated to Dubuque, Iowa, then a young but rapidly growing town perched on the bluffs above the Mississippi River. His first child was born there.

Most of our information about him comes from his own and his widow's Civil War pension application. As Captain B. H. Dyckman he deposed on July 9, 1890 that he was a 2nd Lieutenant in Co. C, 3rd Regt., Michigan Cavalry, from September 17, 1861, and was discharged at Little Rock, October 26, 1864. (He made no mention of his captaincy in Co. A, 3rd Regt., commissioned May 25, 1862, included in both his widow's and his brother's depositions.) When he enlisted he was five feet nine inches tall with a dark complexion, dark hair and gray eyes. No details of his service record are given but Sugar Loaf Mt., "Chappie" Swamp, and Duvall Bluff, all in Arkansas, are mentioned in depositions.

After the war he returned to Michigan where he was active for many years in the political and civic affairs of South Haven. He served as its Highway Commissioner, a library trustee and a member of the South Haven Cemetery Association. Also, he was appointed to the Federal posts of Collector of Customs and Postmaster.

For some years he operated a South Haven drug store with Thomson and Lyle; the Van Buren County Gazetteer of 1869 lists him as associated with Thompson & Co., and as a landowner. Later he ran a hotel; and after his last marriage he retired from business. Friends described him as a jolly man and he was well liked in the community, where he was invariably called Captain Barney.

The last year or two of his life his health failed, and on July 9, 1890 he applied to the government for an Invalid Pension, stating that he had contracted a blood poisening and chronic diarrhea from "shoemake" at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, June 1, 1864 and from the hardships of army life. The regimental surgeon had treated him but he had not been hospitalized. Some years later a special examiner considered his claim as "having merit," but by that time he was dead.

He died November 19, 1890. Earlier that fall he had gone to St. Louis, Missouri, to visit his three children. On the way he hemorrhaged and by the time he reached his daughter Mary's home he was critically ill. Under her care he improved enough to return to Michigan. His son Gus took him back home and remained with him until he died.

His widow applied for a pension January 16, 1891. Her case was continued for several years and in the meantime she married George H. Henika. The special examiner judged her claim "of very doubtful merit" in 1895 and it is marked "Rejected." However, she did receive a pension from the date of Barney's death to the time of her remarriage.

Her pension file contains several depositions of townsmen and family which reveal Barney's home life after his third marriage, and it was not a happy one. Some flatly stated that Julia had treated Barney shamefully; sons left home and in 1883 his daughter was sent to St. Louis to board at a convent there; three years later she joined her brothers, Barney Jr. and William A.; apparently these three were all his living children, for no others were mentioned in any list of relatives.

After the widow's case and the depositions had dragged on for four years, she stated that she did not wish to be present or even represented at future examinations.

The last depositions were made by members of the family: Barney Jr., daughter Mary L. Kemp, brother William, aged 79 years, and sister Betsey D. Taylor, aged 75. William mentioned two other surviving sisters in New York State, Jane Bowen of Oswego County, and Julia Ann Loop of Liverpool, Amoretta (Blood) Dyckman, Smith Dyckman's wife, testified as to the veteran's health.

In 1898 his widow Julia appealed once more to the Pension Bureau. Her claim was rejected on the ground that his fatal illness was not connected with his military service.

Children (Dyckman), all but first probably b. in Michigan, 7:

By first wife, Asenath N. Wallace, 3:

264. i. Aaron Smith[7], b. abt 1851 in Iowa. He was not mentioned in any deposition and may have died before his father.

265. ii. Barney H.[7] Jr., b. June 7, 1857 in Mich. He lived with his father in South Haven until 1879 when he went to St. Louis and stayed there. In 1890, when his father was stricken, and in 1895 when he made his deposition as of "Dyckman and Bradshaw, Dining Rooms," he and his partner engaged in the restaurant business. No wife mentioned in the depositions.

iii. Ida A. (adopted), b. abt 1855; d. Sept. 24, 1868, aged 13, dau. of Clark and Mary (——) Rowe

By 2nd wife, Mary Augusta Chase, 4:

266. iv. William Augustine[7] (called Gus), b. abt. 1866. Lived in St. Louis. He brought his father back home during his last illness and remained with him until his death. Killed by lightening before Jan. 16, 1895, the date of his stepmother's deposition. No wife mentioned in the depositions.

267. v. Lucius C.[7], b. Aug. 20, 1869; d. Aug. 27, 1870 in South Haven

268. vi. Mary Lavina[7], b. March 12, 1872; d. South Haven, Dec. 11, 1909; m. Aug. 1888, Aaron Stell Kemp, who was b. July 21, 1860 and d. May 4, 1942. Living in St. Louis at the time of her father's last illness

269. vii. Charles Chase[7], b. South Haven, Nov. 7, 1873; probably dy as not mentioned in the 1880 census or any deposition

161. Michael T.[6] Dyckman, son of William[5] (William[4], William[3], Jacob[2]) and Mary Ann (McQueen) Dyckman, b. Clay Twp., Onondaga Co., NY, in 1833; d. on board the *Northern Light*, March 1, 1865, between Savannah, Ga. and New York; m. in Geneva, Mich., Nov. 1, 1857, when he was aged 24 and of South Haven, Mich., Martha Howe of Geneva, aged 20 yrs. She was m. (2) by E. Wilcox, J.P., at Sun Rise, Minn., June 23, 1873, to Reuben C. Graves of Isanti Co., Mich., but since no record of this marriage could be found to file with the Pension Bureau, the couple was married again at St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 6, 1874, by Rev. J. W. McGregor (her widow's pension and guardianship applications).

Michael T. Dyckman enrolled in the 13th Regt., Michigan Volunteer Infantry, for one year, August 26, 1864, age 31, at Paw Paw, Mich. He was mustered September 1 at Kalamazoo and rendezvoused at Jackson, September 6, a private in Co. K. While in the south he contracted "chronic diarrhea." Nevertheless he was taken with his regiment to Sister's Ferry and then on January 31, 1865, sent back to the Savannah hospital. From there he was transferred to the hospital *Northern Light* bound for New York. He died on the way.

His widow Martha applied for a widow's pension April 3, 1868, when living in Arlington, Van Buren Co., Mich., and listed her three children with their birth dates. Her application was granted and she received a pension during her widowhood. A later request to be restored to the rolls after her second marriage was denied but eventually she received a monthly pension of $8, for herself as guardian, retroactive to June 24, 1873, and $2 monthly for each child until he or she should reach the age of sixteen.

The Van Buren County probate court in Michigan appointed her the children's guardian in 1874 but because she was living in Minnesota, she resigned the following year in favor of Frank Howe, presumably a close relative.

In the 1870 census she is listed under South Haven Township as a seamstress and head of a family with two children, John and Mary; on her Minnesota marriage certificate her residence is given as Van Buren County, Michigan. After her second marriage she lived in Kettle Run (or River) and North Branch, Minnesota, and in St. Paul and Valentine, both in Nebraska. No record of her death has been found.

Children (Dyckman), from mother's pension file, all prob. b. in Arlington, Van Buren Co., Mich., 3:

270. i. John[7], b. May 7, 1860. He was of Paw Paw in 1883 and 1886 according to depositions in his mother's guardianship file

271. ii. Mary Euretta[7], b. Nov. 26, 1861. She was living in South Haven on Nov. 12, 1883, but by Dec. 22, 1883, she had removed to Chicago, Ill., and was living at the same address as Julia R. Howe, who witnessed her deposition

272. iii. James M.[7], b. July 29, 1863; d. South Haven, Jan. 31, 1866

166. Aaron Smith[6] Dyckman, son of Evert B.[5] (William[4], William[3], Jacob[2]) and Harriet (Hinckley) Dyckman, b. Clay, NY, Feb. 16, 1826; d. South Haven, Mich., Dec. 12, 1899; m. there March 20, 1856, Amoretta Blood, who was b. in 1836 and d. in Chicago, Ill., 1914, dau. of Ai and Hannah (Tidd) Blood. She was always called Ammie. The Blood family came to Michigan about 1850.

Smith Dyckman, as he was always called, settled in South Haven, a village on Lake Michigan west of Kalamazoo. He acquired considerable land in and around the town and became the first fine fruit grower in the county. Like his father, he showed an active interest in community life and also served as County Treasurer.

Children (Dyckman), all b. South Haven, 4:
+273. i. Evert Smith[7], b. Dec. 15, 1856
274. ii. George Kittredge[7], dy in 1863
+275. iii. Harriet Maria[7], b. Sept. 7, 1864
+276. iv. Claude[7], b. July 27, 1877

168. Prudence Tennant[6], Dyckman, dau. of Evert Brown[5] (William[4], William[3], Jacob[2]) and Harriet (Hinckley) Dyckman, was named after her grandmother Prudence (Tennant) Hinckley; b. Oct. 9, 1828, at Clay, NY; d. Ross, Calif., Jan. 20, 1907; m. (1) as his 2nd wife June 27, 1848, at Schoolcraft, Mich., Samuel Prentis Cobb, who was b. Springfield, Vt., abt. 1811 and d. Kalamazoo, Mich., Nov. 26, 1852, aged 41 yrs., son of Dr. Moses and Martha (Prentis) Cobb; m. (2) Sept. 25, 1854, at Schoolcraft, as his 3rd wife, Marshal Hale, who was b. Winhall Twp., Vt., July 27, 1809, and d. San Jose, Calif., June 15, 1891, son of Jacob and Roccina (Beebe) Hale. His first wife was Elizabeth W. Much and his second, Clarissa S. Paine.

Prudence Dyckman's two marriages were into merchant families. Samuel Prentis Cobb was a Vermonter who migrated to Michigan and owned a department store in Schoolcraft, where he met Prudence and, after his first wife's death, married her. Associated with him was George Hale, Marshall's son.

Marshal Hale also was a Vermonter who had lived in New York State before settling in Michigan. A merchant, he operated a store in South Haven, Schoolcraft and finally, California. The South Haven department store, the largest one there, and in 1970 was still owned and managed by a Hale.

In the 1879's Marshal moved his family to California, where, in 1876, he and Oliver A. Hale, a son by his second wife, operated a large general store in San Jose (floor area, 1600 sq. ft.). This store proved to be a training ground for Prudence Hale's four sons. It prospered and the idea of a series of Hale stores grew in Marshal's mind. In 1881 her two elder Hale sons, Evert W, and Prentiss Cobb, then in their early twenties, opened the second of the series in the state capital, Sacramento. Two years later and a year after their father's death, the two younger sons, Marshal and Reuben Brooks Hale, launched the family's third venture on Market Street, San Francisco. It was destroyed in the great earthquake and fire of 1906 but was soon rebuilt. That same year the family opened another store, across the bay, in Oakland the fourth in the chain and, twenty years later in 1926, their fifth, a second San Francisco unit in the Mission district.

The family had by that time been in the mercantile business in California for fifty years. It was decided to consolidate the several stores into a single corporation as Hale Bros. Stores, Inc., and to expand the business by merger. Weinstock, Lubin and Company of Sacramento, founded in 1874 and the capital's largest department store, became a subsidiary that year and was merged with the parent company in 1949.

Hale Bros. Stores and Broadway Department Stores then began negotiations to join forces. Management felt that together they would be better equipped to parallel the opportunities offered by the rapid development of their area. In 1951, Broadway-Hale Stores was incorporated, with Prentis Cobb Hale, grandson of the Hale founder, as Chairman of the Board and Mr. Carter of the Broadway organization as President. Broadway-Hale in 1965 owned twenty-six stores in California as well as two in Arizona. Four of the five stores founded by Marshal Hale and his sons—the first San Francisco branch closed—were still prospering at their original sites under the management of his grandchildren.

Children (Cobb), By 1st husband; Samuel Prentis Cobb, 2:
i. Frank Dyckman[7], b. Schoolcraft, Mich., May 1, 1849; d. April 1919, perhaps in Stockton, Calif.; m. in Schoolcraft, Harriet Meyer of that place. He was a retail merchant in Stockton
Children (Cobb), 2:
(1) Boyd S.[8], d. before 1941, prob. in Stockton
(2) Carra[8], d. San Francisco; m. (1) Frederick Giesea; m. (2) (—) Long
ii. Carra Prentis[7], b. Schoolcraft, July 7, 1852; d. San Jose, Calif., Nov. 18, 1928; m. May 14, 1873, in Schoolcraft, Orrin Henry Barnhart, who was b. Chautauqua, NY, Feb. 9, 1850, and d. Jul 18, 1930

at Santa Cruz, son of Henry Waterbury and Mary (Leet) Barnhart. He was engaged in the lumber business and ranching. They lived in Perry, Calif., near San Jose.

Children (Barnhart), 7:

(1) Glen Cobb[8], b. Schoolcraft, May 3, 1874; d. 1934; m. Bessie Howard, who d. 1947. He was the author of *Genealogical History of the Families of Orrin Henry Barnhart and Carra Cobb Barnhart* Oakland, 1931. His great-aunt Elizabeth (Dyckman) Cobb's reminiscences provided him with firsthand information on life in Evert B. Dyckman's family from Onondaga Co., NY days through the Michigan years. His interesting account has been used as a source for much of Evert B. Dyckman's biographical sketch in this genealogy and the authors acknowledge with gratitude their indebtedness to him

(2) Mary Prudence[8], b. Schoolcraft, Nov. 21, 1876; m. Coyote, Calif., abt. 1905, Edgar Brown; div.

(3) Clifford Orrin[8], b. Cincinnati, Ohio, 1882; d. Oct. 29, 1943; m. Gilroy, Calif., May 19, 1909, Brena Frances Headen, who was b. there Dec. 18, 1882, and d. Oakland, Calif., Nov. 26, 1939, dau. of George T. and Mary Eva (Reeve) Headen

(4) Della Carra[8], b. San Jose, Aug. 2, 1886; m. (1) in Coyote, Sept. 20, 1911, Harold Fitting, who d. Feb. 1915, son of Harold and Ann (— —) Fitting; m. (2) Fresno, Calif., Oct. 23, 1917, John Fitting, her first husband's brother; he d. Oakland, Aug. 8, 1956

(5) Frank Dyckman[8], b. San Jose, March 21, 1890; m. there Nov. 16, 1915, Pearl Roberts, who was b. July 11, 1892, dau. of Jeremiah B. and Gertrude (Moss) Roberts

(6) Reuby Leet[8], b. San Jose, March 16, 1893; d. Aug. 10, 1963; m. San Jose, Feb. 11, 1920, Maurice H. Kebby, who was b. Jan. 19, 1890 in St. Louis, Mo., and d. San Jose, Sept. 6, 1941, son of Henry Maurice and Mary (Ainsley) Kebby

(7) Carra Cobb[8], b. Coyote, Dec. 31, 1896; m. San Jose, Oct. 11, 1921, Levi Asher Wheeler, who was b. Akron, NY, Feb. 17, 1891 and d. Pasadena, Calif., Dec. 3, 1945, son of Manly A. and Cora (Perry) Wheeler

Children (Hale), by 2nd husband; Marshal Hale, 6:

iii. Evert Wilben[7], b. South Haven, Mich., April 16, 1856; d. Sacramento, March 4, 1914; m. Stockton, Dec. 28, 1882 Birdenia Lee Hogan, who d. San Francisco, March 4, 1951. He and his brother Prentis C. opened and operated the Sacramento Hale store in 1881.

Children (Hale), 2:

(1) Ralpha[8], b. Oct. 25, 1883 in Sacramento; d. in the spring of 1964; m. there (1) Nov. 27, 1902, Walter Dixon Young; div. 1911; m. there (2) Jan. 1, 1913, Lisle Jamison Selby

(2) Gladys[8], b. Sacramento, April 28, 1885; d. Nov. 18, 1918; m. Sacramento, Dec. 27, 1905, Royal Bertram Giffin, a dentist, who d. there.

iv. Prentis Cobb[7], b. South Haven, Dec. 12, 1858; d. San Francisco, Nov. 21, 1936; m. there Oct. 1, 1908, Linda Hoag Bryan, who d. there March 11, 1952. He with his brother Evert W. opened and managed the second Hale store, in Sacramento

Child (Hale), 1:

(1) Prentis C.[8] Jr., b. San Francisco, July 30, 1910; m. there Sept. 1936, Merialice King, who was b. San Jose, March 17, 1912

v. Della Gleason[7], b. Schoolcraft, Dec. 7, 1861; d. in Calif., Sept. 11, 1886; m. May 6, 1884, Robert W. Burtis

Child (Burtis), 1:

(1) Prentis Townsend[8], b. June 6, 1885; m. Jan. 7, 1911, Hazel Burge, who was b. in Stockton

vi. Jennie Eliza[7], b. Schoolcraft, May 6, 1864; d. Palo Alto, Aug. 17, 1864; m. San Jose, March 1, 1893, Hiram Baker Fisher, who was b. Wrentham, Mass., in 1860 and d. in Palo Alto, where they lived, in Feb. 1939, son of George Fisher.

Children (Fisher), 3:

(1) Hiram B.[8] Jr., b. San Francisco, Nov. 29, 1893; d. unm., Palo Alto, Aug. 7, 1917

(2) Prudence Hale[8], b. Kalamazoo, Nov. 18, 1895; living in Kingston, Ontario, in 1965; m. Palo Alto, June 23, 1923, Reginald George Trotter, who was b. July 14, 1888, at Woodstock, Ont., and d. April 7, 1951, at Kingston, Ont., son of Thomas Trotter (b. England and d. Toronto, Canada, 1917) and Ellen Maud (Freeman) Trotter (d. in Toronto in Oct. 1938)

(3) Marshal Hale[8], b. Bath, NY, Dec. 8, 1901; m. (1) Sacramento, 1927, Winifred Kaseberg; m. (2) Pauline Chamberlain, who was b. in June 1902

vii. Marshal[7], Jr., b. Schoolcraft, Feb. 14, 1866; d. San Francisco, Nov. 3, 1945; m. there Jan. 19, 1898, Mae Miller, who was b. Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1874, and d. San Francisco, Dec. 25, 1948, dau. of Randolph Cotter Miller. He and his brother Reuben B. Hale opened the first Hale store in San Francisco, in 1892

Children (Hale), 2:

(1) Marshal[8], III, b. San Francisco Oct. 27, 1902; m. there Nov. 11, 1938, Laura Lucille Powers, who was b. Nov. 18, 1911, dau. of Jay Clay and Lena (Budd) Powers

(2) Randolph Miller[8], b. San Francisco, July 26, 1909; m. there (1) July 6, 1940, Jean Gilbert; div; m. (2) Marjorie Lord

viii. Reuben Brooks[7], b. Gleason Sanitarium, Elmira, NY, June 11, 1869; d. Saratoga, Calif., Nov. 3, 1950; m. San Jose, Jan. 1, 1895, Leonetia May Johnston, who was b. San Jose May 29, 1870 and d. Saratoga, Sept. 27, 1953, dau. of Silas Newton and Virginia Leonetia (Faber) Johnston.

Marshal named his youngest son after Reuben Brooks, who was Justice of the Peace in Winhall Twp., Vt., and held many town offices during the first half of the nineteenth century; he served Winhall as Constable, Collector, Town Clerk, Treasurer and Selectman. John Brooks, his brother, married Marshall Hale's sister Lydia, July 11, 1813 in 1892

In 1892, Reuben Brooks Hale and his brother Marshal as partners opened the first Hale San Francisco store

Children (Hale), 2:

(1) Ruby Virginia[8], b. San Jose, June 22, 1897; m. Ross, Calif., Aug. 22, 1921, Oliver Chapin Field, who was b. San Jose, June 16, 1893, son of Chapin Hall and Eva Katharine (Bassett) Field.

(2) Newton Johnston[8], b. San Francisco, Jan. 10, 1902; m. Reno, Nev., July 29, 1922, Betty Caughey, who was b. Elk, Calif., Aug. 6, 1899, dau. of Frank Lynn and Elizabeth (Donahue) Caughey.

169. Maria Smith[6] Dyckman, dau. of Evert B.[5] (William[4], William[3], Jacob[2]) and Harriet (Hinckley) Dyckman, b. Clay, NY, June 9, 1830; d. April 17, 1874 at Eaton Rapids, Mich.; bd. Marshall, Mich.; m. May 2, 1850, Arnuldus Voorhees Pantlind

The Pantlinds lived in Marshall, Saginaw and Grand Rapids, Mich., where he established the Pantlind Hotel.

Children (Pantlind), 2:

i. George[7]

ii. Harriet[7], d. at Marshall

170. Jane Elizabeth[6] (Libby) Dyckman, dau. of Evert B.[5] (William[4], William[3], Jacob[2]) and Harriet (Hinckley) Dyckman, b. Clay, NY, Dec. 24, 1831; d. Feb. 10, 1922, at Schoolcraft, Mich.; m. there on Oct. 5, 1858, as his 2nd wife, Moses Rush Cobb, widower of Maria Louise (Bishop) Whittemore. He was b. July 9, 1815 at Springfield, Vt. and d. Feb. 18, 1904 at Schoolcraft, son of Dr. Moses and Martha (Prentis) Cobb.

Jane Elizabeth Dyckman dropped her first name and was always known as Elizabeth or Libby.

To please his family, Moses Rush Cobb studied with his father to be a physician but was not interested in medicine and never practiced. After his first marriage he went to Columbus, Wis., to farm; upon his return to Schoolcraft, he became a merchant. In 1851 he joined with Evert B. Dyckman and others to form M. R. Cobb & Co. The firm built a large distillery and also started a dry-goods business. Six years later Moses withdrew from the company, feeling that the liquor business was not an honest way to make a living.

After his first wife's death, he went to Missouri but remained there only a year or two (1857–58). He wanted to marry Elizabeth Dyckman but her father objected to her living in this new state where war clouds were already gathering. He then tried both the drug and grocery business before turning to banking where he found his field. Upon his return to Schoolcraft he and Elizabeth were married. Even after his retirement in 1882, people continued to come to him for personal and business advice. Though never a church member, he helped support all denominations in his home town.

Children (Cobb), b. at Schoolcraft, 2:

i. Mary Prentis[7], b. July 21, 1859; m. at Schoolcraft, as his 2nd wife, June 24, 1916, William Judson of Grand Rapids, Mich., who was b. near Schoolcraft, March 9, 1854, and d. Dec. 1926, son of Willis and Elizabeth (Buck) Judson. No children.

ii. George Dyckman[7], b. Sept. 19, 1860; m. Oct. 5, 1881 in Elyria, Ohio, Clara Adelia Young, who was b. in Burghill, Ohio, Oct. 12, 1860, and d. at Kalamazoo, Mich., Dec. 8, 1940, dau. of Oliver P. and Amelia (Earl) Young. He was named George Dyckman Cobb but was always called George.

Children (Cobb), b. at Schoolcraft, 2:

(1) Perry Rush[8], b. Jan. 2, 1886

(2) Myra Elizabeth[8], b. June 2, 1888

(3) Amelia Earl[8], b. April 9, 1890

(4) Lucia Jeannette[8], b. March 4, 1895

172. Esther Tennant[6] Dyckman, dau. of Evert B.[5] (William[4], William[3], Jacob[2]) and Harriet (Hinckley) Dyckman, b. Nov. 6, 1834, at Clay, NY, d. Nov. 20, 1924 at River Forest, Ill.; m. at Schoolcraft, Mich., Dec. 9, 1856, Arthur Draper Rich, who was b. Nov. 25, 1827, at Ticonderoga, Essex Co., NY, and d. Oct. 22, 1900, at Chicago, Ill., son of Learned and Amanda (Pierce) Rich.

Arthur D. Rich had been christened Richard Draper Arthur Rich but changed his name to Arthur Draper Rich. He graduated from the University of Michigan (A.B., 1851; A.M., 1856) and became a lawyer, admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Children (Rich), all b. Chicago, 11:

i. Arthur Dyckman[7], b. Sept. 19, 1857; d. April 26, 1860

ii. Frederick Weed[7], b. March 24, 1859; m. Oct. 13, 1881, Harriet Smith of Englewood, Ill., who was b. at Chicago, April 29, 1862 and d. at Hagerstown, Md., Jan. 21, 1931, dau. of Willard and Matilda (Jaspersen) Smith. He was a doctor.

Children (Rich), 7:

(1) Helen[8], b. Marshalltown, Iowa, Sept. 26, 1882

(2) Isabel[8], b. June 10, 1886 in Chicago; d. Sept. 9, 1891 at Rosedew, Ga.

(3) Cecil[8], b. Englewood, Ill., Jan. 3, 1888

(4) Kenneth Fletcher[8], b. May 29, 1890 in Savannah, Ga.

(5) Newton Dyckman[8], b. Jan. 14, 1892 in Savannah

(6) Philip Tennant[8], b. Oct. 20, 1897 at Riverside, Ill.

(7) Frederick Jaspersen[8], b. Riverside, Oct. 16, 1899

iii. Evert[7], b. May 11, 1861; d. March 19, 1940; m. March 16, 1889, at Chicago, Marie Reinbold, who was b. in Lahr, Germany, June 27, 1865, and d. in Los Angeles, Oct. 10, 1940, dau. of Herman and Elizabeth (Nestler) Reinbold. He was an architect and builder. They lived in Chicago, San Diego and Los Angeles.
Children (Rich), all b. Chicago, 5:
(1) Paul Cobb[8], b. Nov. 6, 1890
(2) Donald Bert[8], b. May 5, 1892
(3) Stella[8], b. July 19, 1896; d. July 14, 1911
(4) Edwin Leigh[8], b. April 27, 1904
(5) Lucile Marie[8], b. Aug. 10, 1910

iv. Louis[7], b. June 30, 1863; m. at Chicago, July 15, 1891, Angelina Ragatz, who was b. there Jan. 5, 1864, and d. there Oct. 28, 1939, dau. of Rev. J.H. and Katherine (Dietrich) Ragatz.
Louis attended Northwestern Univ., graduated from Divinity School in Boston, Mass., and was ordained a Swedenborgian minister in Chicago. He later graduated from Chicago Univ. and worked for twenty-five years in the Illinois Trust Savings Bank at Chicago.
Children (Rich), 4:
(1) John Ragatz[8], b. Englewood, Ill., May 20, 1892
(2) Esther Lucy[8], b. Feb. 26, 1895, at Detroit, Mich
(3) Margaret[8], b. Frankford, Pa., March 20, 1897
(4) Morley Dyckman[8], b. Chicago, April 25, 1909

v. Charles Dyer[7], b. July 11, 1865; d. Jan. 17, 1897; m. Oct. 9, 1890, at Chicago, Mable Kellogg, dau. of Dr. John Kellogg. He was a physician and surgeon
Children (Rich), 2:
(1) son[8], dy
(2) John Kellogg[8]

vi. Albert Dyckman[7], b. April 19, 1868; d. unm. Jan. 22, 1896, at sea off the coast of Brazil when he fell from the rigging of the *Hecla*. At the time he was trying to regain his health by a sea voyage. He was a lawyer.

vii. Frank Dyckman[7], b. March 18, 1870; d. Joliet, Ill., May 15, 1931; m. (1) at Chicago, Aug. 8, 1899, Alice E. S. Porter, a wid.; m. (2) Oct., 1912 at Joliet, Ethel Folk. He graduated from Michigan Univ. and was an eye, ear, nose and throat doctor.
Children (Rich), b. in Joliet, 2:
(1) Frank D.[8] Jr.
(2) Helen[8]

viii. Esther[7], b. Oct. 27,. 1871; m. Chicago, Sept. 1, 1898, Leigh Reilly, a newspaper man, son of Dr. Frank W. and Alice M. (Kennicott) Reilly. No children.

ix. Ben Cornelius[7], b. Feb. 9, 1874; m. Chicago, Oct. 8, 1901, Olive Strong Robinson, who was b. at Seneca, Ill., April 12, 1876, dau. of Francis Marion and Rebecca E. (Strong) Robinson. He was a Michigan Univ. graduate and a construction engineer.
Children (Rich), in Chicago, 2:
(1) Francis Marion[8], b. Oct. 4, 1902
(2) Albert Dyckman[8], b. Oct. 31, 1903

x. Elizabeth[7], b. and d. Sept. 17, 1875

xi. William Barret[7], b. Aug. 24, 1876; m. East Chicago, Ind., June 15, 1904 Ella Mapes Galloway, who was b. Sept. 7, 1884 at Wilmington, Ill., dau. of James McF. and Willamina (Watson) Galloway. He was a Michigan Univ. graduate and an engineer employed in the Chicago Water Dept.
Children (Rich), all b. in Chicago, 5:
(1) Barret Galloway[8], b. March 11, 1905
(2) Richard Watson[8], b. June 22, 1908; d. Aug. 30, 1909
(3) Keith[8], b. March 4, 1911
(4) William Dyckman[8], b. June 29, 1915
(5) Barbara Jane[8], b. May 17, 1920

174. HARRIET EURETTA[6] DYCKMAN, dau. of Evert B.[5] (William[4], William[3], Jacob[2]) and Harriet (Hinckley) Dyckman, b. at Clay, NY, Feb. 6, 1838; d. in Cupertino, Calif., Dec. 15, 1929; m. at Schoolcraft, Mich., 1867, Prof. Daniel Dale Owen; who d. San Jose, Calif., Aug. 22, 1874.

At her mother's death eleven days after her birth, Harriet E. Dyckman was given to a neighbor to nurse; Mrs. DePuy, had just lost her own child. When Evert B. Dyckman and his family left for Michigan, Mrs. DePuy begged him to let her keep little Harriet, so the child was raised in the DePuy household although her father paid for her support.

Harriet was sent away to school to complete her education and boarded with a Prof. and Mrs. Owen. Later Harriet married the professor. They lived on a ranch near San Diego, Calif.

Children (Owen), 2:
i. George[7]
ii. Dale D.[7], b. Feb. 12, 1870; d. Feb. 11, 1949

The Victorian Dyckmans
The Seventh Generation

Under a spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands;
The smith, a mighty man is he
With large and sinewy hands:

Longfellow

THE IMPORTANCE of this man is elusive to anyone born since 1900. The skill to shoe a filly, strap up an ox, make a cart axle or, if he was also a wheelright, to straighten the dragging wheel, was highly esteemed. Therefore, this poem about a smith, who might well have been named Dyckman. They were big men with muscles "strong as iron bands" and numbers had followed this profession.

The iron mines nearby played an important part in the development of Peekskill, as natural resources affected Dyckmans in Calgary, Schoolcraft or Dubuque. Great stoves were made of the iron; plows and farm equipment were made of it too. The banks of the Hudson river provided the clay for bricks, and 90,000 were made one year by 1,350 men. These men needed foremen, and Dyckmans were available—in fact a boy could quit school at an early age and find plenty of jobs waiting for him. This town also had a tobacco factory, tanning yards, a pistol and gun establishment, six iron foundries and two machine shops. There was a Gin Distillery and a Temperance Union. All the production was loaded onto the bustling steamers, or the new train, and hauled off to where it was sold.

Except for West Farms, this was the largest town in Westchester with 1,181 dwellings, 1,576 families, 679 free holders and 3,100 students in 17 school districts. (There were also four boarding schools.) There were ten churches and ten physicians. Compare this report with the 1790 census which records 279 white heads of households, and 242 slaves in the entire county of Westchester.

The social center of a home in winter was the "register". This was a metal grid placed in the floor, and the furnace beneath blasted hot air through it, into the house. People warmed their hands by it, and the ladies clutched their skirts and stood on it. Candles gave way to coal oil lamps followed by gas jet fixtures. What with staying warm and having enough light to see by, parlor games became stylish.

Perhaps because of all these improvements, Victorians were homebodies. Father came home for lunch. Children came home from school and stayed there, doing their homework.

Lives were "well ordered". There was a place for everything and "everything" had to be returned to its place. There was a rule for every circumstance in life and people were anxious about "appearances."

Chauncy M. Depew characterized this period as one devoid of jealousies and ambition. He said there was little to strive for except a quiet childhood, a quiet marriage, raise a quiet family and die a quiet death.

Think of these Dyckmans in a photo Album, (another new invention) with faces of ladies in pleasant bonnets; men with startling beards; youths and maidens; children who died young; spinster aunts; family friends; the Minister! Their mouths are drawn down and sour. The painter had been more generous than a camera that photographed every

flaw—and Victorian mouths were the result of inadequate dentistry.

Now that we've looked and wondered we can close the Album, fasten its brass clasps (so like the ones on the old Dutch Bibles) and note again great grandmother's name embossed on the leather cover.

179. ALONZO JACOB[7] DYCKMAN, son of Andrew Jackson[6] (Jacob J.[5], Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Mary (Matthews) Dyckman, born in Ossining NY, about 1847; d. in Brooklyn, NY 1910-12; m. Martha Lilly Hu(gh)ey, who was b. in Philadelphia, Pa.; d. in Woodside, NY, Oct. 29, 1900, dau. of William Hu(gh)ey (spelling of the last name varies). Martha was a teacher who taught at P.S. 32, and Principal of the Java Street School.

Alonzo Jacob was a carpenter. The Brooklyn directories give his address in 1875 as 152 Java; 1876-77, 176 Huron; 1878-79, 117 Huron. He worked on St. Cecilia's R.C. Church in Williamsburgh and carved the cross on the altar there, and the panels under the arm rests of the pews. His granddaughter Martha Murphy Sweeney[9] still kept his woodworking tools.

Children (Dyckman), order uncertain, 6:

+277. i. William Jackson[8]

+278. ii. Martha Lilly[8]

279. iii. Alonzo J.[8] Jr., b. in Brooklyn abt. 1871; d. there April 9, 1926, aged "54" yrs,; m. July 7, 1924, when he was 53, Nellie Taylor Watkins, 45, born in Ireland, dau. of Wilhelm Taylor and Mary Pendlebalt. The certificate for their marriage shows "No previous marriage for the groom. One previous marriage for the bride." His parents' names here were Robert Dyckman and Martha Houghey (Certif. No. 22571) but his death certif. (No. 9086) correctly lists his father as Alonzo Dyckman; his mother Martha "Huging." Witnesses to the marriage were his sister, Martha Murphy, and her husband, James H. Murphy. No children.

+280. iv. Oliver Thompson[8], b. Staten Island, April 5, 1874

+281. v. Posetta Olive[8]/Josephine Catherine, b. Sept. 6, 1886

282. vi. Edward[8], d. in a hunting accident when a teenager

188. MARIA LOUISE[7] DYCKMAN, dau. of Jacob[6] (Abraham[5], Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Mary Ann (—) Dyckman, b. Oct. 20, 1831; d. April 26, 1894; m. George Lent, b. Cortlandt, Jan. 25, 1829, son of Abraham H. and Catherine (Gynt) Lent.

Children (Lent), 3:

i. Martha Ann[8], b. Jan. 30, 1856

ii. Harriet Jane[8], b. Feb. 22, 1862

iii. Clara L.[8], b. Aug. 29, 1868

190. WILLIAM H.[7] DYCKMAN, son of Jacob[6] (Abraham[5], Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Mary Ann (—) Dyckman, b. Verplanck, NY, 1840-42; d. Oct. 219, 1904, aged "64 yrs. 26 days;" m. Effeline Turner, who was b. abt. 1854. He was a brickyard foreman, living at Verplanck's Point.

Children (Dyckman), 4:

283. i. Laura[8], b. abt. 1871

284. ii. Elizabeth[8], b. Peekskill abt. 1875; m. Sept. 27, 1898, Walter B. Williams, who was b. there abt. 1874, son of Barret H. and Anna (Gaudineer) Williams

285. iii. Eva[8], b. abt. 1877

286. iv. Frederick L.[8], b. Dec. 21, 1885, Peekskill; d. there Nov. 16, 1887

287. v. son[8], b. Jan. 24, 1888

191. JEFFERSON[7] DYCKMAN, son of Jacob[6] (Abraham[5], Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Mary Ann (—) Dyckman, b. Cortlandtown, NY, about. 1844; d. Verplanck, NY, April 20, 1894, aged 50 yrs. (His death record incorrectly gives his mother's name as Louisa, which was that of his wife); m. Aug. 5, 1867, Louisa Conklin, who was b. Croton, NY, March 16, 1850 and d. Verplanck, Oct. 20, 1922, dau. of James and Sarah (Lent) Conklin.

Jefferson Dyckman lived in Verplanck and his mother was living with him in 1880. He served in the 2nd Cavalry (Harris Light), 2nd Regt. of Mounted Rifles and 6th Regt. of Cavalry during the Civil War.

Children (Dyckman) (perhaps others), 9:

288. i. Charles[8], b. abt. 1868; dy

289. ii. (—)[8], dy

290. iii. Anna[8], b. abt. 1871 (aged 9, 1880 census); m. June 22, 1891, Andrew Hosfelt

291. iv. Letitia[8], b. abt. 1874

292. v. Sarah Ida[8], b. Verplanck, abt. 1875-77; m., aged 17, May 8, 1892, Charles Austin Conklin, who was b. Peekskill, NY, abt. 1869, son of Charles and Louise (Turner) Conklin

+293. vi. George[8], b. Verplanck abt. 1881

294. vii. Nettie E.[8], b. Verplanck, June 13, 1885 (7th child; 5 living); d. there Sept. 19, 1886

295. viii. Louisa[8], b. abt. 1887 at Verplanck; m. Dec. 25, 1904, when 17, William Benedict, farmer, who was b. abt. 1874, son of Henry and Rhoda (Smith) Benedict

296. ix. Delephine[8], b. Verplanck, Dec. 3, 1889 (9 children; 6 living): d. Verplanck Nov. 30, 1890

195. LUTHER ABRAHAM[7] DYCKMAN, son of William Henry[6] (Abraham[5], Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Elizabeth A. (Waters) Dyckman, b. 1855; m. Jan. 3, 1871, Harriet J. Dyckman, who was b. Tarrytown, NY, Aug. 20, 1846, dau. of A. Jackson and Maima

(?) (Baumont) Dyckman, and d., a wid., Montrose, NY, April 11, 1921.

Children (Dyckman) (perhaps others), 2:

297. i. Charles F.[8](or T.), b. Jersey City, NJ, Feb. 15, 1880; d. Montrose, Feb. 8, 1931; m. Minnie Acker

+ 298. ii. William Henry[8], b. Verplanck, 1874

197. Myron Horton[7] Dyckman, son of David Waters[6] (Abraham[5], Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and his 2nd wife, Catherine A. (Tuttle) Dyckman, b. Crugers, NY, Sept. 3, 1865; d. Staten Island, NY, Aug. 19, 1914; m. Cortlandtown, NY, July 13, 1887, Lena B. Lounsbury, who was b. Sept. 19, 1865, at Oscawana, dau. of Alonzo B. and Mary (Hood) Lounsbury.

Myron H. Dyckman was a banker and lived at Oscawana in the village of Croton, NY. His wife's will named their two daughters, Blanche L. of Peekskill and Aimée D. Miller of Oscawana. cawana.

Children (Dyckman), 2:

299. i. Blanche L.[8], b. Oscawana, July 27, 1888; m. there Oct. 31, 1908, Walter L. Underhill of Peekskill, who was b. at Yorktown, NY, about 1886, and son of J. Warren and Elizabeth (Lee) Underhill

300. ii. Aimée Marie[8], b. Oscawana, Oct. 16, 1896; m. New York City, June 9, 1917, David E. Miller, who was b. Croton, son of John and Laura (Wiley) Miller

198. Martin Post[7] Dyckman, son of Dennis[6] (Jacob[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Catherine (Travis) Dyckman, b. abt. 1834; killed in action Aug. 25, 1864, at Ream's Station, Va.; m. July 4, 1856, by Rev. John B. Steele, minister of Cortlandtown RDC, Marie Lamb, who was b. abt. 1836 (aged 30 in pension application dated Sept. 17, 1866), dau. of (— —) and Catherine (—) Lamb. She m. (2) June 6, 1867, Henry Conklin.

Martin Post Dyckman enlisted as a private in Co. C, Heavy Artillery, 7th Regt., N.Y.V.

Child (Dyckman), 1:

301. i. Ida Emma[8], b. June 23, 1861; bp. April 7, 1878, aged 16; m. April 30, 1878, when of Montrose, Arthur Conklin, who was of Verplanck's

200. Alfred[7] Dyckman, son of Dennis[6] (Jacob[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Catherine (Travis) Dyckman, b. Oct. 15, 1840 in Peekskill; d. Montrose, NY, April 4, 1919, aged "78 yrs. 5 mos. 19 days"; m. Mary A. Ruger, who was b. New York City abt. 1864 and d. Sept. 8, 1922. He lived in Montrose and was a carpenter by trade.

Child (Dyckman), 1:

302. i. Alfred Jr.[8], b. Peekskill, April 21, 1891; bp. April 3, 1893; m. June 6, 1914, at Montrose, Hazel Lent of Crugers, aged 21, who was b. Asbury Park, NJ, dau. of DeWitt Clinton and Gertrude (Baisley) Lent

207. Frederick Edward[7] Dyckman, son of Peter Corney[6] (Jacob[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Betsey M. (Dyckman) Dyckman, (no. 127), b. April 12 (or 19) 1838; bp. Feb. 26, 1839; d. Buchanan, NY, July 24, 1914; m. (1) Mary E. Sloat, who was b. Cortlandtown, Nov. 20, 1846, and d. there July 4, 1884, dau. of David and Mary (—) Sloat; m. (2) "at her minister's house" Aug. 5, 1890, Lizzie See Lent of that place who was b. Cortlandtown, Sept. 26, 1859 and d. in the village of Buchanan, Nov. 26, 1911, dau. of Harrison and Hannah (Travis) Lent; m. (3) in Buchanan, Oct. 22, 1913, Mildred E. (—), who was b. abt. 1882 and survived him.

Frederick E. Dyckman fought in the Civil War, a member of Co. K, 2nd NY, Heavy Artillery. After the war he returned to Cortlandtown and was a carpenter living in Buchanan village.

His first wife's administration papers give as next of kin, sisters Philena Addicks, Anna Ingersoll, Cornelia Loder and brother Weldon H. Lent.

Children (Dyckman)
By 1st wife Mary E. Sloat, 3:

303. i. Lydia (or Aletta) Esther[8], b. Montrose abt. 1867; bp. there Feb. 27, 1879, aged 12; m. Jan. 22, 1888, when 21 and of Centerville, Samuel Anderson of Montrose, who was b. there abt. 1863, son of James Horace and Eliza (Hughes) Anderson.

He was a blacksmith by trade and they were living in Bridgeport, Conn. in 1918

+ 304. ii. Percy E.[8], b. July 28, 1869

305. iii. Edith J.[8], b. abt. 1878

211. Catherine M.[7] Dyckman, dau. of Peter Corney[6] (Jacob[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Leah Ann (Conklin) Dyckman, b. abt. 1855; m. (1) abt. 1875–76, Jacob O. Losee, who d. before 1880 when she, a widow, and her son were living with her parents; m. (2) Sept. 30, 1886, when of Montrose, Vair Clirehugh, who was b. abt. 1849, son of W.S. and Margaret (McAlpine) Clirehugh.

Child (Losee), 1:

i. Jacob D.[8], b. Ardsley, NY, Aug. 4, 1877; d. Dec. 7, 1915

217. William Leavens[7] Dyckman, son of Martin Post[6] (William[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Emily (White) Dyckman, b. in Cortlandtown, NY, March 6, 1847; d. there Dec. 23, 1932, aged 85 yrs; m. there March 22, 1882, Sarah Elizabeth Tomp-

kins, who was b. in Somers, NY, Nov. 23, 1854 and d. March 14, 1931, dau. of William S. and Sarah Ann (Tompkins) Tompkins. Both are bd. in Cedar Hill Cem., Montrose, NY.

William Leavens Dyckman lived in Peekskill all his life and was active in community affairs. At the time of his death he was a director of the Westchester County National Bank, president of the Presbyterian Church Board of Trustees, and vice president of the Peekskill Military Academy Board of Trustees. He compiled and contributed the genealogy of the Dyckman family of Westchester to *Genealogy and Family History of Southern New York*, 1913 edition.

Children (Dyckman), all b. Peekskill, 5:

306. i. Sarah Emily[8], b. March 4, 1883; m. (1) Nov. 22, 1911, Robert J. Setchanove, who d. Jan. 12, 1937, son of Rev. John Setchanove; div. 1929; m. (2) Sept. 3, 1938, Frank Andrew Kammerer of New York City, who d. June 4, 1958 at Peekskill, son of Joseph and Serepta (Hoornbeck) Kammerer. She had three stepchildren. Living in 1966

+ 307. ii. Warren Waldo[8], b. Dec. 20, 1884

308. iii. Elizabeth Tompkins[8], b. April 29, 1887; d. April 26, 1966, unm.; lived in Peekskill. She was very interested in the Dyckman genealogy and assisted her father in his compilation. She was a member of the DAR and the Peekskill Presbyterian Church.

+ 309. iv. Ralph Martin[8], b. April 29, 1892

+ 310. v. Miriam Brackett[8], b. Sept. 14, 1895

225. Pell Vought[7] Dyckman, son of Staats Morris[6] (William[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Rebecca (Stimson) Dyckman, b. abt. 1853 (aged 26, 1880 census); d. Buchanan, NY, May 29, 1930; m. (1) Jan. 14, 1879, Nellie Briggs, who was b. abt. 1859; m (2) Fannie (or Annie) Rupert, who was b. in Germany and d. in Buchanan, March 16, 1939.

He was a shipping clerk, living in Peekskill in 1880 and in New York City in 1890.

Pell V. Dyckman had a foster son Fred (his second wife's child) who took the Dyckman name. He lived in Croton, married Dorothy Leonard, and had a son Charles Fred Dyckman, b. Ossining, NY, June 17, 1929. Charles Fred m. Aug. 26, 1948, Doris Jean Cunningham, who was b. there April 5, 1928, dau. of John J. and Clara L. Cunningham. They lived in Ossining in 1961 with their three children, all b. there; (1) Jean Ann, b. April 23, 1951; (2) Karen Marie, b. Jan. 19, 1956; (3) Charles Fred Jr., b. May 19, 1958.

Children (Dyckman), 10:

By 1st wife, Nellie Briggs, 5:

311. i. Arthur M.[8], d. March 18, 1882

312. ii. Lulu Briggs[8], b. Peekskill, Feb. 4, 1882; d. there Jan. 3, 1883

313. iii. Daughter[8], b. Peekskill, Oct. 10, 1887 (3rd child, 1 living)

+ 314. iv. Beatrice Louise[8], d. before 1939

315. v. Helen Lott[8], m. before 1939 Martin Lounsbury

By 2nd wife, Fannie Rupert, 5:

+ 316. vi. Morris[8]

+ 317. vii. Pell Vought[8] Jr.

318. viii. Alice or Aline[8], b. Oct. 10, 1906 in Peekskill; m. at Verplanck, NY, Feb. 13, 1927, Frank Raymond McGuire, who was b. there July 8, 1904, son of Frank J. and Anna (Nielsen) McGuire. She was executrix of her father's and mother's wills. Living in Verplanck in 1980.

Child (McGuire), 1:

(1) Raymond[9], b. 1938; m. Mary Chiesa

319. ix. Catherine[8], b. abt. 1921; m. (1) Leon Augustowski; div.; m. (2) (—) Bingham; living, a widow, in Florida, in 1980.

+ 320. x. Lillian[8], m. (1) (—) Odell; m. (2) (—) Townsend; she was administratrix of her father and mother's estates.

231. Casper D.[7] Dyckman, son of Staats Morris[6] (William[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Rebecca E. (Stimson) Dyckman, b. abt. 1863; m. June 8, 1893 in Peekskill, NY, Helen Clinton, who d. Sept. 3, 1905, aged "40 yrs. 9 days."

"He is mentioned in his mother's will (1897); his brother John M. Dyckman's adm. papers say he is living in Grenloch, NJ (1934); and in his sister Laura's will, his two sons are said to be with him."

Children (Dyckman), 2:

321. i. Casper Dewitt[8], d. Texas

322. ii. Clinton D.[8] d. (reportedly, in Texas)

233. Charles Baxter[7] Dyckman, son of Garret[6] (John[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Martha (Tucker) Dyckman, b. April 25, 1849, New York City; d. Montrose, NY, Sept. 30, 1929, and bd there; m. Nov. 24, 1880, Eliza Jane St. John, who was b. Dec. 23, 1847 in Pound Ridge, NY, and d. at Ambler, Pa., July 23, 1923, dau. of Samuel Noah and Roxana (Fancher) St. John; bd. Montrose.

Charles B. Dyckman was not yet seven years old when his mother died in 1856. A few years later his father enlisted in the Union Army and placed his young son in Peekskill Military Academy. The father died in 1868 and Charles may have made his home at this time with his cousin, William E. Gallaher, in Montrose. He was living with him there in 1880 before his marriage; he died there in 1929, and named his second son William Edwin after his cousin. He and his wife lived in Georgetown, Conn.

Children (Dyckman), 4:

+ 323. i. Garret St. John[8], b. Georgetown, Oct. 27, 1883

324. ii. Alice Emma[8], b. Oct. 30, 1884; d. March 22, 1959, at Chestnut Hill, Pa., bd. Ambler, Pa., her late residence; m. Nov. 16, 1912, at South Norwalk, Conn., Charles Henry Korn, who was b. Aug. 19, 1886, Norwalk, Conn., son of William F. and Emma C. (Adams) Korn.

325. iii. William Edwin[8], b. March 10, 1888; dy

326. iv. Mildred Eliza[8], b. Georgetown, Sept. 17, 1890. Living in Ambler, Pa. in 1962

238. Daniel Henry[7] Dyckman, son of Peter Goetschius[6] (Samson B.[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Sarah P. (Travis) Dyckman, b. Nov. 12, 1839; d. Dec. 16, 1875; m. Sarah T. Dietz, who was b. May 12, 1834 in Pennsylvania and d. July 15, 1886 at Asbury Park, NJ, dau. of Peter and Ann (—) Dietz. Both bd. in Cedar Hill Cem.

His name was given as Daniel Henry when he and his sister Margaret Ann were admitted to the RDC Cortlandtown, April 3, 1861, but he was known locally as Henry. He enrolled Aug. 8, 1862 in the 6th Regt. Heavy Artillery NY, Volunteers, Co. A. Capt. Effingham Donaldson. Several cousins were also in the Regt. Daniel was honorably discharged at Petersburg, Va., June 28, 1865. He contracted tuberculosis during the Civil War from exposure and received a disability pension. He was listed as regimental carpenter and later in civil life, followed this trade.

After his death his widow and children left Montrose. Following their mother's death, the surviving children were living in Philadelphia, apparently with her relatives.

Children (Dyckman), all b. in Cortlandtown, NY, 5:

327. i. Charles H.[8], b. May 9, 1862; bp. Aug. 10, 1862 Cortlandtown RDC. He was listed in the 1870 census but was not among the surviving children in 1890

328. ii. Annie D.[8], b. July 25, 1866; d. Jan. 25, 1876. Cedar Hill g.s.insc.

329. iii. Sarah V.[8] b. July 6, 1868; m. Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 17, 1888, by Reverend William H. Ballagh, to Robert H. Ballagh, a confectioner of Lyons, Wayne Co., NY, who was b. Knox, Albany Co., NY., Aug. 15, 1867.

330. iv. Grace D.[8], b. Oct. 27, 1872; m. at Plains, Luzerne Co., Pa., Nov. 14, 1894, Charles W. S. Munroe by Rev. H. E. Spayel, a Presbyterian clergyman, Philadelphia

331. v. Martha R.[8], b. Jan. 8, 1874; d. Phila., April 30, 1891, aged 17 yrs., unm. (death cert: Phila.)

243. Augustus Hilliker[7] Dyckman, son of Benjamin B.[6] (Samson B.[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Lavinia (or Lillian?) (Hilliker) Dyckman, b. Montrose, NY., Aug. 12, 1840; bp. Oct. 17, 1851; d. Montrose, April 17, 1908; bd. Cedar Hill Cem.; m. (1) Nov. 16, 1862, Catherine Snediker, who d. Nov. 9, 1863, aged "17 yrs. 6 mos. 15 days;" m. (2) Van Nest RDC, Peekskill, NY, July 2, 1865, Emma Augusta Lent, who d. July 6, 1869, aged "24 yrs. 3 mos. 16 days," dau. of Matthew and Sarah J. (Anderson) Lent; m. (3) Aug. 13, 1871, Marie Susanna Wolf, b. Muhlhausen, Germany, June 24, 1852; d. Nov. 8, 1935 (Van Nest RDC), dau. of Charles Augustus and Johanna Sophia (Bremen) Wolf, both born in Muhlhausen.

Helen Dyckman Colzani tells this story about her Grandfather: he was one of the last blacksmiths to sling up oxen, remove their shoes, trim their hooves and replace the shoes. One day a customer became irate at the cost which was two dollars. Grandpa just told him to forget it. Then he walked over and took his smith's knife, cut the straps which held the ox in two and the customer seeing all this asked why he had spoiled his sling. Grandpa said he couldn't shoe oxen any more now, since he didn't have any more slings, and when asked where oxen could be shod he explained that he really didn't know of anyone who could oblige. In 1880 Augustus was living in Croton with his wife, his three eldest surviving children, and a boarder, Charles H. Martin, a blacksmith. Augustus, his wife Marie S., and son Charles were admitted to the Montrose, Cortlandtown RDC from Croton Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mary S. Dyckman's will, dated May 26, 1896 and filed Feb. 17, 1936, mentioned her stepdaughter Emma McCoy and her three sons, Clarence E., Charles A. and George W. Dyckman.

Children (Dyckman), 6:

By 2nd wife, Emma Augusta Lent, 2:

332. i. Arthur[8], d. July 18, 1869, aged "2 yrs. 9 mos. 17 days;" bd. Cedar hill Cem.

+ 333. ii. Emma Augusta[8], b. 1867-68, Verplanck, NY

By 3rd wife Marie Susanna Wolf, 4:

+ 334. iii. Clarence Edward[8], b. Dec. 3, 1873

+ 335. iv. Charles Augustus[8], b. Feb. 26, 1875

336. v. Johanna[8], d. Aug. 4, 1877, aged 2 mos.; bd. Cedar Hill Cem.

337. vi. George William[8], b. Sept. 2, 1885; m. Oct. 4, 1911, Josephine Elizabeth Holtz, who was b. abt. 1889 in Brooklyn, NY, dau. of Frederick and Catherine (Willman) Holtz (both b. in Germany); div.; m. (2) Ann (—).

Like his father and elder brother, George W. Dyckman was a blacksmith in Montrose.

Child (Dyckman), 1:

338. (1) Marjorie[9], b. Croton, NY.

245. Abram[7] Dyckman, son of Benjamin B.[6]

(Samson B.[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Lavinia (Hilliker) Dyckman, b. Cortlandtown, NY, abt. 1850; d. Jan. 30, 1914, aged "63 yrs. 6 mos. 1 day;" m. April 21, 1880, Catherine Sloat, who was b. at Yorktown, NY abt. 1854 (aged 26, 1880 census). Both are bd. in Hillside Cem., Peekskill, NY.

Abram and his wife are listed under Cortlandtown in his father's household in the 1880 census.

Children (Dyckman), 3:

339. i. Ardearian (?)[8], a dau., b. March 26, 1882, in Montrose

340. ii. Raymond[8], b. March 27, 1882, Montrose; d. near Crugers, NY, Jan. 15, 1920 in an accident when a truck overturned; m. in Peekskill, NY, Aug. 14, 1912, Mabel Brundage, who was b. there abt. 1886, dau. of John and Amy (Hazelton) Brundage. She m. (2) April 23, 1920 at Van Cortlandtown, NY., John Teets, who was b. New York City, son of Edward H. and Emma J. (Quick) Teets

341. iii. Everts[8], b. and d. Crugers, NY, Dec. 10, 1884

247. CHARLES WALTER[7] DYCKMAN, son of Benjamin B.[6] (Samson[5] B., Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Lavinia (Hilliker) Dyckman, b. Crugers, NY, May 6, 1852 m. (1) Sept. 18, 1878, Amelia A. Dyckman (No. 212, q.v.), who was b. Cortland-

Augustus H., George William and Charles A. Dyckman pose for a picture in front of their blacksmith shop at No. 16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, about 1907.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., 191

M

TO CHAS. A. DYCKMAN, DR.

BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY. Rubber Tires Properly Put On. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

REPAIRING IN ALL BRANCHES.

7 NELSON AVENUE.

This Bill Head, which describes Charkes A.'s various skills, was put to another use by Aunt Hattie.

town, NY, Nov. 3, 1859, dau. of Peter C. and Leah Ann (Conklin) Dyckman; d. at Buchanan, March 22, 1898; bd. Cedar Hill Cem.; m. (2) Aug. 16, 1905, Alice M. (Cole) Miller, who was b. abt 1861 in Montrose and d. in 1930, dau. of John C. and Catherine (Hilliker) Cole. There were three Miller children.

Charles W. Dyckman, also called Walter, was a blacksmith living on the Albany Post Road in Cortlandtown in 1880. In 1911 he owned a farm there.

Children (Dyckman), (Nos. from an earlier listing for Amelia A.), 4:

+213. i. Daisy M.[8], b. July 22, 1879; bp. June 19, 1892 Cortlandtown RDC.

214. ii. Leah A.[8], b. Dec. 2, 1880; bp. June 19, 1892; d. Oct. 20, 1918, unm.

+215. iii. Alice M.[8], b. Aug. 22, 1884; bp. June 19, 1892; d. unm.

+216. iv. Staats M.[8], b. Oct. 16, 1889; bp. June 19, 1892; d. unm.

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250. Mary Preswick[7] Dyckman, dau. of William Henry[6] (Jacob G.[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Naomi Frances (Mackenzie) Dyckman, b. Hoboken, NJ, Feb. 25, 1853; d. Orange, NJ, Sept. 6, 1882; bd. Rosedale Cem., Orange, NJ; m. June 9, 1877, Alexander Lang, who d. in London, England, June 24, 1930. He m. (2) Susan Kieth of Scotland, who d. June 16, 1931. Both he and his second wife are bd. in England.

Child (Lang), 1:

i. Mary Naomi Marshall[8], b. Orange, NJ., Sept. 5, 1882; d. Dec. 21, 1912, in London, Eng., where she had lived; unm.

251. Eliza Mackenzie[7] Dyckman, dau. of William Henry[6], (Jacob G.[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Naomi Frances (Mackenzie) Dyckman, b. Hoboken, NJ., Jan. 29, 1854; d. Toronto, Canada, Nov. 26, 1920; bd. Kingston, Ont.; m. at Orange, NJ., Dec. 26, 1878, Edwin Hamilton Dickson of Kingston, who was b. Sept. 23, (—), son of Dr. Dickson who founded the medical school there, and d. Hendersonville, NC., Nov. 3, 1939; bd. near Asheville, NC.

Children (Dickson), all d. before 1962, 3:

i. Naomi Louise[8], b. Kingston, Ont., July 28, 1880; d. unm. in Hendersonville. Her father lived with her after his wife died

ii. Ethel Edwina[8], b. Fargo ND, July 23, 1882; d. Dharmsala, India, Sept. 14, 1915; m. Sept. 1914 at Thousand Islands NY, Dr. George D. Archer. No children

iii. John Robinson[8], d. Fargo, ND., Oct. 6, 1884; d. Hwaiyan, Anhwei, China, Nov. 23, 1933; m. (1) at Toronto, Canada, 1914 Josephine McConnell, who d. there Feb. 8, 1929; m. (2) Sept. 4, 1930, Rachel Newton

Children (Dickson), the first 4 born in China, and perhaps the 6th, 6:

By 1st wife Josephine McConnell, 5:

(1) Ethel Emma[9], b. Oct. 7, 1916

(2) John Roswell[9], b. Sept. 17, 1918

(3) Vaughn Naomi[9], b. Dec. 7, 1919

(4) Katherine L.[9], b. Sept. 8, 1921

(5) David Maxwell[9], b. Toronto, Can., Oct. 20, 1927

By 2nd wife Rachel Newton, 1:

(6) Mary Ray[9], b. May 29, 1933

253. Francis Hamilton[7] Dyckman, son of William Henry[6], (Jacob G.[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Naomi Frances (Mackenzie) Dyckman, b. in Orange, NJ., Nov. 11, 1859; d. there May 9, 1904; bd. there, Rosedale Cem.; m. in New York City, April 28, 1885, Louise Chance Heroy, who was b. in Newark, NJ, Nov. 11, 1859 and d. at Orange, March 7, 1945, dau. of James Henry and Amelia Warner (Smith) Heroy. Both are bd. in Rosedale Cem., Orange.

Louise C. Heroy descended from the Erouard family of L'Isle de Rhé, France, members of which were in England in 1685. A short time later, Pierre Erouard came to America and settled in New Rochelle, NY. His son spelled the name "Heroy," a spelling found in France.

Francis H. Dyckman went west at the age of 17 years to work for an agent of a Scottish loan company at Lanesboro, Minnesota. At that time Scottish finance companies were lending money through farm mortgages to develop the new country. The Lanesboro agent, an unscrupulous fellow, was charging excessive interest and was bitterly hated—when he died, farmers hanged him in effigy. Mr. Dyckman soon found he could not work with him in good conscience and left to join his elder brother, Rev. Henry Macpherson Dyckman, who had a mission church in Fargo, North Dakota. Neither young man had any money, but they both had youth and ambition.

Francis remained there until about 1880, when he found another position at Sleepy Eye, Minn. Here he soon began in a small way a private banking business, which in 1891 was organized as the State Bank of Sleepy Eye with capital of about $3,000. He was its first president and remained as its head until his death. Farm mortgages were a large part of the bank's business, and he was always proud of the confidence he won and the friends he made among farmers. He believed that banks and railroads could serve the country, not just make money, and conducted his business accordingly.

He left Sleepy Eye to return to Orange about 1888 but through frequent visits he retained his in-

terest in the town, the bank and the milling business he had helped organize there. In 1900 he estimated he had traveled over 80,000 miles and spent more than two months on the road journeying back and forth from his Orange home. He felt he owed a debt of gratitude to the town that had given him the opportunity for a successful career and in 1899 gave Sleepy Eye the Dyckman Free Library. In Orange he took an active part in church and charitable affairs.

Children (Dyckman), 4:

342. i. Mary Lang[8], b. Sleepy Eye, Minn., Aug. 19, 1886; living in Orange in 1980
+343. ii. Heroy Maxwell[8], b. Nov. 15, 1889
+344. iii. Francis Hamilton[8] Jr., b. Feb. 4, 1892
+345. iv. Richard Pluymert[8], b. Sept. 24, 1896

256. WILLIAM ALEXANDER[7] DYCKMAN, son of William Henry[6] (Jacob B.[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Naomi Frances (Mackenzie) Dyckman, b. in Kingston, Ont., April 24, 1871; d. April 4, 1948; m. in St. Paul's Church, Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 30, 1905, Clara May (or Clare) Stewart, who was b. Oct. 3, 1878 in Oxford, NS, and d. Calgary, Alberta, Canada, Nov. 10, 1952. She had gone to Calgary to visit a son at the time of her death.

William A. Dyckman was educated in Orange, NJ, and Jena, Germany. He went to Texas in the late 1890's, where he was agent for a Scottish bank. Both he and his wife were buried in Dallas, Texas.

Children (Dyckman), 4:

+346. i. Helen Naomi[8], b. Sept. 27, 1906
347. ii. Douglas Francis[8], b. Dallas, Tex., Feb. 11, 1908; d. there March 2, 1908
+348. iii. Stewart Ralston[8], b. Dec. 1, 1909
+349. iv. Frances Stewart[8], b. April 16, 1915

260. WILLIAM[7] DYCKMAN, son of William[6] (A?) (William[5], William[4], William[3], Jacob[2]) and Elizabeth M. (Phillips) Dyckman, b. Mich., 1860; d. Oct. 21, 1899, when he fell from a building in South Haven, Mich., aged "39 yrs. 2 mos. 2 days;" m. Alta (R—), who was b. in Mich.

Children (Dyckman) perhaps others, 3:

350. i. Franz W.[8], b. March 7, 1888, South Haven may have been the William below:
351. ii. William[8] (Dyckman notes sent by Mr. Newton J. Hale record a William and Dallas as children of William A. Dyckman Jr.)
352. iii. Dallas[8]

273. EVERT SMITH[7] DYCKMAN, son of Aaron Smith[6] (Evert Brown[5], William[4], William[3], Jacob) and Amoretta (Blood) Dyckman, b. South Haven, Mich., Dec. 15, 1856; d. there March 2, 1950; m. there Jan. 21, 1895, Lucille Plummer, who was b. Ganges, Allegan Co., Mich., Sept. 27, 1870 and d.

Francis Dyckman felt a debt of gratitude to the town that had given him an opportunity for a successful career, and in 1899 he gave Sleepy Eye, Minnesota a Free Library.

Sept. 8, 1964, dau. of William G. and Susan (McDowell) Plummer.

Evert S. Dyckman was sent to Michigan Agricultural College in the hope that he would be a farmer and develop the large acreage his father had acquired, but he cared for neither farming nor farm life and after his Junior year he left school for a career in civil affairs. He was the last president of the village of South Haven, Mich; was elected its first mayor when it was organized as a city in 1902, and served for two terms. South Haven's first brick-paved streets were part of his improvement program to make the town a modern lake port. In party politics he was an ardent Democrat; Woodrow Wilson appointed him postmaster which position he held 1916–1924. South Haven had honored him and his father by naming a park, an avenue and a bridge after them.

Lucille (Plummer) Dyckman was living in South Haven in 1962

Child (Dyckman), 1:

+353. i. Clovis Evert[8], b. South Haven, May 25, 1896

275. HARRIET MARIA[7] DYCKMAN, dau. of Aaron Smith[6] (Evert Brown[5], William[4], William[3], Jacob2) and Amoretta (Blood) Dyckman, b. Sept. 7, 1864 at South Haven, Mich.; d. Kalamazoo, Mich., Feb. 2, 1955; m. South Haven, Oct. 28, 1885, Fred Gould Dewey, who was b. Oct. 8, 1862 at Erie, Pa. and d. at Kalamazoo, Feb. 18, 1940, son of Henry E. and Cornelia (Gould) Dewey of South Haven. He was vice-president of the Bank of Kalamazoo; formerly he had been manager of the Hanna Lumber Co. in South Haven.

Children (Dewey), 4:

i. Florence Dyckman[8], b. South Haven, Dec. 6, 1886; m. Oct. 28, 1911, in Kalamazoo, Guy Gray Tyler, who was b. at Mount Pleasant, March 11, 1886, and d. at Kalamazoo, June 16, 1937, son of Dr. Frank H. and Esther S. (Guilotte) Tyler.

Florence D. (Dewey) Tyler kindly loaned her copy of Ben. C. Rich's "Kinfolk," a splendid compilation of pedigrees he made for his own family and near relatives. In 1966 she was living in Richland, Mich.

Children (Tyler), 3:

(1) Harriet Elizabeth[9], b. July 30, 1912

(2) Esther Frances[9], b. Nov. 21, 1915

(3) Natalie Jean[9], b. July 7, 1921

ii. Frances Gladys[8], b. Aug. 18, 1888; d. at Kalamazoo, June 16, 1941; m. June 21, 1916, Dr. Dan Holton Eaton, who was b. at St. Johns, Mich., in 1879 and d. April 11, 1926 at Kalamazoo, son of Charles H. and Ella M. (Fulton) Eaton of Harbor Springs, Mich.

Children (Eaton), 2:

(1) Don Holton[9], Jr., b. Sept. 1, 1918; d. June 15, 1941

(2) Mary Ann[9], b. Jan. 29, 1921

iii. Henry Evert[8], b. Kalamazoo, May 7, 1891; d. San Pedro, Calif., Feb. 16, 1956; m. Sept. 24, 1914, in Morenci, Mich., Elizabeth Blanchard, who was b. there June 1, 1894, dau. of Charles Eurotus and Mary Hart (Maybin) Blanchard. He was a teacher. She was living in Claremont, Calif., in 1962

Children (Dewey), 5:

(1) Thomas Blanchard[9], b. March 6, 1915, in Elkhart, Ind.

(2) Charles Frederick[9], b. Morenci, Mich., Jan. 6, 1917

(3) Robert Dyckman[9], b. Maumee, Ohio, March 14, 1923

(4) John Evert[9], b. Erie, Pa., Aug. 29, 1928

(5) Mary Elizabeth[9], b. Emporia, Kans., Nov. 5, 1932

iv. Harriet Cornelia[8], b. Kalamazoo, Dec. 16, 1894; d. there in 1949; m. there in 1923, William G. Mathews, who was b. in 1882 and d. in 1936

Children (Mathews), 3:

(1) Emily Virginia[9], b. Dec. 3, 1923

(2) Harriet Joy[9], b. Sept. 17, 1926

(3) Carol Ann[9], b. Nov. 5, 1931

276. CLAUDE[7] DYCKMAN, son of Aaron Smith[6] (Evert B.[5], William[4], William[3], Jacob[2]) and Amoretta (Blood) Dyckman, b. South Haven, Mich., July 27, 1877; d. Chicago, Ill., July 8, 1957; m. (1) Dottie Stillwell; m. (2) Elizabeth (—).

Children (Dyckman), 4:

By 1st wife, Dottie Stillwell, 3:

354. i. Lois[8], b. Nov. 18, 1904; m. Herman Reimer

355. ii. Vernette[8], b. Sept. 18, 1906; d. 1949

356. iii. Helen[8], b. Feb. 4, 1909

By 2nd wife, Elizabeth (—), 1:

357. iv. Elizabeth[8], b. Nov. 18, 1915

The Eighth Generation of Jan's Descendants Enter the 20th Century

New Year's Day 1900, was ushered in with fanfare. The ice was hard at Cortlandtown and 500 people were skating on the river. Sleighing parties were racing over the roads, and horses leapt to the whip, the hard snow crumbling under the runners. The sleigh bells tinkled their single note merrily. The Printer's Ball that night was to take place at Franklin House, (well chaperoned) and the 7th Regiment Band would play.

The following day there would be New Year's calls and the tables were already set for the guests.

This series of events had been talked of for months, and now that it had proved better than expected, the talk would probably go on until the Fourth, which was the only comparable day in the year for celebrations, unless it was Washington's Birthday.

The girls and their mothers bought Butterick Patterns for their new dresses (commercial clothes were not made until about 1904); faces were fresh as a pretty peach (no lady painted her face), and no one had ever cut her hair.

A few men owned automobiles, but the mothers of the girls flatly forbade their daughters to ride in them. "Too dangerous", was the comment. One could say "hello" to Aunt Martha on the telephone, but that was all. Telephones belonged to the elders.

Some Dyckman boys were at Harvard (Yale or Princeton) Michigan, one was at Munich. Some prepared for professions like the ministry, medicine or banking. Prudence Tennant Dyckman found jobs for her four boys in the family store and they were probably surprised when it grew into the very profitable chain of Hale stores. Farm mortgages, the lumber business, railroading and investment banking were among the occupations they pursued. There was time for hobbies – Richard Pluymert Dyckman played cello for the New Jersey Symphony while employed by Dreyfus in New York. Soil conservation, golf and sailing also held his interest.

Isaac Michael Dyckman was the benevolent Squire of "Mon Désire", his Victorian mansion on the island later called Baker Field. It was complete with spreading lawns, greenhouses and even a Gazebo where his white-dressed, ribbon sashed little girls would romp with their friends. He gave Dyckman land for a school and periodically the children would line up and wave their thanks to their benefactor.

Lady Bountiful still reigned. Giving was optional, but usually to the "deserving" only. "Society" was for the "right" people and "Social Problems" had not become big business. The searing edge of want could be met with individual effort – in the slums of New York people either got out, or died.

Isaac Michael's girls restored William's farmhouse, the one he built when he returned to Harlem after the Revolution, and "Presented" it to New York City.

Innocent and idealistic were the people of this age in America. When word came that Belgian

women were being butchered by the Hun, the men cued up in a rush at the induction centers, enlisted, and soon were making the return trip to the Europe their ancesters had fled. These young people believed that America had a special mission; they believed the President's scheme for a League of Nations; they believed they could make "the world Safe for Democracy."

(From page 122)

213. DAISY M.[8] DYCKMAN, dau. of Charles Walter[7] (Benjamin B.[6], Samson B.[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Amelia A. Dyckman (No. 212, q.v.), b. July 22, 1879; bp. Cortlandtown RDC, June 19, 1892; d. Jan. 15, 1947; m. in Buchanan, NY, Dec. 1904, David Anderson, who was b. Montrose in 1858 and d. Feb. 19, 1938, son of Robert (b. Ireland) and Mary Eliza (Lindsey) (b. Holland) Anderson.

Children (Anderson), 2:

i. Mary[9], b. Dec. 27, 1905; m. Feb. 27, 1931, Harold Strang, son of J. Irving and Cora (Flandreaux) Strang.
Children (Strang), 3:
(1) Robert[10]
(2) Warren[10]
(3) Paul[10]

ii. Ruth[9], b. Oct. 24, 1908; m. June 22, 1929, Charles Gordineer of Peekskill. Two sons.

215. ALICE M.[8] DYCKMAN, dau. of Charles Walter[7] (Benjamin B.[6], Samson B.[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Amelia A.[7] (Dyckman) (No. 212, q.v.) Dyckman, who was b. Buchanan, NY, Aug. 25, 1884 (Aug. 22, ch. rec.); bp. June 19, 1892; d. Peekskill, NY, April 13, 1966; m. April 3, 1904, Cleveland H. Foster of Buchanan, who was b. July 28, 1884; and d. Peekskill, Jan. 17, 1944, son of Mark and Cornelia (Conklin) Foster. Alice and her husband always lived in Buchanan, where she was an active member of the women's society in the Trinity Boscobel Church.

Children (Foster), all b. Buchanan, 3:

i. Lillian M.[9], b. Jan. 11, 1905; m. March 23, 1929 at Peekskill, Frank Strang, son of Fowler and Pamela (Hayes) Strang. Two sons and two daughters

ii. Rose E.[9], b. Feb. 13, 1907; d. Aug. 16, 1968; m. in Buchanan, June 8, 1930, James I. Strang, who was b. Sept. 17, 1906; living in Buchanan in 1980
Children (Strang), 4:
(1) Marjorie[10], b. 1931; m. Edward Regan
(2) William F.[10], b. 1935; m. Margaret Valente
Children (Strang), 2:
(i) William[11]
(ii) John[11]
(3) Richard[10], b. 1939; m. Karen Stein
Children (Strang), 2:
(i) Susan[11]
(ii) Michael[11]
(4) J. Edward[10], b. 1942; m. Marlene (—)
Children (Strang), 3:
(i) Cheryl[11]
(ii) Christopher[11]
(iii) Cindy[11]

iii. Hazel M.[9], b. Sept. 7, 1909; m. (1) Buchanan, NY, June 4, 1928, Francis Lent, son of William and Ida (Burress) Lent; div: 1940; m. (2) March 26, 1949, Paul Piucci, son of Virginio and Margaret (—) Piucci, both b. in Italy
Two children[10] (one from each marriage)

216. STAATS M.[8] DYCKMAN, son of Charles Walter[7] (Benjamin B.[6], Samson B.[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Amelia A.[7] Dyckman (No. 212, q.v.); b. Cortlandtown, Oct. 15, pr 16, 1889; bp. as Staats Morris Dyckman June 19, 1892; d. Cape Charles, Va., Feb. 25, 1961; m. Roberta Indiana Mee, who was b. Oct. 5, 1874, and d. June 22, 1954.

Staates Morris Dyckman wrote and pronounced his first name "States" as did #38 of the same name. He worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad until his retirement.

Children (Dyckman), 2:

358. i. Lillian[9], b. June 21, 1916; m. Karl Herschl
+ 359. ii. Morris Charles[9], b. Sept. 30, 1918

277. WILLIAM JACKSON[8] DYCKMAN, (called "Jackson") son of Alonzo Jacob[7] (Andrew Jackson[6], Jacob J.[5], Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Mary (Matthews) Dyckman; m. (— — —).

Children (Dyckman), 3:

+ 360. i. Paul (Napoleon)[9], b. abt. 1887
361. ii. Harold[9], b. in early 1900 d. Virginia in 1969
+ 362. iii. Walter J.[9], b. March 2, 1897

278. MARTHA LILLY[8] DYCKMAN, dau. of Alonzo Jacob[7] (Andrew Jackson[6], Jacob J.[5], Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Mary (Matthews) Dyckman, d. abt. 1937 in Brooklyn; m. James Patrick Murphy of Verplanck and Peekskill, who d. Nov. 15, 1956. Both bd. Old Colony Cem., Queens Co., NY.

Children (Murphy), 3:

i. James Hugh[9], b. Brooklyn, NY, Jan. 14, 1902; m. Elizabeth Constance Dunn
Children (Murphy), 6:
(1) James William[10] b. Aug. 26, 1924; d. Aug. 30, 1973; m. 1954, Lois Coleman. She m. (2) Twyman Elmore Bowman. Dr. Murphy was practicing in Newport News, Va., at the time of his death; his family still live in the area
Children (Murphy), 3:
(i) Marilyn Paige[11], b. Jan. 10, 1956; m. Aug. 1974, Alton Benjamin Brown
(ii) Janice[11], b. March 9, 1957. In 1980, she was an Administrative Extern at Riverside Hospital, Newport News

(iii) James Dyckman[11] ("Dyck"), b. July 31, 1967
(2) Constance[10]
(3) Francis[10]
(4) Lillian[10], m. "Chet" McCullough
(5) John R.[10], ("Jack") m. Mary (—), b. Ireland living in McLean, Va. in 1980
Children (Murphy), 2:
(i) Deborah[11]
(ii) Deirdre[11]
(6) Robert[10]

ii. Martha[9], b. April 1905–6; d. Feb. 1, 1971; m. James Sweeney. A son and a daughter
iii. Sarah[9], b. 1907–8; d. 1970 unm.

280. Oliver Thompson[8] Dyckman, son of Alonzo Jacob[7] (Andrew Jackson[6], Jacob J.[5], Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Mary (Matthews) Dyckman, b. Staten Island, April 5, 1873; d. Nov. 19, 1909; m. Sarah Ann Loretta Foskett, who was b. Brooklyn, April 10, 1875 and d. July 11, 1915.

Children (Dyckman), 2:
+363. i. Oliver Thompson Jacob[9], b. Brooklyn, Feb. 18, 1897
+364. ii. Florence Henriette[9], "Molly," b. Nov. 8, 1902

281. Josephine Catherine[8] (Posetta) Dyckman, dau. of Alonzo Jacob[7] (Andrew Jackson[6], Jacob J.[5], Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Mary (Matthews) Dyckman, b. Sept. 6, 1886; d. in New Jersey June 17, 1971; m. Brooklyn, NY, Dec. 18, 1903, James L. Downey Sr. On February 13, 1922 Posetta Olive changed her name to Josephine Catherine.

Children (Downey), all b. in Brooklyn, 10:
i. Martha Helen[9], b. July 8, 1910; d. Dec. 22, 1931
ii. Josephine C.[9], b. Sept. 26, 1911; m. Brooklyn, Aug. 31, 1934, Joseph Gadin
iii. James L. Jr.[9], b. Oct. 1, 1913; living in Medford, L.I., in 1971
iv. Sarah Marie[9], b. Sept. 21, 1916; m. (—) Krempa; living in Riverhead, L.I., in 1971
v. Ellen Frances[9], b. June 26, 1915; d. Ap. 3, 1917
vi. Roseann T.[9], b. Jan. 23, 1919; m. (—) McCaw; living in Medford, L.I., in 1971
vii. John J.[9], b. March 3, 1921; living in Newark, NJ, in 1971
viii. Joseph V.[9], b. Feb. 22, 1922; living in Riverhead, L.I. in 1971
ix. Pauline Rose[9], b. Aug. 4, 1923; m. (—) Schneider; living in Rosedale, NY, in 1971
x. Vincent J.[9], b. Sept. 2, 1925; living in Freehold, NJ, in 1971

293. George[8] Dyckman, son of Jefferson[7] (Jacob[6], Abraham[5], Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Louisa (Conklin) Dyckman, b. abt. 1881 in Verplanck, NY; m. Oct. 30, (?) 1905, Eva May Lent, who was b. there abt. 1886, dau. of Horace and Ella (Conklin) Lent. They lived in Verplanck.

Children (Dyckman), b. Verplanck, (perhaps others), 6:
365. i. Howard[9], b. Nov. 2, 1905
366. ii. Mary Ella[9], perhaps the Ellen b. March 23, 1907; m. Peekskill, NY, July 10, 1926, John Bishop Turner, who was b. there abt. 1904, son of Sherman and Grace (Spock) Turner
367. iii. Lewis J.[9], b. Aug. 28, 1908; d. Verplanck, Feb. 5, 1910; bd. Sunset Cem., Montrose
368. iv. Anna May[9], b. Cortlandtown, Aug. 14, 1917; d. Verplanck, Feb. 17, 1932
369. v. Catherine[9], b. Aug. 2, 1917
370. vi. Eva Rose[9], b. June 11, 1920

298. William Henry[8] Dyckman, son of Luther Abraham[7] (William Henry[6], Abraham[5], Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Elizabeth A. (Waters) Dyckman, b. Verplanck, NY, 1874; m. Martha P. Lent, who was b. Montrose, NY, abt. 1879.

Children (Dyckman) perhaps others, 7:
371. i. William Henry[9], b. Montrose, June 2, 1907
372. ii. Ida May[9], b. Montrose, May 23, 1910
373. iii. Esther L.[9], b. Peekskill; d. Cortlandtown, Oct. 10, 1912, aged 3 mos. 17 days; bd. Van Cortlandtville Cem.
374. iv. Martha Frances[9], b. June 3, 1915; bp. at home, June 14, 1925
375. v. Charles Ferdinand[9], b. Peekskill, Aug. 1, 1919–20; bp. June 14, 1925; m. there May 21, 1950, Barbara Crookston, who was b. there June 5, 1930, dau. of William and Frances (Brown) Crookston
376. vi. Frank Augustus[9], b. Montrose, Aug. 8, 1923; d. Aug. 28, 1923
377. vii. Sarah Ellen[9], b. March 23, 1925; bp. June 14, 1925

304. Percy E.[8] Dyckman, son of Frederick Edward[7] (Peter Corney[6], Jacob[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Mary E. (Sloat) Dyckman, b. July 28, 1869 at Buchanan, NY; d. there May 8, 1919; m. Elsie Mae Barger, who was b. Adams Corners, NY, abt. 1878 and d. Nov. 3, 1922, aged 44, dau. of Eugene and Julia Ann (Tompkins) Barger. She m. (2) In Montrose, Nov. 26, 1921, when of Buchanan, William Alexander Coul, who was b. at Peekskill, son of William and Susan (Cox) Coul, both b. in England. Her name is given as "Elsie Tompkins" in her children's births recs., but as "Elsie Barger" in her own mar. rec. and in that of her dau. Elsie.

Children (Dyckman) (perhaps others), 4:
378. i. Susie E.[9], m. Roy Whitworth. She is named in the guardianship papers of her sister Vera L.
379. ii. Waldo J.[9] He also is named in the papers on Vera. He was then in the Washington, D.C. Navy Yard
380. iii. Vera L.[9], b. March 28, 1903
381. iv. Elsie Eugenia[9], b. Buchanan, Nov. 20, 1914; m. at Peekskill, Nov. 21, 1930, Reginald Brown, who was b. there Dec. 13, 1903, son of Robert and Georgiana (Alexander) Brown

307. WARREN WALDO[8] DYCKMAN, son of William Leavens[7] (Martin Post[6], William[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Sarah E. (Tompkins) Dyckman, b. Dec. 20, 1884; m. Bessie A. Lent, who was b. April 15, 1894; and d. at Peekskill, Oct. 14, 1960, dau. of Stewart and Emma (Gaylord) Lent.

Warren Waldo Dyckman was a Professional Civil Engineer, at one time Maintenance Engineer in the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, NY. In 1966 he was living in Peekskill.

Child (Dyckman), 1:
+382. i. William Tompkins[9], b. Peekskill, Oct. 23, 1917

309. RALPH MARTIN[8] DYCKMAN, son of William Leavens[7] (Martin Post[6], William[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Sarah E. (Tompkins) Dyckman, b. Peekskill, NY, April 29, 1892; d. July 22, 1925 in a railroad crossing accident; m. Yorktown Heights, NY, Nov. 12, 1922, Ella Wilson, who was b. Nov. 3, 1895, dau. of Cyrus M. and Mary Louise (Purdy) Wilson. She m. (2) June 4, 1960, at Yorktown Heights, Henry Losee.

Ralph M. Dyckman lived in Yorktown Heights

Child (Dyckman), 1:
+383. i. Martin Wilson[9], b. Oct. 24, 1924

310. MIRIAM BRACKETT[8] DYCKMAN, dau. of William Leavens[7] (Martin Post[6], William[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Sarah E. (Tompkins) Dyckman, b. Peekskill, NY, Sept. 14, 1895; m. there Feb. 1, 1919, Charles Edward Faulkner, who was b. Jasper, Alabama, May 4, 1895, and d. Peekskill, Jan. 18, 1959, son of Joseph of Johanna (Dorrough) Faulkner.

Child (Faulkner) 1:
i. Margaret Elizabeth[9], b. Peekskill, May 4, 1921; m. there Aug. 30, 1947, Warren B. Griffin of Maine, who was b. Brooklyn, NY, April 26, 1924, son of Arthur R. and Helen (Browne) Griffin
In 1966 they were living in Dunellen, NJ.
Children (Griffin), 3:
(1) Alisha Anne[10], b. Dec. 15, 1948
(2) Barry Edward[10], (twin) b. Aug. 23, 1953
(3) Burtt William[10] (twin) b. Aug. 23, 1953

314. BEATRICE LOUISE[8] DYCKMAN, dau. of Pell Vought[7] (Staats Morris[6], William[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Nellie (Briggs) Dyckman; d. before 1939; m. (1) (—) Happ; m. (2) (—) Cavanaugh.

Children, 2:
By 1st husband (—) Happ:
i. Charles Richard[9]
By 2nd husband (—) Cavanaugh:
ii. Edward James[9]

316. MORRIS[8] DYCKMAN, son of Pell Vought[7] (Staats Morris[6], William[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Fannie (Rupert) Dyckman; b. 1963; m. 1938 Philacena McGuire.

Children (Dyckman), 3:
316a. i. John[9], b. Sept. 23, 1938; m. Bernice Kelly
Children (Dyckman), 3:
316b. (1) Kelly[10]
316c. (2) John[10]
316d. (3) Deborah[10]
316e. ii. Gerald[9], b. Aug. 25, 1944; m. Lillian Porter
Children (Dyckman), 3:
316f. (1) Gerald[10]
316g. (2) Kristine[10]
316h. (3) Robert[10]
316i. iii. Gary[9], b. Sept. 9, 1954; m. JoAnn Keating

317. PELL VOUGHT[8] DYCKMAN JR., son of Pell Vought[7] (Staats M.[6], William[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Fannie (Rupert) Dyckman; m. Edna Breining.

Child (Dyckman), 1:
384. i. Sarah[9], m. Harold Buckner
385. ii. Investigated and eliminated

320. LILLIAN[8] DYCKMAN, dau. of Pell Vought[7] (Staats M.[6], William[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Fannie (Rupert) Dyckman, b. May 5, 1913; m. (1) July 2, 1933 Everett Odell; div. 1936; m. (2) April 2, 1936 Charles W. Townsend, who d. Oct. 9, 1973. She was living in Cold Spring, NY in 1980.

Children, 4:
By 1st husband, Everett Odell, 1:
i. Barbara Marie[9], who was adopted by her stepfather; m. April 15, 1954 Aurelio Giachinta
Children (Giachinta), 6:
(1) Joseph [10], b. 1956
(2) Thomas[10], b. 1960
(3) Susan[10], b. 1964
(4) John[10], b. 1965
(5) Christine[10], b. 1967
(6) Charles [10], b. 1970
By 2nd husband, Charles W. Townsend, 3:
ii. Carol Ann[9], b. June 22, 1941; m. Sept. 20, 1961 Joseph Frisenda
Children (Frisenda), 4:
(1) Patty[10]
(2) Joseph[10] Jr.
(3) Karen[10]
(4) Bernadette[10]
iii. William Charles[9]; m. (1) in Germany, (— —); div.; m. (2) Patricia Robertson; div.; m. (3) Mary Scalpi.
He served eight years in the U.S. Army
Children (Townsend), 3:
By 1st wife, (— —), 1:
(1) Debbie[10]; living in Germany in 1980
By 2nd wife, Patricia Robertson, 1:
(2) Pamela[10]; living in Wappinger Falls, NY in 1980

By 3rd wife, Mary Scalpi, 1:
(3) Jennifer[10], living in Cold Spring in 1980

iv. Robert Edward[9], m. Aug. 22, 1970 Dianna Shouldin. The Rev. Robert E. Townsend was living in Elizabethtown, Pa. in 1980
Child (Townsend), 1:
(1) Drew[10], b. Oct. 30, 1979

323. Garret St. John[8] Dyckman, son of Charles Baxter[7] (Garret[6], John[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Eliza Jane (St. John) Dyckman, b. Oct. 27, 1883; d. at Hamden, Conn., May 18, 1946; bd. there; m. Oct. 19, 1911 in South Norwalk, Conn., Margaret Elizabeth Smith, who was b. in New York City July 8, 1877 and d. March 5, 1952, dau. of John Henry (b. Ireland) and Susanna (Ross) (b. Scotland) Smith.

Children (Dyckman), 3:
+386. i. Charles Ross[9], b. Nov. 2, 1912
+387. ii. Evelyn Marie[9], b. Feb. 21, 1915
388. iii. Garret St. John[9] Jr., b. May 31, 1917; d. April 12, 1919

333. Emma Augusta[8] Dyckman, dau. of Augustus H.[7] (Benjamin B.[6], Samson B.[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Lavinia (Hilliker) Dyckman, b. 1867-68, Verplanck, NY; m. at age 22, Oct. 16, 1889 Lewis William McCoy, who was b. in New York City about 1865, son of Lewis S. and Elizabeth (Macfadden) McCoy. He was a butcher at Croton Landing.

Children (McCoy), order not certain, 3:
i. Chester[9], m. Nora O'Neill
ii. Donald[9], d. unm., trying to rescue his cousin from the Hudson River
iii. Lewis William[9] Jr.

334. Clarence Edward[8] Dyckman, son of Augustus H.[7] (Benjamin B.[6], Samson B.[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Mary S. (Wolf) Dyckman, b. Croton, NY, Dec. 3, 1875; d. there Jan. 1, 1947; m. there Oct. 23, 1895, Minnie G. Acker of Croton, who was b. there Jan. 24, 1874, and d. Montrose, NY, Dec. 13, 1923, dau. of Theodore F. and Mary L. (Anderson) Acker.

Clarence E. Dyckman was a blacksmith in Montrose and Fishkill, where he died.

Children (Dyckman), 3:
+389. i. Allene Louise[9], b. Croton, Dec. 20, 1896
+390. ii. Naomi Marie[9], b. Peekskill, Sept. 16, 1898.
391. iii. Clarence Acker[9], b. Montrose, March 28, 1915; m. at Lake Mohegan, NY., Oct. 12, 1938, Annette Benedict, who was b. Jan. 2, 1916 at Verplanck, dau. of William Jay and Louise (Dyckman) Benedict. No children.

335. Charles Augustus[8] Dyckman, son of Augustus H.[7] (Benjamin B.[6], Samson B.[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Mary S. (Wolf) Dyckman, b. Verplanck, NY, Feb. 26, 1875; d. Yorktown, NY, Oct. 15, 1949, aged 74 yrs; m. June 19, 1901 when of Montrose, Hattie E. Harris, who was b. there, Feb. 10, 1881 and d. in Yorktown, July 14, 1958, dau. of Fred E. and Ellen E. (York) Harris. She is bd. in the Shrub Oak Methodist Cem.

Charles A. Dyckman was a blacksmith and wheelwright, and also owned a farm in Yorktown, which he operated.

Children (Dyckman), 7:
+392. i. Frederick Augustus[9], b. Montrose, May 13, 1902
393. ii. Marie[9], b. Peekskill, Aug. 9, 1903; d. Oct. 8, 1913
394. iii. Roy Edwin[9], b. Peekskill, April 29, 1906; d. Aug. 30, 1906
+395. iv. Kenneth[9], b. June 30, 1908
396. v. Helen[9], b. Shrub Oak, NY, Feb. 8, 1911; m. there Oct. 9, 1958, Carl Colzani, who was b. in Biella, Italy, Dec. 13, 1908, son of Giacome (b. Milan) and Emma (Lanfranchini) (b. Biella) Colzani
+397. vi. Ethel[9], b. Jan. 22, 1913
+398. vii. Charles A.[9] Jr., b. Aug. 12, 1916

343. Heroy Maxwell[8] Dyckman, son of Francis H.[7] (William Henry[6], Jacob G.[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Louise C. (Heroy) Dyckman, b. at Orange, NJ, Nov. 15, 1889; m. at South Orange, Dec. 22, 1917, Barbara Alida Boston, who was b. in East Orange, Aug. 24, 1893; d. in Florida March 19, 1966, dau. of John Guyton and Mary Ethel (Mudge) Boston, of South Orange; bd. Rosedale Cem., Orange, NJ.

Heroy M. Dyckman graduated from Princeton University and was a vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Co., New York City, before his retirement. In 1962 he was living in Short Hills, NJ.

Children (Dyckman), 3:
399. i. Frances Louise[9], b. Syracuse, NY, Feb. 1, 1920; m. in Jamaica, B.W.I., Dec. 13, 1952, Charles O. Nation, who d. there in 1960, son of Brian C. O'B. and Mary E. (Scott) Nation; div. 1956. She was living in New York City in 1962. No children
400. ii. Heroy Maxwell[9] Jr., b. Orange, Nov. 4, 1923; m. in Short Hills, NJ, June 9, 1948, Mary Billingsea Wilcox; div. Reno, Nev., Nov. 14, 1949. He was living in Short Hills in 1962. No children.
+401. iii. Barbara Phillips[9], b. May 15, 1928

344. Francis Hamilton[8] Dyckman Jr., son of Francis Hamilton[7] (William Henry[6], Jacob G.[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Louise C. (Heroy) Dyckman; b. Orange, NJ, Feb. 4, 1892; d. New

York City, April 7, 1962; m. Plainfield, NJ, Oct. 12, 1923, Kathryn L. Bomann, who was b. there Sept. 4, 1897, dau. of George A. and Marie C. (Loizeau) Bomann.

Francis Hamilton Dyckman was usually called Hamilton. He graduated from Princeton University in 1914, served in World War I, 1917–1919, and was discharged a captain. In World War II he enlisted as a major in the Army Air Force and was discharged a lieutenant colonel (1942–44).

After World War I, he turned to investment banking and was associated with the Guaranty Co. of New York (1919–34) and Edward B. Smith (1934–38). From 1926 to 1938 he represented these houses in London. Back in New York in 1938, he joined Smith Barney & Co. and remained there until his retirement.

Children (Dyckman), 2:

402. i. Marie Celia[9], b. New York City, Dec. 11, 1924; m. there Dec. 19, 1953, Rutger Bleecker Miller Jr., who was b. there, July 13, 1914; d. there July 23, 1970, son of Rutger B. and Dorothy (Forster) Miller.

She attended Miss Colner's School in London and the Lenox School, New York City, from which she was graduated in 1944; after this she taught at the Church of the Heavenly Rest Day School, New York City.

+403. ii. Francis Hamilton[9] III, b. Dec. 15, 1926

345. Richard Pluymert[8] Dyckman, son of Francis Hamilton[7] (William Henry[6], Jacob G.[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Louise C. (Heroy) Dyckman, b. Orange, NJ, Sept. 24, 1896; m. Laconia, N.H., Sept. 25, 1948, Hester Haight (Jones) Leavitt, who was b. Worcester, Mass., July 9, 1899, dau. of George C. and Fannie (Haight) Jones. Her divorce from her first husband, Dudley William Leavitt, in 1948 was recorded in Laconia.

Richard P. Dyckman graduated from Newark Academy in 1915 and studied music in Munich, Germany, the following year. He received his B. A. degree from Cornell University in 1920; World War I interrupted his college education. He entered officers' training at Fort Monroe and was commissioned second lieutenant before serving overseas with the 64th Artillery (Coast) from 1918 to 1919.

He was associated with the L.A. Dreyfus Co. for 32 years before his retirement in 1957. For 15 years he was a vice-president of the company and in that capacity made several trips abroad and one around the world.

In politics, he was a hard-working and vocal Republican, especially in Union County, NJ, and the city of Plainfield, where he lived following his marriage. In 1954 he made a successful bid for a four-year term on the City Council and in 1958 and 1960 ran for Mayor again with success.

His hobbies ranged from music, in which he early showed talent, to animals, birds and soil conservation. For many seasons he played the cello in the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra and for a number of years he served on the Board of Plainfield's Animal Shelter. Golf and sailing were favorite sports.

346. Helen Naomi[8] Dyckman, dau. of William Alexander[7] (William Henry[6], Jacob G.[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Clara M. (Stewart) Dyckman, b. Sept. 27, 1906 at Ottawa, Canada; m. Oct. 14 (1934?) at New York City, John Grimes Walker Thomas, an engineer of Boston, Mass., who was b. there Oct. 22, 1902; d. March 16, 1960, in Lowell, Mass.; bd. Arlington Cem., son of Dr. John Jenks and Frances Pickering (Walker) Thomas.

Helen Naomi was a graduate of Smith College, A.B. 1930, living in Lowell, Mass. in 1965.

Children (Thomas), 3:

i. John G. W.[9] Jr., b. Worcester, Mass., June 18, 1940
ii. William Dyckman[9], b. Cambridge, Mass., April 25, 1942
iii. James Stewart[9], b. Boston, Mass., May 3, 1944

348. Stewart Ralston[8] Dyckman, son of William Alexander[7] (William Henry[6], Jacob G.[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Clara M. (Stewart) Dyckman, b. at Dallas, Texas, Dec. 1, 1909; m. in Trinity Church, New Orleans, La., March 24, 1941, Winifred Marion Haggard of New York, dau. of Carl Henry and Jane Belle (MacKrell) Haggard.

Stewart R. Dyckman graduated from Harvard in 1931 and in 1965 was living in Calgary, Alta., Canada.

Children (Dyckman), 4:

404. i. Claire Stewart[9], b. Brawley, Calif., Aug. 9, 1945
405. ii. Helen MacKrell[9], b. Dallas, Feb. 9, 1949
406. iii. Anne Lorraine[9], b. Dallas, May 21, 1950
407. iv. Alan Douglas Stewart[9], b. Dallas, Sept. 12, 1952

349. Frances Stewart[8] Dyckman, daughter of William Alexander[7] (William Henry[6], Jacob G.[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Clara M. (Stewart) Dyckman, b. Dallas, Texas, April 16, 1915; m. there July 6, 1937, William Barnes Newsome, who was b. there Aug. 4, 1913, son of Thomas W. and Marian (Lane) Newsome.

Frances graduated from the Hockaday School in Dallas and Vassar College (1936).

Children (Newsome), all b. in Dallas, 3:

i. Thomas Willingham[9], b. Nov. 3, 1940
ii. Robert Dyckman[9], b. Oct. 23, 1943
iii. Marian Lane[9], b. Nov. 17, 1946

353. CLOVIS EVERT[8] DYCKMAN, son of Evert Smith[7] (Aaron Smith[6], Evert Brown[5], William[4], William[3], Jacob[2]) and Lucille (Plummer) Dyckman, b. South Haven, Mich., May 25, 1896; m. June 21, 1923, Wildarene Andrus, who was b. Feb. 13, 1899 at Reedsburg, Wis., dau. of William Terrill and Alice Irene (Barton) Andrus.

Clovis E. Dyckman graduated from the University of Michigan in 1921 and immediately joined the staff of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana in Chicago. In 1961 he was chief engineer in charge of the Estimating Dept. He and his wife were living in Columbus, NC, in 1962. The old family Bible has been in his possession.

Child (Dyckman), 1:
+408. i. Thomas Richard[9], b. Feb. 25, 1932

The Ninth Generation
Change, War, Depression

As SURELY as the little German bandstand in the middle of the Village Green gave way to the sweet tones of the big name bands on the radio, factories grew like hydras, cars rolled off the assembly lines, billboards proclaimed that products were essential and cement was laid over pastures. The woods were leveled, the roadsides made hideous with vendors selling hot dogs, cold katz, any and all goods—whether useful or not, were hawked in shrill, demanding voices.

Charles Ross Dyckman opened his eyes on November 12, 1912. Before he was four years old we were at war again; but as already said there was reason to be hopeful. Everyone was ready to agree that never, never again would such a terrifying and destructive thing as a world war be tolerated.

The kids in the twenties roared around in their roadsters, drank booze from the hip, and otherwise proclaimed how very wicked they were. The elders sat it out, as they had ever since Jan had trouble with Jacob. The elders however, had their own amusements this time, and they went to Europe, spent their money lavishly, created the Tourist business and some of them were divorced. The market was booming and all seemed very right with the world.

Black Monday came and went. Men slept in the parks in New York. The Depression had struck. Soup kitchens and apples were symbols of the disaster and a number of people had to be swept up off the sidewalk. The buffalo grass which had been ploughed up by greed no longer held the soil. Little twisters of dust increased in size until a farmer could say, "the land is blowing away." The people in the Dust Bowl were penitent, too late. They gave up and straggled in to California.

America had hit bottom.

The banks closed, the Italians marched into Ethiopia, resplendent in new uniforms, and Franklin Roosevelt ushered in the Welfare State.

It didn't take long for Adolph Hitler to march into Poland, and less time for the Japanese to bomb Pearl Harbor. Charles Ross Dyckman, fresh from Yale, was comissioned 2nd Lieutenant, immediately.

359. MORRIS CHARLES[9] DYCKMAN, son of Staats Morris[8] (Charles W.[7], Benjamin B.[6], Samson B.[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Roberta Indiana (Mee) Dyckman, b. Sept. 30, 1918; living in Cape Charles, Va., in 1966; m. Elinor Gladden, who was b. Feb. 22, 1918.

Morris was with the Pennsylvania Railroad until he joined the Cape Charles Processing Plant.

Children (Dyckman), 2:

+409. i. Morris Charles[10] Jr., b. Feb. 12, 1938

410. ii. Reginald Aaron[10], b. May 8, 1941; m. (— —).

Child (Dyckman), 1:

411. (1) Tina Maria[11], b. June 21, 1965

360. PAUL (NAPOLEON)[9] DYCKMAN), son of William Jackson[8] (Alonzo Jacob[7], Andrew Jackson[6], Jacob J.[5], Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and (— —) Dyckman, b. abt. March 2, 1887; d. before 1967; m. (— —).

Child (Dyckman), 1:

+412. i. Warren[10]

362. WALTER J.[9] DYCKMAN, son of William Jackson[8] (Alonzo Jacob[7], Andrew Jackson[6], Jacob J.[5], Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and (— ——) Dyckman, b. March 2, 1897; m. (1) (— ——); m. (2) (— ——).

Children (Dyckman), b. Brooklyn, 3:
413. i. Walter J.[10] Jr., b. Sept. 13, 1921
414. ii. Howard F.[10] (twin), b. March 25, 1923
415. iii. Elizabeth[10] (twin), b. March 25, 1923; m. (—) Hill

363. OLIVER THOMPSON JACOB[9] DYCKMAN, son of Oliver Thompson[8] (Alonzo Jacob[7], Andrew Jackson[6], Jacob J.[5], Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Sarah Ann Loretta (Foskett) Dyckman, b. Brooklyn, NY, Feb. 18, 1897; living in 1971; m. Sept. 4, 1916, Lillian May Johanna Pratt, who was b. Oct. 1, 1898, dau. of Luther Alexander (b. Woodhaven, NJ) and Wilhelmina Katrinka (Wohlker) Pratt.

Children (Dyckman), all b. and registered in Brooklyn, 7:
416. i. Harold[10], b. June 29, 1917; d. Aug. 25, 1917
417. ii. William[10], b. Sept. 3, 1918; d. July 5, 1919
418. iii. Albert[10], b. Jan. 5, 1924; d. Jan. 26, 1925
+419. iv. Oliver Eugene[10], b. July 25, 1920
+420. v. Warren George[10], b. Oct. 8, 1922
+421. vi. Arthur Frederick[10], b. Nov. 19, 1925
+422. vii. Walter Alden[10], b. Jan. 28, 1934

364. FLORENCE HENRIETTE ("MOLLY")[9] DYCKMAN, dau. of Oliver Thompson[8] (Alonzo Jacob[7], Andrew Jackson[6], Jacob J.[5], Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Sarah Ann Loretta (Foskett) Dyckman, b. Brooklyn, NY, Nov. 8, 1902; m. Oct. 14, 1922, Herman Eggers, who was b. July 13, 1901. in the Bronx, NY. Living in Bronxville, NY, in 1971

Children (Eggers), 2:
i. Florence Gloria Agnes[10], b. Feb. 27, 1925
ii. Wesley Herman[10], b. Nov. 15, 1927

382. WILLIAM TOMPKINS[9] DYCKMAN, son of Warren Waldo[8] (William Leavens[7], Martin Post[6], William[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Bessie A. (Lent) Dyckman, b. New York City, Oct. 23, 1917; m. May 23, 1942, Ruth Duff, who was b. Jan. 23, 1921, dau. of John and Ida E. (Kehr) Duff. Living in Peekskill in 1966.

Children (Dyckman), b. Peekskill, 2:
423. i. Christina Elizabeth[10], b. April 22, 1945
424. ii. Warren Duff[10], b. April 18, 1950

383. MARTIN WILSON[9] DYCKMAN, son of Ralph Martin[8] (William Leavens[7], Martin Post[6], William[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Ella (Wilson) Dyckman, b. Yorktown Heights, NY, Oct. 24, 1924; m. Aug. 15, 1948, Josephine R. Schneider, who was b. Feb. 6, 1930, dau. of Joseph B. and Jane Elizabeth (Mitchell) Schneider. They were living in Yorktown Heights in 1966.

Children (Dyckman), b. Yorktown Heights, 2:
425. i. Susan Carole[10], b. Jan. 8, 1950
426. ii. Jill Elizabeth[10], b. March 7, 1953

386. CHARLES ROSS[9] DYCKMAN, son of Garret St. John[8] (Charles Baxter[7], Garret[6], John[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Margaret Elizabeth (Smith) Dyckman, b. at South Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 2, 1912; m. Hamden, Conn., Nov. 28, 1940, Irene Frances Zounck, who was b. New Haven, Conn., March 1, 1917, dau. of Edward J. and Helen A. (O'Connor) Zounck.

Charles R. Dyckman graduated in 1937 from Yale University (B.S.) and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant upon graduation. He entered active duty in 1941, was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in 1942 and to Captain in 1943. He saw service with the 10th Armored Division in France, Luxembourg and Germany, and received the Bronze Star Medal; released from active duty Dec. 24, 1945. In 1962 he was supervisor in the accounting department of the New Haven R.R. He has a Dyckman Bible record that begins with John[5] Dyckman.

Children (Dyckman), 2:
427. i. Charles Edward[10], b. Feb. 24, 1943 at Teaneck, NJ; in 1962 he served in the U.S. Navy
428. ii. John Garret[10], b. Sept. 7, 1944 in Teaneck. In 1962 he entered Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.

387. EVELYN MARIE[9] DYCKMAN, dau. of Garret St. John[8] (Charles Baxter[7], Garret[6], John[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Margaret Elizabeth (Smith) Dyckman, b. Feb. 21, 1915; d. Aug. 11, 1957; m. Hamden, Conn., July 15, 1946, Oliver F. Hawthorne.

Child (Hawthorne), 1:
i. Lynn Ann[10], b. Dec. 30, 1947

389. ALLENE LOUISE[9] DYCKMAN, dau. of Clarence Edward[8] (Augustus H.[7], Benjamin B.[6], Samson B.[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Minnie G. (Acker) Dyckman, b. Croton, Dec. 20, 1896; d. Peekskill, NY, June 13, 1925; m. Shrub Oak, NY, July 15, 1915, Reginald Wainwright, who was b. Dec. 13, 1895 in White Plains, NY, son of William and Norma (Goetschius) Wainwright.

Child (Wainwright), 1:
i. Winifred[10], b. Montrose, Jan. 25, 1916; bp. June 10, 1923; m. (1) Montrose, Nov. 17, 1935, Lloyd Wallace Kniffen, who was b. Nov. 5, 1914, son of Willis and Eva (Austin) Kniffen; div; m. (2) Danbury, Conn., Dec. 1, 1945, Joseph Francis Erdely, son of Michael and Elizabeth (Nemish) Erdely
Children (Kniffen) by 1st husband; 3:
(1) Lloyd Wayne[11], b. Peekskill, Sept. 3, 1936
(2) Ellen[11], b. Peekskill, July 17, 1938

(3) Ronald Douglas[11], b. Buchanan, NY, Nov. 24, 1939

Child (Erdely) by 2nd husband, 1:

(4) Roger[11], b. Peekskill, April 26, 1946

390. Naomi Marie[9] Dyckman, dau. of Clarence E.[8] (Augustus H.[7], Benjamin B.[6], Samson B.[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Minnie G. (Acker) Dyckman, b. Peekskill, NY, Sept. 16, 1898; m. Asbury Park, NJ, Feb. 18, 1915, Adrian Duryea Bogardus, who was b. Montrose, NY, Nov. 28, 1895, son of Stephen Duryea and Garneta (Sloat) Bogardus.

Children (Bogardus), 3:

i. Guinevere Adrienne[10], b. Montrose, NY, Jan. 17, 1916; bp. June 11, 1922; m. Sept. 28, 1934 in Rochester, NY, Edward Carlton Ferris, who was b. Peekskill, Oct. 12, 1911, son of Dean and Ella (Thompson) Ferris.

Children (Ferris), 5:

(1) Nancy Anne[11], b. Mt. Kisco, NY, Oct. 17, 1935; m. April 15, 1956, Harry Paul Heineman, b. Peekskill, July 10, 1935, son of William George and Elvina (Seymour) Heineman

Child (Heineman), 1:

(i) Darcie Jane[12], b. Danbury, Conn., Oct. 13, 1962

(2) Edward Dean[11], b. Mt. Kisco, April 20, 1938; m. Nov. 28, 1959, Judith June Neff, b. Peekskill, Jan. 25, 1940, dau. of William and Ruth (Henning) Neff

Child (Ferris), 1:

(i) Christopher Dean[12], b. Mt. Kisco, Sept. 25, 1964

(3) Jon Carlton[11], b. Peekskill, Aug. 21, 1946

(4) Adrienne Ellen[11], b. Peekskill, April 8, 1953

(5) Guinevere Elaine[11], b. No. Tarrytown, NY, Sept. 18, 1958

ii. Frances Naomi[10], b. Montrose, May 28, 1918; m. June 9, 1943 Jules Amié Prevost. He was b. in St. Johnsbury, Vt. 1916 son of David and Bertha (Rompié) Prevost.

Children (Prevost), 5:

(1) Jill Marie[11], b. Jan. 28, 1948 in Peekskill, NY

(2) Jules Edouard[11], b. Oct. 3, 1950 Washington, D.C.

(3) John Aimé[11], b. Jan. 31, 1952 Washington, D.C.

(4) David Leon[11], b. May 11, 1953 Chicopee, Mass.

(5) Matthew Dean[11], b. March 10, 1957 Fort Dix, NJ

iii. Adrian Duryea Jr.[10], b. Montrose, Sept. 15, 1921 d. there Aug. 14, 1930

392. Frederick Augustus[9] Dyckman, son of Charles Augustus[8] (Augustus H.[7], Benjamin B.[6], Samson B.[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Hattie E. (Harris) Dyckman, b. Montrose, NY, May 13, 1902; m. Boston, Mass., June 27, 1931, Rebecca D. Kittredge, who was b. there May 10, 1903, dau. of Thomas Edwin and Etta (Dawson) Kittredge.

Rev. Frederick A. Dyckman, a clergyman, was living in South Glens Falls, NY, in 1962. Rebecca was a graduate of the Rhode Island College of Education (A.B., 1950) and has been a teacher.

Children (Dyckman), 2:

429. i. Hazel Lillian[10], b. at Brockton, Mass., April 1, 1932; graduate of University of Rhode Island (B.S. 1954); a teacher; m. at Glens Falls, April 6, 1958, James King Hutchinson, who was b. there July 31, 1930; he graduated from Middlebury College (1955)

Children (Hutchinson), 2:

(1) Gregory James[11], b. Glens Falls, Sept. 16, 1960; d. March 9, 1962

(2) Dirk James[11], b. Dec. 2, 1961

430. ii. Wesley Charles[10], b. Putnam, Conn., Feb. 17, 1937; m. Mandarin, Fla., Sept. 19, 1964, Carol Blake, who was b. there June 24, 1941, dau. of Julian Alfred and Vesta (Hamilton) Blake. Wesley Charles graduated from Syracuse University (B.S. 1958) where he majored in political science. He served his term in the army (1958-61) on Okinawa

395. Kenneth Dyckman[9], son of Charles Augustus[8] (Augustus H.[7], Benjamin B.[6], Samson B.[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Ruth Lenor Sloss Dyckman, b. Shrub Oak, NY, June 30, 1908; m. Peekskill, NY, July 19, 1935, Ruth Lenor Sloss, who was b. Buffalo, NY, Dec. 6, 1910, dau. of Walter James, b. Newcastle, Pa., Aug. 2, 1882 and d. Dec. 6, 1961 and Harriet Mariah (Church) Sloss b. East Aurora, NY, Aug. 25, 1883.

Children (Dyckman), 4:

+431. i. Claire Louise[10] b. Buffalo, NY, Feb. 15, 1936

432. ii. Jan Robert[10], b. July 3, 1940; m. Aug. 22, 1964, Constance Mary Amelio; she was b. Middletown, NY, Aug. 2, 1941, dau. of Dominick b. Middletown, Jan. 16, 1910 and Teresa (Cosco) Amelio; b. Middletown, Jan. 31, 1909

+433. iii. Sue Christine[10], b. Dec. 5, 1942

434. iv. Richard Alan[10], b. May 16, 1945

397. Ethel H.[9] Dyckman, dau. of Charles Augustus[8] (Augustus H.[7], Benjamin B.[6], Samson B.[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Hattie E. (Harris) Dyckman, b. Shrub Oak, NY, Jan. 22, 1913; m. by her brother, Rev. Frederick A. Dyckman, in the Methodist Church there, July 15, 1939, Roland Crawford Palmer, who was b. at Bernardsville, NJ, March 24, 1912, son of Arthur A. and Rae E. (Starin) Palmer.

Children (Palmer), 3:

i. Roland C.[10] Jr., b. Peekskill, NY, Aug. 29, 1943

ii. Marie Helen[10], b. at Ft. Myers, Fla., Oct. 29, 1949
iii. Donald James[10], b. Ft. Myers, Nov. 25, 1954

398. CHARLES A.[9] DYCKMAN JR., son of Charles Augustus[8] (Augustus H.[7], Benjamin B.[6], Samson B.[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Hattie E. (Harris) Dyckman, b. Shrub Oak, NY, Aug. 12, 1916; m. Pittsfield, Mass., May 11, 1940, Grace Frieda Gardner, who was b. at Lenox, Mass., Sept. 19, 1918, dau. of John Astor and Frieda Minnie (Mausberger) Gardner. Were living in Canfield, Ohio

Children (Dyckman), all b. Youngstown, Ohio, 5:
435. i. John Charles[10], b. Feb. 5, 1943
436. ii. Lois Jean[10] (twin), b. May 18, 1945
437. iii. Roy Howard[10] (twin), b. May 18, 1945
438. iv. Ted Lee[10], b. Oct. 13, 1947
439. v. Faye Ellen[10], b. May 23, 1950

401. BARBARA PHILLIPS[9] DYCKMAN, dau. of Heroy M.[8] (Francis H.[7], William Henry[6], Jacob G.[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Barbara A. (Boston) Dyckman, b. Summit, NJ, May 15, 1928; m. at Short Hills, NJ, Sept. 9, 1950, Douglas B. Wells, who was b. Rochester, NY, April 19, 1927, son of John C. and Marian (Danforth) Wells. Were living in New Canaan, Conn.

Children (Wells), 4:
i. Frances[10], b. Orange, NJ, July 14, 1951
ii. Douglas B.[10], b. White Plains, NY, Jan. 14, 1953
iii. Christopher D.[10], b. Norwalk, Conn., June 18, 1955
iv. Matthew Dyckman[10], b. Norwalk, April 12, 1959

403. FRANCIS HAMILTON (FRANK)[9] DYCKMAN III, son of Francis Hamilton Jr.[8] (Francis Hamilton[7], William Henry[6], Jacob G.[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Kathryn Louise (Bomann) Dyckman, b. London, England, Dec. 15, 1926; m. New York City, Oct. 17, 1958, Suzanne Getty, who was b. Spring Lake, NJ, March 14, 1929, dau. of Lorenzo Todd and Helen (McCaldin) Getty.

Francis H. Dyckman attended the Gibbs School in London, Buckley School in New York City, and Lawrenceville School in NJ, before entering Princeton University in 1944. Army service in World War II (1945–48) postponed his graduation from Princeton until 1951. Subsequently, he was with Houghton Mifflin Co., publishers.

Children (Dyckman), b. New York City, 2:
440. i. Jennifer Lee[10], b. Jan. 31, 1960
441. ii. Katherine Stuart[10], b. Oct. 5, 1961

Lt. Thomas Richard Dyckman—1955

408. THOMAS RICHARD[9] DYCKMAN, son of Clovis E.[8] (Evert Smith[7], Aaron Smith[6], Evert Brown[5], William[4], William[3], Jacob[2]) and Wilderene (Andrus) Dyckman, b. Chicago, Ill., Feb. 25, 1932; m. Blacksburg, Va., Nov. 14, 1955, Alice Ann Pletta, who was b. there May 14, 1935, dau. of Daniel Henry and Alice Ann (Paige) Pletta.

Thomas R. Dyckman graduated from the University of Michigan (A.B. 1954; M.A. 1955; Ph.D. 1961) and attended the U.S. Naval Training School, Officer Candidate, at Newport, RI; he served as a Naval Air Force Intelligence Officer for three years; he spent six months in Malta and had two tours of duty in Ireland.

Alice Ann received her Bachelor of Music degree from the University of Michigan. In 1962, Thomas R. Dyckman was teaching econometrics at the University of California in Berkeley.

Children (Dyckman), 2:
442. i. Daniel Frank[10], b. Bath, Me., July 17, 1958
443. ii. James Richard[10], b. Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 22, 1960
443A. iii. Lydia Ann[10], b. June 14, 1963
443B. iv. David Lee[10], b. July 23, 1964

Three Hundred Years From Bentheim
The Tenth Generation of
Jan Dyckman's Family

"— — FLAGRANT CRIME was almost unknown. Not a single manslaughter, or action for divorce, or bastardy, or a clear case of petty larceny is reported for the entire half century under review—the town meetings proved beyond question the capacity of this early community for self-government. No superior ability is shown in the advanced periods of Harlem's history— —" Riker

"— — but best of all, Jan Dyckman left sturdy sons and daughters to continue what he had begun— —" Hartman

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409. MORRIS CHARLES[10] DYCKMAN JR. son of Morris Charles[9] (States Morris[8], Charles W.[7], Benjamin B.[6], Samson B.[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Roberta Indiana (Mee) Dyckman, b. Feb. 12, 1938; m. (— —)

Children (Dyckman), 3:
444. i. Morris Charles[11] III, b. April 9, 1960
445. ii. Teresa Lynn[11], b. March 17, 1961
446. iii. Katherine Ann[11], b. Oct. 8, 1962

412. WARREN (J.?)[10] DYCKMAN, son of Paul (Napoleon)[9] (William Jackson[8], Alonzo Jacob[7], Andrew Jackson[6], Jacob J.[5], Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and (— —) Dyckman; m. Virginia (—).

Children (Dyckman), 2:
447. i. Roger[11]
448. ii. Nancy[11]

419. OLIVER EUGENE[10] DYCKMAN, son of Oliver Thompson Jacob[9] (Oliver Thompson[8], Alonzo Jacob[7], Andrew Jackson[6], Jacob J.[5], Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Sarah Ann Loretta (Foskett) Dyckman, b. Brooklyn, NY, July 25, 1920; m. Elsie Henrietta Schmitt, who was b. New York City, Nov. 22, 1916; dau. of Conrad and Minnie (Becker) Schmitt; d. 1965.

Oliver Eugene Dyckman served in the 8th Army, U.S., Nov. 1942-Oct. 1945, and saw action during the Battle of the Bulge

Children (Dyckman), 3:
449. i. Barbara Elsie[11], b. May 25, 1944; m. Daniel Brill, 1964
Children (Brill), 3:
(1) Jean Marie[12], b. Feb. 28, 1966
(2) Nancy[12], b. Feb. 27, 1967
(3) Kenneth[12], b. Nov. 4, 1968
450. ii. Edmund Oliver[11] (twin), b. Sept. 18, 1946; m. Sept. 14, 1969, Sandra Marie Murgola
451. iii. Eugene Charles[11] (twin), b. Sept. 18, 1946

420. WARREN GEORGE[10] DYCKMAN, son of Oliver Thompson Jacob[9], (Oliver Thompson[8], Alonzo Jacob[7], Andrew Jackson[6], Jacob J.[5], Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Sarah Ann Loretta (Foskett) Dyckman, b. Oct. 8, 1922; m. March 27, 1948, Florence Anne Doughty Carter who was b. March 27, 1924, dau. of Frank Howard (b. Richmond, Va., 1894) and Agnes Mary (—) Carter (b. Newfoundland, June 6, 1892).

Warren G. Dyckman served in World War II and was wounded in Africa.

421. ARTHUR FREDERICK[10] DYCKMAN, son of Oliver

Thompson Jacob[9], (Oliver Thompson[8], Alonzo Jacob[7], Andrew Jackson[6], Jacob J.[5], Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Sarah Ann Loretta (Foskett) Dyckman, b. Brooklyn, NY, Nov. 19, 1925; m. Nov. 2, 1946, Mildred Marie Davis, who was b. Oct. 25, 1926, dau. of Alfred Nicholas (b. Queens Co., NY, May 15, 1900) and Margaret Elizabeth (Connors) Davis (b. Nassau Co., NY, March 6, 1904).

Arthur F. Dyckman served in the U.S. Army during World War II.

Children (Dyckman), 4:
452. i. James Arthur[11], b. Dec. 19, 1947
453. ii. Stephen Warren[11], b. May 9, 1951
454. iii. Richard Walter[11], b. Oct. 18, 1956
455. iv. Kenneth Thomas[11], b. July 30, 1969

422. Walter Alden[10] Dyckman, son of Oliver Thompson Jacob[9] (Oliver Thompson[8], Alonzo Jacob[7], Andrew Jackson[6], Jacob J.[5], Jan[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Sarah Ann Loretta (Foskett) Dyckman, b. Brooklyn, NY, Jan. 28, 1934; m. Janice Norma McPheeters, b. Nassau Co., NY, Dec. 16, 1933, dau. of Harry Halstead (b. Nov. 5, 1892; d. June 1960) and Ethel Louise (Brush) McPheeters (b. Jan. 10, 1898).

Children (Dyckman), 2:
456. i. Karl Frank[11], b. Jan. 5, 1967
457. ii. Roy Arthur[11], b. Aug. 20, 1968

431. Claire Louise[10] Dyckman, dau. of Kenneth[9] (Charles Augustus[8], Augustus H.[7], Benjamin B.[6], Samson B.[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Ruth Lenor (Sloss) Dyckman, b. Buffalo, NY, Feb. 15, 1936; m. there Feb. 27, 1960, Bernard John Leffler, who was b. there April 23, 1935, son of Vernon Melville (b. Wendelville, NY, April 26, 1908) and Mary Anne (Roland) Leffler (b. Buffalo, Sept. 1, 1910).

Children (Leffler), all b. Buffalo, 3:
i. Garret Vern[11], b. April 26, 1961
ii. Michelle Ann[11], b. Dec. 7, 1962
iii. Melissa Sue[11], b. June 5, 1964

433. Sue Christine[10] Dyckman, dau. of Kenneth[9] (Charles Augustus[8], Augustus H.[7], Benjamin B.[6], Samson B.[5], Benjamin[4], Jacob[3], Jacob[2]) and Ruth Lenor (Sloss) Dyckman, b. Buffalo, NY, Dec. 5, 1942; m. there April 4, 1964, Philip James Schmidt, who was b. Syracuse, NY, Nov. 6, 1941, son of Carl Casper (b. Syracuse, Sept. 24, 1910) and Anna Frances (May) Schmidt (b. Syracuse, May 18, 1915) .

Children (Schmidt), 2:
i. Tracy Elizabeth[11], b. Feb. 7, 1965
ii. Daniel Philip[11], b. Jan. 28, 1966

Unplaced Dyckmans—American

As HER WORK of research and compilation progressed, Mrs. Hartman was able to pinpoint the line of descent from Jan[1] for a large number of descendents for whom, originally, links in the chain were missing. The descendents of George/Joris Dyckman constantly complicated research and deductions.

Three Dyckmans whose line is unproved are:

A. Peter B(enjamin?) Dyckman, living with Jacob[5] Dyckman (Benjamin[4], Jacob[3] Jacob[2]) in 1850 when the federal census was taken; also in the house was **B. Ella**, the same age and presumed to have been Peter's twin. He was b. abt. 1839; d. Buchanan, NY, Nov. 13, 1908, aged "68," a widower and farmer; bd. Cedar Hill; m. probably before 1864, Chloe Jane Baldwin, who was b. abt 1847 in Putnam Valley, NY, and d. Buchanan, March 9, 1908, aged "61 yrs. 9 days," dau. of William and Jane (——) Baldwin; bd. in Cedar Hill.

In 1860, Peter and Ella lived in the household of Elizabeth Dyckman who was aged 54 yrs; others in this household were Mary, 38; Odell, 11; Losetta or Josetta, 8. Ella may have been the "Eller" in Benjamin's daughter Jane's household in 1870. Although her age was then given as "24," census discrepancies are not unknown.

The census shows Peter living in Centerville, NY in 1880.

Peter's granddaughter Helen Berriman, daughter of Emma G. Dyckman, was told by her mother that the parent of the twins Peter and Ella died when the two were very young and they were brought up by an uncle. The names of their parents have not been determined; nor their relationship—if any—to Mary and Odell.

Children (Dyckman), 12:

i. Clifford V., b. Centerville, NY Sept. 7, 1864; d. Peekskill, NY July 4, 1936, a resident of Buchanan; his adm. papers named his surviving brothers and sisters, and children of his deceased brother Wallace and deceased sisters, Sadie and Dora, with places of residence

ii. Anne, apparently dy

iii. Mary Ann, b. Cortlandtown, 1868-69; d. during the big blizzard of March 1888; m. Cortlandtown March 11, 1887, when aged 18 yrs., Thomas Bunting, aged 23, son of Thomas and Sarah (Faulkner) Bunting. No children

iv. Sarah M., b. Centerville, NY abt 1873 (aged 7, 1880 census); d. at 139th St., NYC; bd. Brooklyn, NY; m. July 21, 1892, Herman Heise, who was b. NYC abt. 1870, son of Herman and Sophia (——) Heise.

Children (Heise), 4:

(1) Sophie, m. (—) Jacobson

(2) Harold, living in the Bronx in 1939

(3) Lillian, m. (—) Zimmerman

(4) Robert

v. Wallace, b. Centerville, Oct. 5, 1876; d. Dec. 16, 1915; bd. Croton, Cem., NY; m. Florence Outhouse, who was b. in Croton abt. 1876 and d. May 18, 1947, dau. of Joseph and Hattie (——) Outhouse

Child (Dyckman), 1:

(1) Hettie Mary or Mae, b. Croton, NY Sept. 18, 1906

vi. Emma Gertrude, b. Buchanan abt 1878 (aged 2, 1880 census); m. June 24, 1900, Joseph Michaeles, who was b. in Germany abt. 1876, son of Michael and (— Weise) Michaeles. They had three daughters

vii. Stephen W., b. in Cortlandtown April 6, 1880; m. (— — —) Sept. 11, 1910; two children

viii. Dora Frances, b. abt 1883; d. Feb. 12, 1905; m. William Curry, of Buchanan, who was b. abt. 1880 and d. in Bridgeport, Conn.

Child (Curry), 1:

(1) William Jr. living in Peekskill in 1936

ix. Henrietta, b. April 17, 1885; d. July 1, 1931; m. Arch Curry
Child (Curry), 1:
(1) Blanche

x. Frank, d. Peekskill, Oct. 31, 1887, aged 2 mos. 13 days; bd. St. Peter's Cem., Van Cortlandville, NY

xi. Stella, b. Jan. 3, 1890; d. April 9, 1952; m. Robert Morton

xii. Daniel, b. Buchanan April 4, 1891; d. Nov. 9, 1955; m. there Nov. 30, 1911 Mary Elizabeth Coffey, she aged 19, b. Verplanck, NY, dau. of Martin and Minnie (Crumm) Coffey. Daniel was living in Peekskill in 1936 and was administrator of his brother Clifford's estate
Children (Dyckman), 2:
(1) Dorothy
(2) Virginia

C. Odell Dyckman, b. Aug. 20, 1846; d. Feb. 23, 1924; m. in Peekskill, NY, June 19, 1873 Clementine Seymour, who was b. Nov. 24, 1850 and d. July 8, 1901, dau. of Hiram (1815-1878) and Jane (1821-1895) (Rich) Seymour.

Odell was a drummer boy in the Civil War; he was in Co. K, 59th Regt., N.Y. Infantry

Child (Dyckman), 1:

i. Edward I., b. abt 1874 (aged 51 in 1925, father's adm. papers); d. Peekskill Oct. 24, 1945; m. Margaret E. Smith, who d. there Nov. 19, 1956.
Children (Dyckman), 5:
(1) Pearl Margaret, b. abt. 1894 d. between 1945 and 1957; m. there Oct. 22, 1914, Jesse Henry Rushforth, who was b. there abt. 1889, son of Thomas J. and Mary E. (Beesley) Rushforth
Children (Rushforth), 5:
(i) Edward Thomas, b. Sept. 27, 1916; bp. June 10, 1917
(ii) Robert Odell, b. Jan. 12, 1918; bp. June 8, 1919
(iii) Irma J., m. (—) Plesch
(iv) Marie C., m. (—) Reuth
(v) Frances V., m. (—) Moore
(2) Franklin Edward, b. abt. 1896; bp. as an adult Nov. 8, 1914; m. Ossining, NY, July 24, 1921, Vivian Emily Valentine, who was b. Peekskill, abt. 1896, dau. of Frederick W. and Emma (Lent) Valentine
(3) Helen or Ellen Catherine, b. Putnam Co., NY, July 26, 1900; d. Oct. 3, 1900; bd. St. Peter's Cem., Van Cortlandville, NY
(4) Frederick O., b. Nov. 20, 1898; d. May 30, 1905; bd. St. Peter's Cem.
(5) Thelma Mae, b. abt. 1905 in Peekskill; m. at Yorktown, NY June 27, 1925, as his 2nd wife, Walter DeGolyer, who was b. in Mt. Vernon, NY, abt. 1892, son of Alexander and Jennie (Odell) DeGoyler

Source Reference—American

INTRODUCING TWO UNRELATED DYCKMAN FAMILIES

1. Riker 505,6
2. Jacobus 2:290
3. BDC
4. Doc. Hist. NYS Mss. 3:703
5. BDC
6. Dyck. B 11/10/19
7. Toler
8. Fowler
9. Toler
10. BDC
11. Riker 508
12. NYG&BS 41:210
13. Will (New Haven) 9/1/1732–Prob. 6/6/1737
14. Crossman, Wilder p. 16
15. BDC
16. MDC

JAN[1] OF HARLEM

1. Riker 188–9
2. Ibid 69, 257–58, 543–4
3. Ibid 103, 222, 225–6
4. Pitman 133–35
   Dutch Mss. 196, 202–3, 238
   Doc. Col. 2:85–100; 12:288; 13:160; 14:461, 463, 476, 490, 516
5. Riker 554
6. Ibid 555–57
7. Ibid 556
8. Ibid 536
9. Ibid 548
10. RDC NY
11. Riker 323
12. Ibid 329
13. Ibid 507
14. Ibid 327–328
15. Ibid 337–339
16. Ibid 346
17. Ibid 581
18. Ibid 230
19. Ibid 452
20. Ibid 453
21. Ibid 382–83, 386
22. Ibid 386–87
23. Ibid 507–9
24. Ibid 386–7
25. Ibid 507–9
26. Ibid 411–15
27. MDC
28. Riker 472
29. MDC
30. MDC
31. Dyck. B. 11/10/1717

JAN[1] DYCKMAN'S CHILDREN

The Second Generation[2]

1. Riker B No. 12
2. Brasher
3. Dyck. B Deed 1/29/1763
4. Shelton

4 Gerrit[2]

5. BDC
6. Riker 509
7. NYHS 1885:70
8. Riker 581
9. Ibid 508
10. Ibid 426–7, 544
11. NYG&BS 95:202

5 Magdalena[2]

12. BDC
13. MDC
14. BDC
15. NYG&BS 95:202
16. Riker 538
17. NYHS 1904:261
18. NYHS 1907:271
19. NYG&BS 21:82
20. King-Ackerly Cht.
21. Riker 538
22. BDC
23. King-Ackerly Cht.
24. MDC

8 Jacob[2]

25. King-Ackerly Cht.
26. BDC
27. MDC
28. BDC
29. Riker 294 (Kiers)
30. Ibid 459–60, 512–14
31. Dyck. B 11/10/1719
32. Riker 509–10
33. NY Hist. 2nd Report 1:583
34. Dyck. B Deed 1/29/1763
    Shelton
35. Wills NYHS 1904:261, Liber. 38:334
    Old Liber 301 Prob.
36. Riker B Notes
37. See Sketch of Jacob Jr.
38. RDC

9 Rebecca[2]

39. Will 7/20 Prob. 12/9/1771
40. MDC
41. Will 7/20 Prob. 11/9/1754
42. Dyck. B 11/10/1719
43. NYHS 1896
44. Pelletreau 133, 246
45. Roberts 211
46. Riker B Notes
47. Ibid

JAN[1] DYCKMAN'S GRANDCHILDREN

The Third Generation[3]

The Manors of New York

1. Melick
2. Hall 7–35
   New York Herald Trib. 7/15/1928
   Sec. 3, p. 4
   Loyalist Transc. 41:575–646
3. *Tarrytown Argus* 2/10/1894
4. Van. Cort. p. 7–27
5. Melick 87
6. Columbia Ency.
7. Melick 87
8. King-Odell Cht.
   McKenzie (Eng.)
   Tarrytown Argus 12/30/1893
   NYG&BS 49:299

10 Jan[3]

9. NY Co. Adm. D 314½
10. NYHS 1896:95–96
11. Riker 509 (Jan.)
12. Wilson 2:317–24
13. NYHS 1898:469

14. Riker 435–36

11 Jacob[3]

15. Will 3/1/1748 Prob. 3/5/1767 (Vermilye)
16. Pelletreau 225; Will 6/18/1762–Prob. 12/26/1762
17. Riker 509
18. Philipsb. Town Bk.
19. Pelletreau 187, 222
20. O. Tarry. Ch. recs.
21. RDC
22. Commis. Acc't. Cruger et al
23. Smith 11/9/1777

12 Magdalena[3]

24. O. Tarry. Ch. recs.
25. Ibid
26. Ibid
27. Ibid

13 Gerritie[3]

28. Dyck. B. 1/29/1763
    Welch Notes
29. O. Tarry. Ch. recs.
30. Riker 549
31. Palmer B No. 3, 4
32. West. Co. Deeds G:674
33. Ibid G:677
34. Ibid G:679
35. NYHS 1888–47
36. Melick 1345–35
    Eccl. recs. NY 5:3747
    Pelletreau
37. Riker 549
38. Dyck. B Adm. 10/2/1800
39. NYM lic.
40. Nag-Dyck. g.s.insc.
    Ibid
41. Ibid
42. Sleepy Hollow V1523
    Loyalist Transc. 41:575–646
43. West. Co. Deeds V:310 3/5/1822
44. NYM lic. 4/13/1767
45. Ibid 10/15/1765
46. Nag-Dyck. g.s.insc.
47. NY Luth. Ch.
48. Nag-Dyck. g.s.insc.
49. Riker 549
50. O. Tarry. Ch. recs.

15 Jacob[3] Jr.

51. Deposition 1767 Talbot (Jacob's Age)
52. *New York Gazette* 2/21/1775
53. SMD 11/10/1800
54. NYS Hist. *3rd Report*
    Doc. Hist. NYS Mss 4:214
55. NYHS 1885:141
56. Riker 509, 480–91 (Bensons)
57. Basset 116
58. Riker B No. 11
    NYHS 1894:351
59. Riker 510
60. Ibid
61. Com. Council NY 5:247, 367, 369–70
62. Leg. Council Jl. NY 2:1098
    Riker 510
    Scenic & Hist. *16th Report* 404–6
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    New York Gazette 3/8/1756
63. Riker 490, 506, 510, 521, 663, 592
    Riker B No. 11, Notebk. D
    Stokes 3:554–55, 979; 4:607; 6:610
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64. NYHS 1921
    Colden 1755–60, 181–82
65. Palmer B No. 3, 4 petitions 1/8/1798
    Stokes 4:703, 793
66. Palmer B
67. Riker 388, 510
68. Eccl. recs. NY 5:3650
69. West. Co. Deeds G:674
70. *The New York Post Boy* 1/1/1759
71. P. Van. Cort. Ledger 1757–63, 278
    Talbot B
72. Jacob[3] Jr. Deposition 10/13/1767
73. Ward 2:478
74. Johnson P 3:918–19
75. Ibid 4:35–38, 1/31/1763
    Doc. Hist. NY Mss 2:816–17; 3/22/1765
76. Johnson Cal., 297
77. Fite 118
78. Johnson P 7:287
79. Riker B No. 12
    (marriage Bond No. 33)
80. Dyck. B No. 15 Jacob. Note to No. 8 Jacob; NYHS 1904; 261
    (No. 8 Jacob Will)
81. Riker 510
82. NYHS 1898:109–11
    (Talbot Will)
83. Adm. Bond NYC Liber E 3½ 190
84. Benjamin Dyckman Pension appli. # S13815
85. Dyckman B Sampson Dyckman's Release of his father Jacob Jr.
86. Smith, W. 255
87. William Nagel Dyckman; Pension appli. W 24871
88. SMD 10/8/1779
89. Riker B No. 11, Notes D 57
90. Riker 510–11; Toler 36; Bolton 2:727–28
91. Nag-Dyck. g.s.insc.

16 William[3]

92. (No. 16) William's Bible
93. Dyck. B Deed 1/29/1763
94. Romer 4/1953
95. Riker B No. 5
96. *Peekskill Evening Star* 11/28/1936 & 1/7/1939
97. Dyck. B Indent. 12/23/1785
98. Ibid
99. Will NY Co. Prob. Rec. Liber 40 p. 65; NYHS 1905; 129 (abstract)
100. 1790 Fed. Cen. NYS 131

17 Rebecca[3]

101. St. John's Episc. Ch. (Tarrytown)
102. MDC 183
103. King-Odell Cht.
104. Dyck. B Deed 1/29/1763
105. *Tarrytown Argus* 2/10/1894
106. SMD affidavit 11/20/1777
107. *Tarrytown Argus* 2/10/1894
108. *Tarrytown Argus* 3/2/1830
109. *Yonkers' Statesman* 5/1/1923
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113. St. Paul's Cem. (Eastchester)
114. St. John's Cem. (Tarrytown)
115. *Tarrytown Argus* 2/10/1894
116. Tompkins
117. MacKenzie (Eng.)
118. MacKenzie (Valentine)

18 Margaret[3]

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120. Ibid
121. Dyck. B Deed 1/29/1763
122. Roberts 36, 79, 213, 267
123. *Tarrytown Argus* 3/10/1894
124. *Tarrytown Argus* 12/30/1893–2/22/1830
125. *Tarrytown Argus* 2/22/1830
126. 1800 Fed. Cen. Greenburgh
127. King's notes; Odell Cht.
128. O. Tarry. Ch. Cem.
129. Ibid
130. McDonald
131. Odell Museum
132. *Tarrytown Argus* 12/30/1893
133. NYG&BS 35:284

THE FOURTH GENERATION AND THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR[4]

1. Roberts: Abraham 158; Benjamin 83, 211; Garret 204, 211; Jacobus 211; John 267; Michael 79, 82; Sampson 112; William 75; William Jr. 254; William Nagel 211; Sup. Michael 16–17; Sampson 70, 99
2. Ward (Rev.) 1:209; Van Tine 243
3. Ward (Del. Cont.) 296
4. Ward (Rev.) 2:596–603
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7. Sullivan 186–87, 234, 299–301, 303; Ward (Rev.) 2:478–79, 629–50; NYHS Quart. 54, 80
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19 Eve[4]

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10. Riker 534–35; Riker B ms. Notes
11. NYHS 1898:469 (Jan Dyck. Adm.)
12. Webster Cor. 10/1915
13. Riker 534 (Myers)
14. Ibid 5/15
15. Harlem g.s.insc.
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20 Rebecca[4]

17. MDC
18. Riker 488–89
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20. Flick 3:268–73
21. Wills NYHS 1898 (Samson Benson)
22. MDC 265
23. Riker 489, 500
24. Ibid
25. Ibid
26. RDC Hopewell, NY
27. Riker 489
28. Ibid

21 Susannah[4]

29. MDC 223
30. Nag-Dyck. g.s.insc.
31. Riker 549

32. Wills NYHS 1898:469 (Jan Dyck. Adm:)
33. Nag Dyck. g.s.insc.
34. Ibid

Footnote 35. *De Halve Maen* 7/1967 p. 2

29 Jan[4]

36. O. Tarry. Ch. recs.
37. Constant 374
38. Cedar Hill recs.
39. Ibid
40. O. Tarry. Ch. recs.
41. Cedar Hill recs.
42. O. Tarry. Ch. recs.
43. Cedar Hill g.s.insc.
44. Toler 330-37
45. *Stewart Clan Mag*

33 Sampson[4]

46. Will 3/19 Prob. 4/22/1792
47. NYM
48. SMD 1/6/1794
49. Riker B No. 12 Notes
50. Dyck. B (Release to Jacob Jr.) NYHS 1885:203
51. Riker B (Marriage Bond No. 12)
52. Dyck. B Release of Obligations
53. Riker B Marriage lic.
54. NY Co. Sur. Court, Adm., Liber E.
55. Cal. Rev. Mss 1:114
56. Ibid 1:346, 467; Am. Archives 5th Series 1:1464
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59. NYHS 1924:69, 90, 98, 118; Disaffected Persons 6/5/1776-7/12/1776; Am. Archives 4th Series 6:1163; Smith's Diary 7/1/76; Cal. Rev. Mss 1:346
60. Roberts Sup. 70-71
61. Clinton P 5:169
62. Chorley 120
63. Clinton Cor. G. Washington
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67. Chorley 120
68. Dyck B
69. 1779 Tax Cortlandt
70. Mag. *Am. Hist* 10/340
71. Sleepy Hollow: Verplank #V1717
72. SMD 7/29/1782
73. *NY Packet & Daily Advertiser* 8/28/1783
74. SMD 6/22/1788
75. SMD 1/16/1794
76. Constant 192, 198, 249
77. West. Co. Prob. Rec. B 70
78. Fowler
79. West Co. Deed N:489

34 John[4]

80. (No. 34) John's Bible
81. West. Co. Deed N:489
82. Bayard
83. 1779 "Coppy of a Tax List"
84. Clinton P 6:322; 6:815-16; 7:206-7
85. Doc. hist. NY Mss 949 (Benson Notes)
86. Mag. *Am. Hist* 10:240
87. Roberts 10, 12, 267; Land Bounty Rights Bill; cor.
88. NY *Packet & Daily Advertiser* 5/22/1783
89. Ibid 8/28/1783
90. SMD 7/2/1793
91. Watt P
92. Maps: Surveys: Index, 145
93. Sleepy Hollow No. V1619
94. SMD 9/22/1800
95. 1790 Census 197
96. SMD 5/29/1804
97. West. Co. Deed N:489
98. King-Ackerly Cht.
99. Jennings cor.
100. (No. 34) John's Bible
101. Dyckman, W.L. notes, 541
102. SMD Indenture 9/5/1789
103. SMD Farm Book
104. Cedar Hill

35 Maria[4]

105. Clark Fam. recs.
Bible loaned by Mrs. Wm. Harvey Smith cor.
106. West. Co. Deed N:489
107. NYM & lic. 4/9/1771
108. Clark Fam. recs.
109. Cal. Rev. Mss 1:135
110. SMD 1/12/1795
111. Sleepy Hollow: 1797 Cort. School Return
112. SMD 12/21/1802
113. Census, NYG&BS 58:137, 141
114. Constant
115. SMD 9/8/1800
116. SMD Farm Book
117. Ibid
118. Dyck. B 8/25/1804

36 Benjamin[4]

119. Benjamin Dyckman: Pension appli. #S13815
120. Cedar Hill g.s.insc.
121. Ibid
122. Lent Family 122
123. Benjamin Dyckman Pension appli. #S13815
124. Riker B No. 12
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126. *Peekskill Evening Star* 7/16/1952
127. William Nagel Dyckman Pension appli. #W24871
128. Roberts 1/18/1777
129. Ward 2: (Rev.) 596-603
130. Milt. Appoint. 1: 79, 127, 144
131. West. Co. Deeds 39:454;238:30
132. Sleepy Hollow 1779 Cort. Sch. Return
133. SMD 9/8/1800
134. SMD (undated)
135. Cedar Hill recs.
136. West. Co. Prob. A:150, 160 (Benjamin Dyckman)

31 Jane[4]

137. SMD 4/1/1802
138. lic.
139. Riker B No. 12
140. Marriage lic. Before 1784: 123
141. SMD 1/16/1794
142. SMD 10/5/1800
143. SMD 5/3/1794
144. 1790; 1800 Cort. Census
145. SMD 11/30/1800
146. SMD 6/15/1801
147. SMD 4/1/1802
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148. Christ Presby Ch. recs
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150. SMD Farm Book
151. SMD 4/11/1802
152. SMD 11/2/1804
153. Dyck. B 6/1/1810
154. Christ Presby Ch. recs
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156. SMD 1/16/1794
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159. Ibid 1:253
160. Ibid 2:212
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163. Ibid 2:46-47
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38 States Morris[4]

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168. SMD 5/1/1802
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169. NY *Mercury* 4/27/1767
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171. Cal. Rev. Mss 1:674
172. SMD 7/2/1779
173. Smith, W. 5/18/1779
174. SMD Case against Sir Wm. the Younger 1/108 p. 2
175. SMD 10/21/1779
176. SMD Will (drawn by Peter Van Schaack) 6/1781
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179. SMD 8/28/1780
180. SMD 4/11/1788
181. SMD 4/14/1788
182. SMD 12/6/1788
183. SMD (Diary) 4/21/1789
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185. SMD (to Erskine) 1/16/1794
186. NY *Eve Post* 7/24/1807
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189. Chorley 15, 312-20
190. Bolton II 558
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197. Sabine 2:539
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C. Bruce Ferguson cor.
198. Loyalists Ontario 13, 533-34
199. J. Mezaks cor.
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201. SMD 9/7/1803
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202. SMD 6/15-1/7/1801
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204. SMD 5/1/1801
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206. Cedar Hill g.s.insc. (Both)

39 Garret[4]

207. Nag-Dyck. g.s.insc. (Both moved to Rosedale Cem., Orange, NJ)
208. King-Ackerly Cht.
209. Nag-Dyck g.s.insc.
210. Roberts 204, 211: Souvenir of Rev. 10/19/1894:41
211. Milit. Appoint. 1:79, 212
212. SMD 5/4/1784
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214. Scharf 1:764;2:17
215. NYC Direct. 1805-1815
216. West. Co. Deeds R:620

40 William Nagel[4]

217. William Nagel Dyckman Pension Appli. #W24871
218. Ibid
219. O. Tarry. Ch. recs.
220. NY *Eve Post* 10/3/1853
221. Duty given in Pen. Pap.
222. *Tarrytown Argus* 1/30/1895 for Memorial
223. Roberts 211; Rev. War Mss 3:77, see Malcolm
224. Milit. Min. Appoint. 1:148, 448, 516, 749
225. Yonker's *Statesman* 2/15/1883
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227. Will Ibid Protested 97:435 William W. Dyckman See King-Ackerly pamphlet NYG&BS
228. West. Co. Deeds 725:245
229. Prob. 83:455 (Sampson B. Dyckman)
230. Will 1/6/1813 Prob. 10/5/1877
231. Tompkins 159
232. Milt. Appoints. 3/1843, 2394
233. Prob. 85:50 (Jonathan Odell Dyckman)
234. Prob. 87:81 (Sara Ann [Tompkins] Martin)
235. Adm. 100:1873 (Maria Dyckman) (William W. Dyckman) O. Tarry. Ch.
236. Yonkers' *Statesman* 2/15/1883
237. Prob. 97;269 (William W. Dyckman)
238. Ibid 41:269 (Rebecca Dyckman)

41 Catalena[4]

239. Munsell's Annals 9:182
240. Nag-Dyck g.s.insc.
241. SMD 9/6/1783
242. Munsell's Annals 7:161
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244. Munsell's Annals 1:193 Howell & Tenny 620
245. Ibid 486; Munsell's 1:228; NYHS 2:292
246. Dyck. B SMD to Ellison
247. Dyck. B C. Hale to Jacob G. Dyckman
248. Willard 330; 9/17/1810
249. Howell & Tenny 354, 441-444, 446, 486, 523, 528; Weise 409-13, 422, 425-26, 432-34
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251. Index Pub. Recs. to 1894, Albany Co. Grantees Vol. 5; Grantors, 7:433-34
252. Munsell's Coll. of Albany, 1:487; 2:378
253. NYG&BS 20:67
254. Munsell's Annals 9:182, 7:161, 9:175
255. 1790 Census
256. Howell & Tenny 558
257. Munsell's Annals 9:147
258. Ibid 9:232
259. RDC Albany Sexton's rec.
260. RDC Albany. Holland Society recs. 1924-25, 44
261. St. Peter's Ch. recs.
262. Munsell's Annals 1:328
263. Dutch Settler's Year Book 1856; 21, RDC mar.
264. A.M. Welch identifies woman as Catherine Van Rensselaer Morton, but gives no authority
265. Hooper
266. Ibid

42 Jacobus[4]

267. (No. 16) William's Bible
268. Nag-Dyck g.s.insc. (Both moved to Oakland Cem., Yonkers, NY)
269. lic.
270. SMD 11/28/1777
271. Roberts 1:211; Milit. Arch. NY 21; McDonald, Pt. 1:81
272. Tarrytown *Argus* 12/30/1893
273. Ibid 3/10/1894
274. Edsall 44
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276. 1790 Census
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278. NYHS 1885:309-10
279. Com. Counc. NYC 12:562, 628-29 13:271; Werner 127
280. Lawrence, Vol. 21 p. 6
281. Nag. Dyck. g.s.insc.
282. (No. 16) William's Bible
283. O. Tarry. Ch. recs. Cedar Hill recs.
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285. O. Tarry. Ch. recs. Nag-Dyck. g.s.insc.
286. NY *Eve Post* 12/5/1822 Nag-Dyck. g.s.insc.
287. Nag-Dyck. g.s.insc.
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291. (No. 16) William's Bible
292. NY *Times* 5/13/1961
293. Dyck. B Service 1812
294. Nag-Dyck Burial—Isaac & Michael
295. O. Tarry. Ch. recs.
296. Nag-Dyck. g.s.insc.
297. Prob. 69:307 (Jacobus Dyckman's Will)
298. Nag-Dyck. g.s.insc.

43 Mary[4]

299. (No. 16) William's Bible
300. Nag-Dyck g.s.insc. (Both)
301. NY Marriages Before 1784
302. NYG&BS 58:19
303. Tarrytown *Argus* 3/10/1894
304. 1800 Census
305. Nag-Dyck. g.s.insc.
306. Riker 549 (Vermilye Children; order uncertain). Welch notes.

44 Abraham[4]

307. (No. 16) William's Bible
308. Ibid
309. Am. Arch. 4th Ser. 3:645
310. Rev Mss. NY 1:135 Roberts. 159
311. McDonald Pt. 1:66-97
312. Tarrytown *Argus* 12/30/1893 (Affid. W. Hammond)
313. Ibid
314. *Argus* (re. John Odell)
315. William Nagel Dyckman Pension appli. #W24871
316. Rivington's Royal *Gazette* 3/11/1782
317. Tarrytown *Argus* 12/30/1893 (Odell affid.)
318. Tarrytown *Argus*, supra. Ibid

45 Michael[4]

319. (No. 16) William's Bible
320. McDonald Pt. 1:88 Roberts 79, 82 Supra 16-17, also 1901 ed.
321. Clinton P 6:813
322. Doyle 83
323. M. Dyckman to J. Pine
324. Copied from the original French by Welch 7/5/1921
325. 1800 Cort. Census. NYG&BS 58:137

47 William Jr.[4]

326. (No. 16) William's Bible; William Dyckman's Pension Appli. #S29130
327. Old Town Cem. g.s.insc. Paw Paw, Michigan (Both)
328. MDC
329. Old Town Cem. g.s.insc., op. cit.
330. Ibid
331. Roberts 254
332. Dyckman, Aaron Smith. Sketch of Evert Brown Dyckman in Newton Hale's Dyckman notes.
333. 1810 Census, Salina, NY Township
334. Barnhart
335. Stratton
336. Barnhart op. cit.
337. BDC

48 Jemima[4]

338. (No. 16) William's Bible
339. Brown Fam. recs.
340. Ibid
341. Tarrytown *Argus* 2/10/1894
342. Liber:396
343. Greenbush Dutch Ch. bp.
344. Brown Fam. recs.
345. O. Tarry. Ch. recs.
346. Ibid
347. Mrs. I.M. Dyckman's notes
348. Cannon-Welch notes
349. O. Tarry. Ch. recs.

50 Gerritie[4]

350. (No. 16) William's Bible
351. BDC NY 2:442
352. Fordham Dutch Ch. recs.
353. Lent Fam. recs. No. 122

THE FIFTH, OR POST-REVOLUTIONARY GENERATION, OF JAN DYCKMAN'S CHILDREN[5]

51 Jacob J.[5]

1. O. Tarry. Ch. recs.
2. Adm. May 17, 1855

3. Adm. 44:1855 (Jacob J. Dyckman)
4. 1840–50 US Census
5. Cedar Hill recs.
6. Ibid
7. Adm. Papers

52 Abraham[5]

8. Cedar Hill g.s.insc.
9. Constant 357
10. 1850 Census
11. Prob. 10/16/1865 (Elizabeth Dyckman)
12. West. Co. NY Surro. Court Adm. 109: 1871 (Abraham Dyckman)
    See Introduction p. xi
13. Will – Prob. 10/16/1865
14. Cedar Hill recs.

54 Cateline[5]

15. West. Co., NY Deeds N:489
16. Constant 249
17. McKenzie (Valentine)
18. Constant 249
19. Chorley 215–17
20. West. Co. Deeds N:489

57 Martha[5]

21. (No. 34) John's Bible
22. Frances Jennings to A.M. Welch cor.

58 Cataline[5]

23. Frances Jennings cor.
24. (No. 34) John's Bible

59 Mehitable[5]

25. (No. 34) John's Bible
26. Frances Jennings cor.

61 Jacob[5]

27. (No. 64) John's Bible
28. SMD 4/11/1802
    Cedar Hill recs.
29. Indenture 10/10/1855
    West. Co., NY Surro. Court. Will 0:412, 414; Adm. 16:1833 (Benjamin Dyckman)
    West. Co. Deeds, 586:112 Release of land to Margaret Dyckman 3/27/1850
30. Ages 1810, 20, 30, 40 & 60 US Census for Courtlandtown
31. Cedar Hill recs.
32. Ibid
33. Cedar Hill g.s.insc.
34. Cedar Hill recs.

62 William[5]

35. Cedar Hill g.s.insc. (Both)
36. Cedar Hill recs.
37. Cedar Hill g.s.insc.
38. St. John's Ch. Yonkers
39. Cedar Hill g.s.insc.
40. Van Nest Ch. Peekskill
41. West. Co. NY Surro. Court
    Will 113:227; (Sampson B. Dyckman)
    Will 115:415 (Maria Dyckman)
42. Cedar Hill recs.
43. Reynolds 2:540

64 John[5]

44. (No. 64) John's Bible
45. Cedar Hill Recs. (Both)

65 Sampson Benson[5]

46. (No. 64) John's Bible
47. Cedar Hill g.s.insc. (Both)
48. 1850 Census
49. Cedar Hill recs.
50. Ibid
51. Ibid
52. Peekskill Presby. Ch. rec.
53. West. Co. Surro. Court
    47:1864 (George E. Dyckman)
    116:1887 (Walter J. Dyckman)
54. 1850 Census
55. Horton

66 States[5]

56. NYC 17, VR Reels 16–20
    Microfilm American Archives Index
57. SMD 6/1781
58. NYC Direct. 1805–6 to 1871–72
59. Dyck. B Indenture 6/1/1810
60. NYC Census, Micro. Reel 801 72; 1810 Cort. Census
61. 1860 NYC Census
62. Valentine's Manual 1862:76, 104

67 Peter Corne[5]

63. NY *Eve Post* 4/20/1824
    Cedar Hill g.s.insc.
64. NY *Eve Post* 5/1/1819
65. Milit. Appoint. NYC 3:1965, 3224
66. Davidson 31
67. West. Co. NY Surro. Court Adm. 7:1807 (Peter C. Dyckman)

69 Jacob Garret[5]

68. O. Tarry. Ch. recs.
69. Nag-Dyck Cem.
70. Greenwood Cem. (Brooklyn, NY)
71. NY *Eve Post* 10/25/1869
72. Greenwood Cem. op. cit.
73. *Commercial Advertiser* 2/13/1814
74. NY *Evening Post* 2/18/1814
75. Constant
76. Milit. Appoint. 2:1126, 1208, 1411, 1758; 3:2049
    The American Militia Officers Manual, NY, 1825
77. Dyck. B Indenture States Dyckman 6/1/1810
78. Civil List 389
    NYC Direct
79. Acc't. Bk. Register of Court Cases Dyckman & Delancy
80. Morris E. Kinnan (Peter Morris family VR) cor.
    William H. Dyckman family rec. cor.
    Mary L. Dyckman cor.
    Frances W. Dyckman (NY Evening Post) cor.
81. *Orange Journal* 5/21/1887 (Johanna D. Morris)
82. St. George's Ch. m.
83. Greenwood Cem. (Brooklyn, NY)
84. Ibid
85. NY *Evening Post* 8/5/1848

70 William Nagel[5]

86. King-Ackerly Cht.
87. Milit. Appoint. 2;1175, 1302, 1444, 1751; 3:1909
88. NY *Times* 2/5/1904
89. NY *Evening Post* 2/10/1841

78 Frederick[5]

90. (No. 78) Frederick's Bible
91. Nag-Dyck. g.s.insc. (Both)
92. Ibid
93. NY Co., Prob. rec. 69:307 (Jacobus Dyckman)
94. Alice Lusk, cor. & Cht.

80 Hannah[5]

95. Cedar Hill recs.
96. (2 in DAR)
97. St. John's Cem. (Yonkers, NY)
98. Ibid
99. Alexander McMillan Welch Notes
100. Allison 148
101. St. John's Episcopal Ch. rec. (Yonkers)
102. First. Bapt. Ch. Yonkers
103. St. John's op. cit.
104. The Lady who initiated this book
105. St. John's op. cit.
106. Ibid

81 Abraham[5]

107. Alexander McMillan Welch notes
108. Nag-Dyck. cem. recs.
109. Dyck. B Will 3/31/1800 Prob. 4/12/1801
110. St. John's Epis. Ch. recs. (Yonkers. NY) All child'n bp. Fordham RDC
111. Scharf 1:765

88 Sarah Oakley[5]

112. R. Massie-Nolting cor. with A.M. Welch
113. Charlotte T. Quarles cor. with A.M. Welch
114. J.R. Thompson's Diary
115. Alexander McMillan Welch notes

91 William[5]

116. RDC NY recs.
117. Hicks Cem. Arlington Twp. Van Buren Co. Michigan g.s.insc. (Both)
118. 1820 census, Cicero, NY
119. Onondaga Co. NY 1817
120. Hale recs.
121. William[6] Deposition
122. Hale recs. obit #156
123. Van Burean Co. mar. rec. B:108
124. obit #148
125. Van Buren Co. mar. rec., A:262

93 Jane[5]

126. Mrs. Emma (Ostrander) Sherman cor. with Mary G. Waters

94 Evert Brown[5]

127. (No. 94) Evert's Bible
128. Ibid
129. Ibid
130. Ibid
131. Ibid
132. Old Town Cem. g.s.insc., Paw Paw, Michigan
133. Evert's Bible and Guardianship papers, Van Burean Co., Michigan
134. (No. 94) Evert's Bible
135. Mich. Pioneer Colls., 14:523; from Daniels Fam., 2:225–26, 1859
136. (No. 94) Evert's Bible
137. Ibid
138. Ibid
139. Ibid
140. Ibid
141. Ibid
142. Cicero Twn. Deeds 1822, 1826, 1830 show 250 acres
143. Justice of the Peace in Clay, and Capt. of Militia
144. (No. 94) Evert's Bible
145. Guardianship 11/11/1840 Prob. Court of Van Buren
146. 1840, 41 Clerk of Antwerp Twp., associate Judge
147. Interests incl. E.B. Dyckman Banking
148. Grace C. Keeler cor.
149. Deed to 600 acres in South Haven, Mich.
150. (No. 94) Evert Brown Dyckman's Bible and Journal were copied by Mrs.

George Corliss (d.1959) and Evert's dau. Hattie Owen. The latter especially provides Data on Evert's children

It was written in Clay (now Belgium) Onondaga Co., NY

151. Clay, NY g.s.insc.
152. Ibid

THE ROMANTIC ERA AND THE SIXTH GENERATION[6]

96 Rebecca[6]
Cortlandt RDC rec.
West. Co. NY Surro. Court Adm. (Jacob J. Dyckman) 44:1855. Final acc't 1864
Both contain genealogical data on his children

99 William M.[6]
Op. cit.
N.Y. *Post* 10/7/1937

100. Sarah[6]
Op. cit.

103. Andrew Jackson[6]
Ages: 1850, 60 US Census for NY
Death cert. #5032
Death cert. #22779 (wife)
Brooklyn NY Directories
Smith
Mrs. Josephine C. Downey cor.
Death cert. for #179, #20633
Dr. J.W. Murphy cor.

105. Isobel[6]
Cedar Hill Cem. (Both)
Cortlandtown RDC rec.
Ages: 1810 US Census for NY
Lent: 1,128
West Co., NY Surro. Court Adm. 109:1871 (Abraham Dyckman)

106. Jacob[6]
Cortlandtown RDC rec.
Ages: 1850 US Census for NY
West. Co., NY Surro. Court Adm. 109:1871 (Abraham Dyckman)

108. William Henry[6]
Cortlandtown RDC rec.
Cedar Hill Cem. g.s.insc.
William Henry Dyckman letter 11/7/1951
Horton
St. Peter's Ch. Van Cortlandville, NY g.s.insc.

111. David Waters[6]
Cortlandtown RDC rec.
Cedar Hill Cem.
#196 Naylor 112
West. Co. NY Surro. Court Adm. 44:1855 (Jacob G. Dyckman)

114. Dennis[6]
Ages: 1850 US Census for NY
Cedar Hill Cem.
Cortlandtown NY VR
Peekskill NY VR

116. Peter Corney[6]
Ages: 1850, 60, 80 US Census for NY
Cedar Hill Cem. g.s.insc.
Cortlandtown NY VR
West. Co. Surro. Court Adm. 256:1909 (Amelia A. Dyckman)

117. Letitia C.[6]
Cortlandtown RDC
Ages: 1850 US Census for NY
Peekskill Presby. Ch. rec.
W.W. Dyckman rec. iii

118. Cathrina[6]
Cortlandtown RDC rec.
Ages: 1860-80 U.S. Census for NY
Reynolds 2:540
W.W. Dyckman rec.

119. Martin Post[6]
Cortlandtown RDC rec.
Ages: 1850 US Census for NY
Van Nest RDC Peekskill NY rec. #218
Cedar Hill Cem. g.s.insc. #220
Cortlandtown NY VR
Elizabeth T. Dyckman Cht.
West. Co. Surro. Court. Adm. 123:1927; (Walter F. Dyckman); 85:1882 (Emily W. Dyckman); 75:1869 (Martin P. Dyckman)

121. Harriet Douglas[6]
Cortlandtown RDC rec.
Cedar Hill cem. g.s.insc.
Van Nest RDC, Peekskill NY
Ages: 1850 US Census for NY

123. Staats Morris[6]
Cortlandtown RDC rec.
Cedar Hill Cem. g.s.insc.
Cortlandtown VR
Ages: 1870, 80 US Census for NY
Warren Waldo Dyckman Interview
Horton
West. Co. Surro. Court. Wills: 71:58 (Staats M. Dyckman); 141:195 (Rebecca E. Dyckman); 293:392 (John M. Dyckman); 371:139 (Laura Dyckman).
West. Co. NY Surro. Court Adm. 16:1833 (Benjamin Dyckman); 956:1934 (John M. Dyckman)
Lent Fam. #226, 148

124. Jane Elmira[6]
Cortlandtown RDC
Leavens Fam.

125. Garret[6]
(#64) John's Bible rec. Charles H. Dyckman (copy)
Appleton
Cedar Hill Cem. g.s.insc.
RDC rec.
Garret Dyckman's, pension papers, (US Archives); Lt. Col. J.C. Gallagher, Chief Bureau of War Records, Albany, NY cor.
NYHS 1885:404-6

126. Martha Margaret[6]
Cortlandtown RDC
(No. 64) John's Bible rec.
Charles H. Dyckman (copy) & Gallaher Bible rec.
C. Kenneth and W. Edwin Gallaher cor. and interview

128. Peter Benjamin[6]
Cortlandtown RDC and #237, Yorktown NY, RDC
Charles B. Dyckman copy of fam. Bible rec.
Duane St. Ch. NYC
Collegiate Ch. School, 148
NYC Directories (1836-39)

131. Peter Goetschius[6]
Cedar Hill cem. g.s.insc.
Ages: 1850 US Census for NY
Horton
Cortlandtown RDC
Scharf Vol. 1:240, 241
West. Co. Surro. Court Will: 72:282 (Peter G. Dyckman)
#192, William B. Member of Co. A 67th Regt., NYHA and d. 10/10/1861 in a Conf. prison—Scharf 2:381, Naylor 145
#242 Van Nest RDC

132. Benjamin Benson[6]
Cortlandtown RDC rec.
Cedar Hill Cem. g.s.insc.
Ages: 1880 US Census for NY
Horton
Cortlandtown VR
West. Co. Surro. Court Adm. 16:1833 (Benjamin Dyckman)
Constant 243

136. Sampson Benson[6]
Cortlandtown RDC
Ages: 1860 US Census for NY
Cedar Hill g.s.insc.
Horton
Cortlandtown VR
West. Co. NY Surro. Court Adm. 16:1833 (Benjamin Dyckman)
Constant 243

141. Elizabeth Letitia Corne[6]
Ages: 1880 US Census for NY
Cedar Hill Cem. g.s.insc.
Crugar Fam. Bible
NYG&BS Record 4/1875
Her son, Peter Corne, #iv Co. A, 6th Regt. Heavy Art. NYV, fatally wounded at Cedar Creek
Regina and Other Poems; Eliza Cruger; G. W. Carleton NY, 1868
Cortlandtown RDC

144. William Henry[6]
Greenwood Cem. (Brooklyn, NY) (Both)
Helen W. Dyckman cor.
Mary L. Dyckman cor. & Cht.
1st Presby. Ch. Trustee & East Orange Trinity Cong. Ch.
King-Ackerly Cht.
NYG&BS 32:180, 35:289
NY *Tribune* 1/12/1901
Helen N. Dyckman fam. rec.
Orange *Chronicle* 1/12/1901 (William Henry) 5/4/1901 (Naomi F. McKenzie)
Greenwood Cem. (Brooklyn, NY)
Rosedale Cem. (Orange, NJ)
1st Presby Ch. (Pottstown, Pa.) & Cong. Ch. (Westfield, Mass.)

152. Isaac Michael[6] **(James Smith)**
Antiques 10/1961
Dorothy Dean Boorman cor.
Lawrence Vol. 21:7-12
Alexander McMillan Welch cor.
Dean-Welch cor.
Welch notes

156. William A.[6]
Bangor, Mich. *Advance*
South Haven Mich. *Daily Tribune* 5/5/1909
Van Burean Co. mar. rec. A:147
Mrs. R.F. Keeler, Van Buren Co. Mich. rec.
Mrs. H.L. (Dyckman) Mitchel notes
Van Buren VR

159. Barney Hicks[6]
Mrs. R.F. Keeler Van Buren Co. Mich.
Ages: 1860, 70, 80 US Census for South Haven
Van Buren Co. Mich. mar rec. A:78
South Haven death cert; g.s.insc.
Mrs. H.L. (Dyckman) Mitchel notes and Van Buren Co. VR
South Haven g.s.insc. Lake View Cem.

Pension Rec. National Archives Invalid appli. #787017 (Barney H. Dyckman)
Widow's appli. #496386 (Julia A.R. Dyckman)
Van Buren Co. Mich., *Gazetter* 1869, 160, 227
#267 Van Buren Co. birth rec.
A:96 and Death rec. B:36
#269 Van Buren Co. birth rec.
A:217
Van Buren Co. Mich, m. 4:242

161. Michael T.[6]
Widow's pension appli. (Martha Howe Dyckman) #101009 and cert. #111962, filed in National Archives, Wash.DC. Guardian applic. (Martha Howe Dyckman) appli. #237152 and cert. #205025 This file included cert. copies of 1st and 2nd m.; the Adj. Gen's official rec. of Michael Dyckman's services and death; various depositions attesting to his service; her guardianship, James M. Dyckman's death; her two surviving children's parentage etc. Prob. papers, Van Buren Co. Mich. (Michael Dyckman) Newton J. Hale Dyckman-Hale Fam. notes and recs. cor.

166. Aaron Smith[6]
(No. 94) Evert's Bible
Van Buren Co. Mich death cert C:132
Mrs. Evert S. Dyckman cor.
Mrs. Herbert L. Mitchel cor.

168. Prudence Tennent[6]
Glen Cobb Barnhardt, genealogy, 1931
Ruby V. (Hale) Field cor.
Newton J. Hale cor.
Robert S. Hale 340
Rich
Prudence H. (Fisher) Trotter cor.
Carra Cobb (Barnhart) Winhall
Twp. Vt. rec. & cor.

169. Maria Smith[6]
(No. 94) Evert's Bible
Rich 7

170. Jane Elizabeth[6]
(No. 94) Evert's Bible
Ibid 96, 140-43

172. Esther Tennant[6]
(No. 94) Evert's Bible
Ibid 7, 10, 12-16

174. Harriet Euretta[6]
(No. 94) Evert's Bible
Ibid

THE VICTORIAN DYCKMANS THE SEVENTH GENERATION[7]

179. Alonzo Jacob[7]
Ages: 1850-60 US Census for NY
Brooklyn NY VR
Brooklyn City Directory
Dr. J.W. Murphy cor. (Dr. Murphy contributed much information on Andrew Jackson Dyckman and his descendants)

188. Maria Louise[7]
Lent

190. William H.[7]
Ages: 1850-60 US Census for NY (Cortlandt)
Cortlandtown VR
Hillside Cem. (Peekskill, NY)

191. Jefferson[7]
Ages: 1850-70-80 US Census for NY (Cortlandt)
Cortlandtown VR
Horton 109

195. Luther Abraham[7]
Cortlandtown VR
William Henry Dyckman cor.
West. Co. Surro. Court Adm. 44:1855 (Jacob J. Dyckman)

197. Myron Horton[7]
Cedar Hill Cem. g.s.insc.
Cortlandtown VR
Soc. Col. Wars (pedigree).
West. Co. Surro. Court Will 231:307 (Martin Post Dyckman)

198. Martin Post[7]
Cortlandtown RDC No. 301
Marie Lamb pension appli. 9/17/1866. West Co. Surro. Court Guardianship papers 77:187 (Ida Emma Dyckman)

200. Alfred[7]
Courtlandtown RDC No. 302
Courtlandtown VR
Van Nest RDC, Peekskill, rec.

207. Frederick Edward[7]
Cedar Hill Cem. recs.
Cortlandtown RDC
Cortlandtown VR
Lent
Van Nest RDC, Peekskill, NY
West. Co. NY Surro. Court Adm. 261:1914 (Frederick Edward Dyckman) 277:1914 (Mary E. Dyckman)

211. Catherine M.[7]
Ages: 1880 US Census for New York
Cortlandtown VR

217. William Leavens[7]
Cortlandtown VR
Cedar Hill Cem. (Both)
Elizabeth T. Dyckman cor.
Warren Waldo Dyckman cor.
Martin W. Dyckman Cht.
Reynolds 2:540
NY *Times* 12/23/32

225. Pell Vought Sr.[7]
Ages: 1880 US Census for NY (Cortlandt)
Cedar Hill Cem. g.s.insc.
Cortlandtown VR
Charles F. Dyckman Cht.
Hillside Cem. recs. (Peekskill)
Horton
NYC Directgory 1890-91
West. Co. Surrogate Court Wills and Adm. 141:195 (Rebecca E. Dyckman); 1148:1941 (Pell Vought Dyckman); 1149:1941 (Annie Dyckman); 956:1934 (John M. Dyckman)

231. Casper D.[7]
Ages: 1880 US Census for NY (Cortland)
Presby. Ch. Peekskill m.
Wills: (Rebecca E. Dyckman) 141:195 (Laura Dyckman) 371:139
Adm. (John M. Dyckman) 956:1934

233. Charles Baxter[7]
Ages: 1880 US Census for NY (Cortlandtown)
Presby. Ch. Peekskill m.
Wills: (Rebecca E. Dyckman) West. C. Surrog. Court NY 141:195 (Laura Dyckman) 371:139
Adm. (John M. Dyckman) West. Co. Surro. Court NY 956:1934

238. Daniel Henry[7]
Cortlandtown VR
Pension Papers
Philadelphia Pa. VR
Cedar Hill Cem.

243. Augustus Hilliker[7]
Cedar Hill Cem. g.s.insc.
Van Nest RDC
Cortlandtown VR
Horton
Lent
West. Co. NY Surro. Court. Wills and Adm. 239:1908; (Mary S. Dyckman) 314:1936

245. Abram[7]
Ages: 1880 US Census for NY (Cortlandtown)
Hillside Cem. Peekskill recs.
Horton

247. Charles Walter[7]
Cedar Hill Cem. g.s.insc.
Ages: 1880 US Census for NY (Cortlandtown)
Cortlandtown VR
Horton
Mrs. Mary Strang cor.
West. Co. Surro. Court Adm. 256:1909 (Amelia A. Dyckman)

250. Mary Preswick[7]
Mary L. Dyckman cor. & Cht.
NY *Eve. Post* 6/12/1877
Mrs. Helen N. (Dyckman) Thomas Fam. rec.

251. Eliza Mackenzie[7]
Mary L. Dyckman Cht. & cor.
Mrs. Helen N. (Dyckman) Thomas Fam. rec.

253. Francis Hamilton[7]
Baird
Mary L. & Richard P. Dyckman Chts.
NYG&BS 35:289-90
Sleepy Eye, Minn. Herald-Dispatch 5/17/1901; 5/13/1904

256. William Alexander[7]
King-Ackerly Cht.
Mary L. Dyckman Cht. & cor.
Stewart R. Dyckman Cht.
Mrs. Frances S. (Dyckman) Newsome cor. & Cht.
NY *Eve. Post* 4/30/1855
NYG&B 35:389
Alexander McMillan Welch notes

260. William[7]
Newton J. Hale notes and rec.
Van Buren, Mich. death rec. C:129
Mrs. H.L. Mitchell, Van Buren Co. VR
Van Buren Co., Mich. birth rec. C:128

273. Evert Smith[7]
Evert B. Dyckman Bible rec.
Mrs. Evert S. and Clovis E. Dyckman cor.
Mrs. H.L. Mitchell, Van Buren Co., VR
Mrs. Clovis E. Dyckman
#353 Van Buren Co. birth rec. D:68

275. Harriet Maria[7]
Mrs. Henry E. Dewey cor.
Evert B. Dyckman Bible rec.
Rich 6,100
Florence (Dewey) Tyler cor.

276. Claude[7]
Evert B. Dyckman rec.
Mrs. Clovis E. Dyckman cor.

THE EIGHTH GENERATION OF JAN'S[1] DESCENDANTS ENTER THE 20TH CENTURY[8]

213. Daisy M.[6]
Mrs. Rose E. (Foster) Strang

Cortlandt RDC
215. Alice M.[8]
Mrs. Rose E. (Foster) Strang
Jame I. Strang telephone conversation
Cortlandtown RDC
216. Staats M.[8]
Cortlandtown RDC
Morris Charles Dyckman cor.
277. William Jackson[8]
Dr. James W. Murphy cor.
278. Martha Lilly[8]
Brooklyn NY VR
Dr. James W. Murphy cor.
Janice Murphy telephone conversation
280. Oliver Thompson[8]
Ibid
281. Josephine Catherine[8]
Mrs. Josephine C. (Dyckman) Downey cor.
Dr. James W. Murphy cor.
293. George[8]
Cortlandtown VR
Sunset Cem. Montrose
William Henry Dyckman cor.
298. William Henry[8]
Ibid
Van Cortlandtville Cem. rec.
304. Percy E.[8]
Cortlandtown VR
Hillside Cem. Peekskill
West. Co. Surro. Court Guardianship 360:1923 (Vera L. Dyckman)
307. Warren Waldo[8]
Elizabeth T. Dyckman Cht.
Warren Waldo Dyckman interview
309. Ralph Martin[8]
Elizabeth T. Dyckman Cht.
Martin W. Dyckman cor.
Mrs. Josephine R. (Schneider) Dyckman cor.
310. Miriam Brackett[8]
Elizabeth T. Dyckman Cht.
Mrs. Margaret E. (Faulkner) Griffen cor.
Presby. Ch. (Peekskill, NY)
Mrs. Warren B. Griffin cor.
314. Beatrice Louise[8]
West. Co. NY Surro. Court Wills and Adm. 956:1934 (John M. Dyckman) 1149:1941 (Pell Vought Dyckman Sr.)
316. Morris[8] Dyckman
No information
317. Pell Vought Jr.[8]
Van Nest Presby. Ch. rec.
320. Lillian[8]
No information
323. Garret St. John[8]
Charles R. Dyckman cor.
Mildred E. Dyckman cor.
(No. 64) John's Bible
333. Emma Augusta[8]
No information
334. Clarence Edward[8]
Cedar Hill cem. g.s.insc.
Mrs. Helen (Dyckman) Colzani cor.
Cortlandr VR
Frederick A. Dyckman cor.
West. Co. Surro. Court Wills and Adm. 2787:1949 (Charles A. Dyckman) 2151:1958 (Hattie E. Dyckman)
335. Charles Augustus[8]
Shrub Oak Methodist Cem. (wife)
Mrs. Helen Colzani cor.
West. Co. Surro. Court Adm. 2787:1949 (Charles A. Dyckman) 2151:1958 (Hattie E. Dyckman)
Rev. Frederick A. Dyckman cor.
343. Heroy Maxwell[8]
Rosedale Cem. (Orange, NJ)
Helen W. Dyckman cor.
Heroy M. Dyckman Cht.
Mary L. Dyckman cor.
Alexander McMillan Welch notes
344. Francis Hamilton Jr.[8]
Francis H. Dyckman Cht.
New York *Times* 7/2/1970
345. Richard Pluymert[8]
Richard P. Dyckman cor.
Mrs. Richard P. Dyckman cor.
346. Helen Naomi[8]
Mrs. Helen Naomi (Dyckman) Thomas cor.
348. Stewart Ralston[8]
Trinity Ch. (New Orleans, La.)
Stewart R. Dyckman Cht.
349. Frances Stewart[8]
Stewart R. Dyckman Cht.
Mrs. Frances S. (Dyckman) Newsome Cht. and cor.
353. Clovis Evert[8]
Evert B. Dyckman Bible rec.
Mrs. Clovis E. Dyckman cor.
Van Buren Mich., births D.65

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359. Morris Charles[9]
Morris Charles Dyckman cor.
360. Paul Napoleon[9]
Dr. James W. Murphy cor.
362. Walter J.[9]
Dr. James W. Murphy cor.
Brooklyn NY VR
363. Oliver Thompson Jacob[9]
Oliver Thompson J. Dyckman cor.
364. Florence Henriette[9]
Mrs. Florence H. (Dyckman) Eggers cor.
382. William Tompkins[9]
Warren Waldo Dyckman cor.
383. Martin Wilson[9]
Josephine R. (Dyckman) Schneider cor.
Martin W. Dyckman Cht.
Warren Waldo Dyckman cor.
386. Charles Ross[9]
Charles R. Dyckman cor., and the (No. 64) John Dyckman Bible
387. Evelyn Marie[9]
Charles R. Dyckman cor.
389. Allene Louise[9]
Helen (Dyckman) Colzani cor.
Cortlandtown RDC
Cortlandtown VR
Guinevere (Bogardus) Ferris cor.
Warren Waldo Dyckman cor.
390. Naomi Marie[9]
Guinevere (Bogardus) Ferris cor.
Warren Waldo Dyckman cor.
Cortlandtown RDC
392. Frederick Augustus[9]
Rev. Frederick A. Dyckman cor.
Mrs. Helen (Dyckman) Colzani cor.
395. Kenneth[9]
Helen (Dyckman) Colzani cor.
Rev. Frederick A. Dyckman cor.
397. Ethel H.[9]
Ethel H. (Dyckman) Palmer cor.
398. Charles A. Dyckman cor.
Charles A. Dyckman Jr. cor.
401. Barbara Phillips[9]
Heroy Maxwell Dyckman cor.
403. Francis Hamilton[9]
Francis H. Hamilton Dyckman III, Cht. and cor.
408. Thomas Richard[9]
Mrs. Clovis E. Dyckman cor.
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Dyckman cor.
412. Warren J.[10]
Dr. James W. Murphy cor.
419. Oliver Eugene[10]
Dyckman cor.
420. Warren George[10]
Dyckman cor.
421. Arthur Frederick[10]
Dyckman cor.
422. Walter Alden[10]
Dyckman cor.
431. Claire Louise[10]
Data from family
432. Sue Christine[10]
Data from family

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A.

Adm.	Appropriate Court	
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Appleton	James Grant Wilson and John Fiske, editors. Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography.	New York, 1887
Archives	*Archives of the State of New York; the Revolution.* 2 Vols.	Albany, 1868

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Barnhart	Glenn Cobb Barnhart. *Genealogical History of the Families of Orrin Henry Barnhart and Clara Cobb Barnhart.*	Privately Printed, California 1931
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Bayard	Nicholas Bayard. *Receipts and Memoranda, 1766–1771.*	New York Historical Society, Manuscripts
Benson	Notes.	New York Genealogical and Biographical Society
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D.A.B.	*Dictionary of American Biography.*	New York, 1928
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Deeds	To be found in county offices in Grantors or Grantee Ledgers
Direct.	Longworth's and Jones' Mercantile *New York Directories* 1805–15. Also Brooklyn Directories and Telephone Books.
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Pension	Records available through General Services Administration	Washington, D.C.
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Stokes	I.N. Phelps Stokes. *Iconography of Manhattan Island.* 6 Vols.	New York, 1915-28
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Sullivan	James Sullivan, editor. *Minutes of the Albany Committee of Correspondence.* 2 Vols.	Albany, 1923
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Van Sch.	Henry C. Van Schaack. *The Life of Peter Van Schaack.*	New York, 1842
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Watt P	John Watt Jr. Papers.	New York Historical Society Manuscripts
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Orange Chronicle (New Jersey)
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Garret Dykeman
Loyalist
1741–1813

23. GERRIT (GARRET)[4] DYCKMAN, son of Jacob[3] (Gerrit[2]) and Rebecca (Vermilye) Dyckman, b. March 4, 1741, in Westchester Co., N.Y.; bp. June 6, 1741;[1] d. Lower Jemseg, Waterborough Parish, Queen's Co., N.B., June 19(?), 1813; bd. June 20, 1813, St. John's cem., Gagetown, N.B.;[5-2] m. at White Plains, N.Y.,[3] before 1769, Eunice Hatfield. She was b. May (Nov.?) 9, 1740(?); bp. as an adult Aug. 26, 1792,[2] and d. Nov. 16, 1808, "Aged 68 Years one wick",[5] dau. of Gilbert and Tamar (Brundage?) Hatfield.[6]

Gerrit Dyckman spelled his name "Garret Dykeman", the spelling his descendants have used. He was the second child and oldest son in Jacob and Rebecca's large family of eleven children.

Twice he is recorded as sponsor at baptisms in the Sleepy Hollow Dutch Church, where he himself was baptized. In 1760, when but nineteen years old, he was witness when his youngest brother Petrus was baptised. Five years later he and Rebecca Dyckman (probably his sister) witnessed Rachel Marteling's baptism, daughter of Daniel and Maritie. He must have been a reliable young man, perhaps with a reputation for piety.

His marriage to Capt. Abraham Hatfield's niece allied him with the Tory or Loyalist group at White Plains. Captain Hatfield's tavern was a gathering place there for these respectable conservative people.

At the beginning of the Revolution, Garret was a man of thirty-five, father of several children. He served in the First Regiment, Westchester Co., Militia[7]. He may have been a person of some influence, for like such prominent Loyalists as Frederick Philipse and the Reverend Samuel Seabury, he was seized and sent from his home a prisoner, probably to Connecticut. This would account for the statement that he came from New Haven, Connecticut.[20]

Garret's descendants should read the absorbing story of Loyalists and their settlement in Nova Scotia (which then included New Brunswick) in *The Loyalists of New Brunswick* by Esther Clark Wright. She tells of the dismay with which they received news of the peace terms while in New York, of their despair as they read Resolutions passed by many towns outlawing all who had served the British, and of their final realization that their only choice was "to submit to the tyranny of exulting enemys or settle a new country".[8] Some who ventured outside British lines returned with stories of brutal attacks made upon them, and many knew that their property had been confiscated. It was a tragic time.

Small wonder that bitterness and despair mark the letter written by Benjamin Hilton, a Loyalist lawyer, in New York to States M. Dyckman in London, dated "N.Y. 2 July 83":[4]

> The fatal Moment which I have long expected is at last arrived—we are all undone and ruined, even, beyond Hope—May the execrable Agents and Managers of this inglorious Peace be for ever execrated by their God and their Country—Thousands have emigrated and thousands are still to emigrate to Canada and Nova Scotia—

Prepared by Marianne Grey Otty for A. M. Welch in 1932 and revised.

> I expect to sail soon for the latter Place. . . . There is no Asylum for us in any of the States — not a Refugee, however harmless or inactive he may have been is allowed to remain in the Country — almost every Town and Precinct on the Continent have formed themselves into Committees and passed Resolves the most harsh and inflamatory ag.t the Return of this deluded, deserted and most unfortunate Class of human Beings. Many who went out (of the city) in Consequence of the Preliminary Articles to remain a year were whipt and scourged and obliged to return. All we have to hope for is that the Madness and Intoxication which pervades the whole Continent and the Clashing Interests of the different States will be their Ruin and bring about a favourable Revolution. Already they talk of an Expedition ag.t Mexico and Peru, and the New England States of a proportionate Share in the Western Territory of America, which Virginia claims under the vague Expressions in her Charter. God I hope, for the Happiness & Advantage of both Countries will interpose his Power and bring about a Reunion. Already has the sacred Congress been insulted by 6000 of the Pennsylvania Line who clamorously demanded their Pay, but without effect, in consequence of which that august Assembly have moved to Princeton where perhaps they expect more Peace, which God forbid.

Some thirty thousand Loyalists eventually left the States for Nova Scotia alone. The British government helped them in every way it could. It offered them land (tax free for a number of years) and transportation. It provided them with woolen and linen cloth, shoes, stockings, mittens, axes and spades, as well as tents and a year's food supply which was later extended. The exiles needed this demonstration of goodwill. These good people, many of them accustomed to a very comfortable standard of living, were soon to face not only the hardships of primitive life in a cold and undeveloped country but also frustrating privations brought on by inefficient management.

They were leaving their homeland in spite of a discouraging report received by Commander-in-Chief Carleton from Gov. John Parr of Nova Scotia:[8]

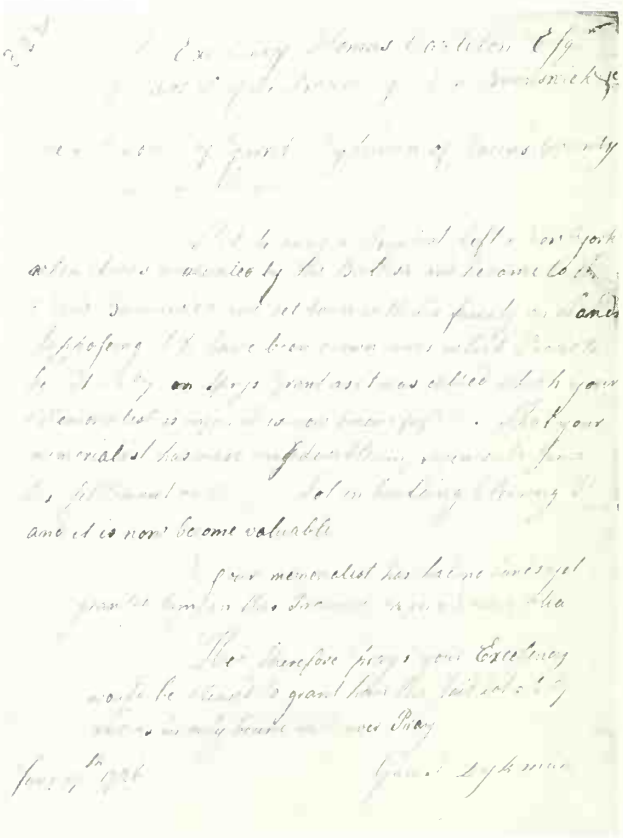
> . . . I must inform you, that it will only be in your power to provide them with Lands, and that there is not any Houses or Cover to put them under shelter, this Town is already so crowded that a considerable Body of the Recruits for the Army are Hutted in the Woods for want of Houses to Convert into Barracks. And when I add the Scarcity and difficulty of providing fuel, and Lumber for building which is still greater, the many inconveniences and great distress these people must suffer, if any of them come into this Province this Winter, will sufficiently appear unto your Excellency; and I am to add that what I have said of this Town may be applied to any other part of the Province; therefore I hope Sir that no necessity will compel these people to further suffering and Calamities.

A Loyalist group, however, had already sent a delegation to look over the country for settlement. Its report gave heart to the emigrés in New York and led many of them, including Garret Dykeman, to decide on the St. John River district. Here was wonderfully fertile land in the intervale along the river, uplands that supported cattle raising, and access to up-river settlements on the navigable St. John. The St. John, it reported, was about the size of the Connecticut or Hudson and had a splendid harbor on the Bay of Fundy which was free of ice year round. Parr Town (later renamed St. John) was situated on the harbor at the mouth of the river.

With some three thousand others, Garret and his family migrated to the St. John area in 1783.

An original manuscript list of Parr Town grantees shows that a grant for Lot 660 in Parr Town was recorded in Garret's name April 20, 1784. This land is situated on the south side of St. George's Street, now King Street, East, and was to become an important residential street.

A town lot was not considered part of the two hundred acres or more granted families for their support, so we find Garret in 1786 petitioning the New Brunswick governor for such acreage. At that time he was of Queen's County, New Brunswick Province. This province, which included the St. John River area, had been set off from Nova Scotia, August 16, 1784. His petition reads:



Garret's Memorial to His Excellency Thomas Carleton.

The place where he "set down with his family" became Jemseg, Waterborough Parish, some fifty miles or more up the St. John River and near Grant Lake. Apparently the Governor granted his petition, for in his will he bequeathed lots 5 and 7 to his son Gilbert H., who owned adjoining land.

Jemseg Creek inhabitants, including Garret, Gilbert H., Jacob, and Moses Dykeman, addressed a memorial to the Lieutenant Governor on June 21, 1797, reminding him of the government's promise to grant five hundred acres to each family. They expressed their willingness to take their allotments in the rear of their lots and hoped the government would consider their request. A memorandum on the back of the petition notes that the desired land was part of a grant already made to Spry and others. As Gilbert H. wrote years later that he had never received a government grant, this request may have been refused.

Garret was a pew holder in St. John's Church at Gagetown, a settlement across the river on the west bank, now the county seat. This church was built in 1790 and consecrated two years later. His wife Eunice and their two elder sons, Gilbert H. and Jacob, all adults, were baptized there August 28, 1792, and their daughter Ann and son Joseph H. followed in 1795. Here also his two elder sons were married.

Garret died on or about June 19, 1813, in his 73rd year and was buried June 20 in St. John's churchyard. His will, dated May 29, 1813, and proved June 27, 1813, shows that he had prospered:

> I give and bequeath to my son Gilbert — the Lots number five and seven adjoining to where he now lives and I likewise give unto my said son Gilbert — the Sum of one hundred and twenty pounds — likewise I give and bequeath to my son Jacob — the sum of one hundred pounds likewise I give and bequeath to my son Moses — the Lots number twenty two and twenty three lying on the neck of Intervale in the said Parish — likewise I give to my son Moses — the sum of sixty pounds and to my son Joseph Hatfield — I give and bequeath my homestead containing three Lots number eight, nine and ten together with the building horse team and farming utensils thereunto belonging he paying out one hundred pounds the remainder of my stock I give to be divided between my four sons and daughters Rebecca and Ann — I give all my household furniture and one hundred pounds to be equally divided among the two and my own personal apparel I give to be divided equally among my sons — and I do nominate constitute and appoint my two sons Gilbert and Jacob Executors of this my last Will and Testament —.
>
> (signed) Garret Dykeman

Witnesses to the will were Abiather Camp, William Springer, Junr, and John Titus.[12]

His sons, Gilbert and Jacob sold his land lot P 660 in St. John to Vincent White, May 13, 1820.

St. John's churchyard[5] in Gagetown has only one Dykeman monument, small, of brownstone and with old-fashioned lettering. It was broken off and lying on the ground. Under it lay Eunice (Hatfield) Dykeman, the grandmother of all our Loyalist Dykemans. To one side the faint shape of a grave and a rough footstone showed where her husband Garret was buried.

Children (Dykeman), 7:

+458. i. Gilbert Hatfield[5], b. May 17, 1769.

+459. ii. Jacob[5].

+460. iii. Moses[5], b. Dec. 31, 1772.

461. iv. Joseph Hatfield[5], bp. Sept. 11, 1795[2]; d. 1855; m. Hannah Flagler.

Joseph Hatfield Dykeman lived at Hartt's Lake, about two miles above Gagetown. A piece of low flat county there was still known as "Dykeman Intervale" in 1932. He inherited the homestead but some of the land he exchanged with the Hon. Thomas Gilbert of Gagetown. His father's Jemseg farm was subsequently owned and occupied by Nehemiah Estey. As the community grew, Waterford Parish was divided and Lower Jemseg, where the farm was situated, was then in Cambridge Parish. Joseph H. Dykeman had no children.

In his will, dated Oct. 10, 1855, and proved Dec. 18, 1855, he is termed as "of Cambridge." He bequeathed £50 to Pamela Flagler and "all my estate both real and personal" to wife Hannah for her lifetime. At her death it was to pass to Charles Bingley Colwell, whom he had reared. Special mention is made in the will of Lot No. 11 in Greenwich Parish, Kings Co., "formerly owned and occupied by Simon Flagler." Colwell was named sole executor.[12]

462. v. Rebecca[5], m. either Gilbert or Richard Currie, son of Joshua & Eunice Travis. Two well-preserved, white marble gravestones in St. John's churchyard, Gagetown, not far from the Dykeman stone, contain the following inscriptions: "Gilbert Currie died June 4, 1857 Aged 86 yrs." and "His daughter Eunice died Augt. 21, 1847 Aged 49 yrs."

463. vi. Anna (Ann or Nancy)[5], bp. Sept. 11, 1795;[2] m. Jan. 3, 1809, William Colwell.[2]

FIFTH GENERATION

458. GILBERT HATFIELD[5] DYKEMAN, son of Garret[4] (Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Eunice (Hatfield) Dykeman b. May 17, 1769[3] in New York State; d. Waterborough Parish, Oct. 1, 1851;[13] m. July 10, 1794, Dorcas Manzer,[2] who was b. March 28, 1777, and d. Aug. 1, 1862.[13]

About 1820 the Reverend Abram Wood came to Queen's County as "Missionary on the Grand Lake," which included Waterborough Parish. It was then no longer necessary for the Dykemans to cross the river to St. John's in Gagetown. In the first register of his church, St. James' at Lower Jemseg, Rev. Wood recorded vital statistics of his flock. The above birth dates are from his record. It should be noted that several St. James' dates precede the family's association with that church. Thus, birth dates for Gilbert H. Dykeman's children come from that record while their baptismal dates are from St. John's.

Gilbert, like his father, petitioned the Governor on June 17, 1786, for land. He requested one hundred acres, known as Lot 8 of Spry's Middle Grant, which he had purchased about nine months earlier from one Conrad Gunter and improved. It had now been declared forfeited. Spry's Grant dated from Pre-Loyalist days.

Apparently the petition was not granted, for on February 7, 1815, he, with Joshua Oakley (a Loyalist from Westchester Co.), and his son Jacob Wiggins Dykeman, sent another memorial to the Government claiming they had never received an allotment of land from the Crown and that lots two to seven, joining land they now occupied, were "vacant and unlocated." They requested that the government consider their situation and such grants as it saw fit.

In this document Joshua Oakley and Gilbert are described as "early settlers in the Province," the former, aged thirty-nine years with a wife and three children, and the latter with a wife and "large family of children"; he had ten at the time, all living with him. Apparently his 1797 petition, was fruitless.

Written in pencil at the lower left of the paper is "referred to the Survey(?) General, W. F. Odell." William Franklin Odell was from the New Jersey branch of that family. His father, the Reverend Jonathan Odell, had been a prominent Loyalist and served New Brunswick Province as Secretary for some years. The son followed the father in that position and held it until his death in 1844.

Dorcas[5] Dykeman's will, dated April 22, 1854, was proved August 30, 1862. She bequeathed five shillings each to two sons, Barnet M. and Gilbert H. Dykeman, and to the following grandchildren: Gilbert Springer, Rebecca Ruth (Springer) Huisted, Mary Jane Springer, Dorcas (Dykeman) Titus, and Sarah Emily (Dykeman) Colwell. The remainder she willed in equal shares to her seven daughters: Mary[6], wife of Vincent White; Eunice[6], wife of Abraham Gunter; Rebecca[6], wife of Joshua Calkin; Anna[6], wife of Zebulon Davis; Elizabeth[6], wife of Charles Titus; Phebe[6], wife of William Titus; Priscilla[6], wife of James Upham. Joshua Calkin and Barnet Manzer Dykeman were named executors.[12]

Children (Dykeman),[3-2] 12:

+464. i. Jacob Wiggins[6], b. Sept. 21, 1795.

465. ii. Mary[6], b. April 10, 1797; bp. May 14, 1797; m. March 24, 1815, Vincent White of Waterborough.[14] Both are bd. at Robertson's Point, Grand Lake.[9]

Among their descendants are W. W. White, L.L.D. (McGill), F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh), twice mayor of Saint John, N.B., Lt.-Col., Canadian Army Medical Corps, senator, etc.; A. S. White, judge, Supreme Court of New Brunswick; and his son, Donald V. White, LL.B., of Sussex, N.B., Liberal candidate for Royal, 1930, 1932.

466. iii. Eunice[6], b. Feb. 17, 1799; bp. May 12, 1799; living 1854;[12] m. Oct. 5, 1820, when both were of Waterborough, Abraham Gunter.[14]

Many of their descendants lived in Queen's Co., N.B. Andrew L. Gunter, White's Cove, was Warden of the county some years ago.

467. iv. Rebecca[6], b. Oct. 2, 1800; bp. Nov. 2, 1800; living 1854;[12] m. Joshua Calkin.[12]

Children (Calkin), 3:

(1) Charles[7].

(2) Malachi[7].

(3) Betsey[7].

Dr. J. C. Calkin of Sackville, N.B., is a descendant.

468. v. Tamar[6], b. Aug. 2, 1802; bp. May 1, 1803; d. in the winter of 1851 from an "illness brought on by a Chill in Water"; m. (1) Henry Springer; m. (2) (— —).[3]

Children (Springer), at least 3:

(1) Gilbert[7].[12]

(2) Rebecca Ruth[7], m. (— —) Huisted.[12]

(3) Mary Jane[7].[12]

469. vi. Elizabeth[6], b. July 23, 1805; bp. Oct. 13, 1805; living in 1854;[12] m. Jan. 15, 1823, Charles Titus of Hampton, King's Co., N.B.[14]

Child (Titus), (perhaps others)[12] 1:

(1) Dorcas Dyckman[7].[12]

+470. vii. Barnet Manzer[6], b. April 5, 1807.

471. viii. Ann (Anne or Anna)[6], b. Aug. 25, 1809; bp. Sept. 17, 1809; living 1854;[12] m. June 13, 183-, Zebulon Southard Davis of Springfield, King's Co.[14]

472. ix. Phoebe (Pheby)[6], b. Sept. 9, 1811; bp. Sept. 5, 1811; living 1854;[12] m. July 21, 1830, William Titus of Hampton, King's Co.;[14] perhaps bd. in Titus Buring Ground, Upper Jemseg.[17]

+473. x. Gilbert Hatfield[6], b. May 19, 1814.

474. xi. Joseph Hatfield[6], bp. March 23, 1815; probably dy.;[3-12] not mentioned in St. James' Church list of children or in mother's will.

475. xii. Priscilla Jane[6], b. Oct. 9, 1818; bp. 1818; living 1854;[12] m. Jan. 16, 1838, James Upham of

Upham, King's Co.[14] A well-known family near St. Martin's, N.B.

459. JACOB[5] DYKEMAN, son of Garret[4] (Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Eunice (Hatfield) Dykeman, probably b. in Westchester Co., N.Y.; bp. as an adult, Aug. 26, 1792;[2] m. July 27, 1796, Statira Camp.[2]

Jacob and his family, except his oldest son Daniel Lyman and his three children who died young, went to Ontario, Canada, where many of his descendants were living in 1932.

Children (Dykeman),[2] 10:

476. i. Daniel Lyman[6], bp. May 27, 1798. He moved to West Saint John. Witnessed the marriage of Richard Dykeman and Sarah Clark, Feb. 5, 1823, at Waterborough, N.B.
477. ii. Eunice[6], bp. June 22, 1800; bd. July 30, 1803.
478. iii. Mary[6], bp. June 20, 1802.
479. iv. Ann[6] (twin), bp. Dec. 8, 1807; d. Dec. 9, 1807.
480. v. Garret[6] (twin), bp. Dec. 8, 1807; d. Dec. 9, 1807.
+481. vi. John James[6], bp. Sept. 18, 1808.
482. vii. Rebecca[6], bp. Oct. 4, 1812.
483. viii. Statira[6], bp. May 30, 1813.
484. ix. Jacob Abiathar[6], bp. 1817.
485. x. Moses William[6], b. July 25, 1818.

460. MOSES[5] DYKEMAN, son of Garret[4] (Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Eunice (Hatfield) Dykeman, b. New York State, Dec. 31, 1772; bp. Dec. 3, 1849, by the Reverend Abram Wood;[3] d. April 7, 1850, aged 78 yrs.;[15] m. Feb. 13, 1798, Eunice Phoebe Currie,[2] who was b. 1780 and d. Nov. 30, 1845, aged 65 yrs.[15]

A graveyard near A. Weldon Purdy's on the old Purdy grant at Upper Jemseg is sometimes known locally as the Old Dykeman or Old Garrison Burying Ground. Nothing is left to show who is buried there, though shapes of about seventeen graves could be faintly discerned in 1932 and about a dozen were marked with flat stones from the land, placed on end in the ground but worn off to jagged remnants. The Dykeman Burying Ground, situated on the lower side of the road and overlooking the entrance to Grand Lake, contains a large number of monuments as well as several unmarked graves. It is in this cemetery that Moses and his wife Phoebe were buried.

Children (Dykeman), order not certain, 12:

+486. i. Richard C.[6], b. Dec. 23, 1798.
+487. ii. Jacob[6], b. Nov. 20, 1800.
+488. iii. Joshua C.[6], b. 1803, or 1802.
489. iv. Eliza Ann[6], bp. Oct. 13, 1805;[2] m. Jan. 23, 1828, John P. Clark of Canning, Queen's Co.[14]
+490. v. William C.[6]
+491. vi. Garret[6], b. Dec. 18, 1809.
492. vii. Eunice[6], b. 1813; m. Jan. 29, 1834, Daniel McGregor of Waterborough.[14]
493. viii. David[6], d. when 2 years old. He was scalded to death in front of a fireplace by overturning a kettle of soft soap.
+494. ix. Joseph Hatfield[6].
495. x. Moses Miller[6], b. 1818; d. March 16, 1865, aged 47 yrs.;[15] m. (1) J. Elizabeth Close, who was b. 1824 and d. Oct. 15, 1851, in the "27th year of her[15] age"; m. (2) Elizabeth Daley, who after his death m. the Reverend George Armstrong .[12]

Moses M. Dykeman's will, dated Feb. 25, 1865, was proved March 20, 1865. By it he left "all the income of my property" to wife Elizabeth "during the natural term of her life, further all my household furniture to have and to hold as she pleases, at her death to be disposed of as follows – First I give and bequeath to my sister Eliza Ann Clark wife of John P. Clark of the Parish of Cambridge of the County of Queen's the sum of four hundred dollars – Secondly the remainder of my property to be equally divided between my nephews and nieces." Executors were his wife "Elizabeth or Jane Dykeman" and Joseph Hatfield Dykeman, Queensbury Parish, York Co., N.B.[12]

A year's litigation (Sept. 8, 1871-Sept. 25, 1872) over the amount of income due her shows that his widow Elizabeth during that time married George Armstrong.[12]

+496. xi. Gilbert C.[6], b. May 28, 1821.
497. xii. Dorothy (Dolly)[6], m. (–) Trenholm. Moved to Upper Canada.

SIXTH GENERATION

464. JACOB WIGGINS[6] DYKEMAN, son of Gilbert Hatfield[5] (Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Dorcas (Manzer) Dykeman, b. Sept. 21, 1795,[3] d. Nov. 8, 1827,[9] in a fatal accident while helping raise the frame of Young's mill at Jemseg; m. July 15, 1819, Joanna Springer, when both were of Waterborough.[14]

Administration of his estate was granted January 1, 1828, to Joannah Dykeman, Gilbert Dykeman and William Springer, all of Waterborough.[12]

The old graveyard at Robertson's Point is completely overgrown with large trees and undergrowth, and stones are found only with difficulty. White, McIntosh and Cox stones can still be read. Jagged remains of others stick up out of the ground in some semblance of order.

Children (Dykeman), 2:

498. i. Dorcas Anne[7], m. June 22, 1843, when both were of Waterborough, to Benjamin Titus[14] (perhaps bd. in Titus cem.)[17]
499. ii. Sarah Emily[7], m. Oct. 15, 1845, when both of Waterborough, (Deacon) George W. Colwell.[14] He was grandfather of J. Milton Colwell, High Sheriff of Queen's Co. in 1932.

470. BARNET MANZER[6] DYKEMAN, son of Gilbert Hatfield[5], (Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Dorcas (Manzer) Dykeman, b. April 5, 1807;$_3$ bp. June 14, 1807, as "Barnard Menzes";$_2$ d. Sept. 27, 1880;$_{13}$ m. Feb. 2, 1830, Sophia Beyea, who was b. May 18, 1808.$_3$ Her name is not on his gravestone although she may be bd. there.

Barnet M. Dykeman's will, dated August 12, 1880, and proved October 25, 1880, stipulated that his wife Sophia was to have the use of all his furniture during her lifetime and "her maintenance and support in the house and from the farm the same as she now enjoys and possesses." Her funeral expenses to be defrayed from his estate.

His daughter Harriet Atwood was willed the furniture after her mother's death, his personal property, including farm stock and equipment, and half his dwelling house; the other half had been transferred to his son James G. by deed of gift the preceding year.

Each of four daughters was bequeathed land, with the proviso that she pay the estate a stipulated sum for it. If such sum was not paid, the land specified was to be sold and the daughter given the stated amount. Harriet A. received the homestead farm.

Two other bequests gave $400. to his Smith grandchildren: Phebe, Clarissa, and Dorcas, and $100. to St. John's Church of Cambridge toward a new church at Lower Jemseg where St. James' then stood.

He requested that a tombstone costing not less than $50. be erected over his grave.

The executors were his son James G. Dykeman and his "friend and pastor Reverend Benjamin Shaw, Rector of Cambridge".$_{12}$

Children (Dykeman), (b. and bp. dates, St. James' Church rec., Lower Jemseg), 9:

500. i. Martha Clarissa[7], b. April 12, 1831; m. Jan. 31, 1855, when both of Cambridge Parish, Rev. Henry J. Gidney.$_{14}$ He was a Church of England clergyman.

A descendant, C. M. Gidney of Santa Barbara, California, compiled a history of the Dykeman family.

501. ii. Dorcas Manzer[7], b. Dec. 25, 1832; m. William Smith of Hampton, King's Co. She is not mentioned in her father's will, dated Aug. 12, 1880, though her three daughters are; she may have predeceased him.

Children (Smith), 3:

(1) Phebe[8].

(2) Clarissa[8].

(3) Dorcas[8].

+ 502. iii. Gilbert Hatfield[7], b. Feb. 9, 1835.

503. iv. Phoebe Amelia[7], b. April 1, 1837; m. Oct. 13, 1857, James Smith Raymond of Hampton, King's Co.$_{14}$ They removed to Maugerville. The Raymonds are an important New Brunswick family, with several members attaining distinction in the literary and educational world.

+ 504. v. Abraham Wood[7], b. June 23, 1839.

+ 505. vi. James Garret[7], b. Dec. 15, 1841.

506. vii. Mary White[7], b. Aug. 31, 1844; m. Jan. 11, 1863, her second cousin David C. Dykeman (No. 542).

507. viii. Rebecca Louise[7], b. July 3, 1847; bp. privately Oct. 3, 1847; d. Dec. 12, 1910, aged 63$_{13}$ yrs.; m. July 16, 1878, James Rainsford Colwell, both of Cambridge.$_{14}$ He was b. 1850(?) and d. Jan. 14, 1913, (or Jan. 15, 1914) aged 63 yrs.$_{13}$

508. ix. Harriet Atwood[7], b. May 6, 1851; bp. Aug. 1, 1866; d. Oct. 30, 1918, aged 67 yrs.;$_{13}$ m. Sept. 9, 1880, when both of Cambridge, William Gilbert Colwell.$_{14}$

473. GILBERT HATFIELD[6] DYKEMAN, son of Gilbert Hatfield[5] (Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Dorcas (Manzer) Dykeman, b. May 19, 1814;$_3$ bp. as "Hatfield" Dykeman, June 19, 1814;$_2$ living 1854;$_{12}$ m. Sept. 17, 1835, Frances Curry of Gagetown.$_{14}$

Children (Dykeman), order not certain, 8:

+ 509. i. Jacob[7].

+ 510. ii. Charles F.[7].

511. iii. Gilbert[7], m. Minnie Ferris. In 1932 living with his niece Mrs. George H. Lacey at Queenstown, N.B. He had no children.

512. iv. Annette[7], b. 1841; in 1932 living at Queenstown, N.B., with her daughter Mrs. George H. Lacey; m. Nov. 1, 1882, Frederick B. McLean of Waterborough.$_{14}$

513. v. Ann[7], m. her second cousin Gershom W. Dykeman (No. 528).

514. vi. Elizabeth[7], d. shortly before 1932 at Queenstown; m. George Allan.

515. vii. Phoebe S.[7], m. Nov. 16, 1881, Levi N. Colwell.$_{14}$ They had three children.

516. viii. Adelaide[7], m. Jan. 13, 1875, William I. Gale of Waterborough. Her marriage record gives her name as "Adeline".$_{14}$ The wife of Prof. Carey K. Genong, Madison, Wis., is a granddaughter.

481. JOHN JAMES[6] DYKEMAN, son of Jacob[5] (Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Statira (Camp) Dykeman, b. June 19, 1808; bp. Sept. 18, 1808;$_2$ m. July 19, 1838, Myleanor Jane Vail, who was b. March 16, 1808, dau. of John and Chloe (Theall) Vail of St. John, N.B., and granddaughter of Matthew and Ann ("Mullicicks") Vail of Westchester Co., N.Y. He was a house joiner.

Myleaner Jane (Vail) Dykeman wrote in a letter to Alfred Vail dated Carleton, N.B., Jan. 25, 1858(?), that her father was born Nov. 22, 1770,

died Aug. 12, 1850, and emigrated from Westchester Co., New York, to Saint John "in the year 1793." Her mother's dates she gives as June 16, 1772, to Feb. 14, 1852. They were married Feb. 15, ——. Statira Camp she calls "Statira Camp Farmens." The marriage record has simply "Statira Camp."

Children (Dykeman),[10] 5:

517. i. Melicent[7], b. June 2, 1839.
518. ii. Margaret Emeline[7], b. April 3, 1841.
519. iii. Mary Jane[7], b. Nov. 6, 1843.
520. iv. Rebecca Ann[7], b. March 30, 1846.
521. v. Elizabeth[7], b. July 16, 1848; d. Dec. 11, 1848.

486. Richard C.[6] Dykeman, son of Moses[5] (Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Eunice P. (Currie) Dykeman, b. Dec. 23, 1788; d. July 6, 1874, aged 76 yrs.;[15] m. Feb. 5, 1823, Sarah Clark.[14] She was b. Sept. 26, 1804, and d. Sept. 6, 1873, aged 69 yrs.,[15] dau. of Gershom and Elizabeth (Carle) Clark.

Sarah's father Gershom was born April 27, 1774, in East New Jersey, a son of Alexander Clark. Alexander "had run away to join the King's army" and his property had been seized prior to May, 1779, when it was posted among forfeited estates in a claims notice. Her mother Elizabeth was daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Sloat) Carle, New York Loyalists from Tarrytown who went to Saint John in 1785.

Richard C. Dykeman died intestate and his sons Moses M. and Gershom W. were appointed administrators September 4, 1874. The final accounting of the estate, dated June 23, 1877, lists his "only surviving children and heirs" as John, Moses M., Gershom W., and Thomas C. Dykeman. His probate papers describe him as "of Parish of Cambridge".[12]

Children (Dykeman), 8:

+522. i. John[7], b. Oct. 20, 1823.
523. ii. Gershom[7], d. March 2, 1827, aged 2 mos.[15]
524. iii. Elizabeth J.[7], b. Dec. 23, 1827; d. Dec. 18, 1847, aged 20 yrs.[15]
525. iv. Moses M.[7], b. Aug. 30, 1828; living in 1877 when he was an adm. of his father's estate; m. Nov. 17, 1852, Sarah Cottle of Gagetown, N.B.[14]
526. v. Thomas C.[7], b. Oct. 13, 1831; d. 1909; m. (1) no date given, Frances Perley of Maugerville.[14] They had no children of their own but adopted two girls, Anne (Shaw) Provan and Gertie Upton. He m. (2) Marion Hatfield.[16]
527. vi. George W.[7], b. Dec. 26, 1835; d. Nov. 15, 1860, "aged 24 yrs. 10 mos."[15]
+528. vii. Gershom W.[7], b. Oct. 21, 1840; m. Ann Dykeman, his 2nd cousin. (No. 513)
529. viii. Frederic[7], b. Feb. 6, 1843; d. Nov. 14, 1862, aged 19 yrs. 9 mos. The death record comes from a broken monument lying on the ground in the Dykeman cemetery which Mrs. William Dykeman said was Frederic's. The letters "AN" are all that is left of the name.

487. Jacob[6] Dykeman, son of Moses[5] (Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Eunice P. (Currie) Dykeman, b. Nov. 20, 1800; d. Aug. 30, 1890;[15] m. Feb. 1, 1825, Margarett Hanselpacker, when both were of Waterborough Parish.[14] She was b. 1803 and d. Jan. 21, 1885, aged 82 yrs.[15]

Children (Dykeman), order not certain, 7:

530. i. Julia Ann[7], m. July 22, 1847, Daniel A. Estey of "Duglis" (Douglas) Parish, York Co.[14]
531. ii. Matilda Jane[7], m. Jan. 31, 1854, Nehemiah Pool Estey of Douglas, York Co.[14]
532. iii. Eunice[7], m. Charles Titus of Upham, King's Co. They had several children.
533. iv. Phoebe R.[7], d. abt. 1932; m. Aug. 8, 1866, Archelaus R. Purdy of Cambridge, N.B.[14] The Purdy family is of Loyalist descent.
Child (Purdy), at least 1:
(1) Onslow[8].
534. v. Kate E.[7], m. Dec. 29, 1875, Herbert Long of Queensbury, York Co.[14] They had no children.
+535. vi. Moses[7].
+536. vii. William Henry[7].

488. Joshua C.[6] Dykeman, son of Moses[5] (Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Eunice P. (Currie) Dykeman, b. 1803; d. Jan. 31, 1888, aged 83 yrs.;[15] m. (1) Feb. 2, 1825, when both of Waterborough, N.B., Martha Springer,[14] who was b. 1804 and d. Nov. 28, 1865, aged 61 yrs. 7 mos.;[15] m. (2) Martha McDonald, who was b. 1808 and d. Aug. 27, 1876, aged 68 yrs.[15]

Children (Dykeman), all by 1st wife Martha Springer, 5:

537. i. Phoebe Ann[7], m. Nathaniel Cottle of Gagetown, N.B.
538. ii. Sarah Maria[7], d. 1900; m. (1) Jan. 28, 1852, Albert Coy of Gagetown, N.B.;[12] m. (2) Robert Bates of Lower Jemseg, N.B., who was b. 1824 and d. 1907. She and her 2nd husband are buried in St. James' cem.;[13] b. and d. dates are from their stones.
Children (Coy), 2:
(1) William[8].
(2) Almeda[8], m. Charles Herbert Gunter of Upper Gagetown, N.B.
539. iii. Charity Amelia[7], m. Feb. 13, 1854, when both of Cambridge Parish, Queen's Co., Jacob D. Titus.[14] She died after a short married life. No children.
+540. iv. Jacob[7].
+541. v. William Henry[7]

490. William C.[6] Dykeman, son of Moses[5] (Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Eunice P. (Currie) Dykeman, b. Sept. 11, 1811, in Jemseg, N.B.; d. Dec.

14, 1894; bd. in Lincoln, N.B.; m. Oromocto, N.B., Feb. 11, 1835, Charity Springer, who was b. June 26, 1816, at Jemseg, d. Oct. 27, 1880, and is bd. in Lincoln, dau. of William and Sarah (Thurston) Springer. William Springer came from Delaware in 1783.

William and Charity Dykeman acquired land outside Fredericton on the Oromocto River in Lincoln Parish. Here they lived and raised their family.[8]

Children (Dykeman):
+542. i. David C.[7]; m. Mary White Dykeman (No. 506), his second cousin.
+543. ii. Henry[7].
+544. iii. James Wesley[7].

491. GARRET[6] DYKEMAN, son of Moses[5] (Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Eunice P. (Currie) Dykeman, b. Dec. 18, 1809; bp. Aug. 12, 1864, "At his own house near Den Road";[3] m. Frances Anne Foster.

Children (Dykeman), 2:
545. i. Anne Augusta[7], b. Jan. 27, 1859; bp. Sept. 24, 1865.[3]
+546. ii. Samuel Fletcher[7], b. March 31, 1865.

494. JOSEPH HATFIELD[6] DYKEMAN, son of Moses[5] (Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Eunice P. (Currie) Dykeman; m. Matilda Estey of Queensbury, York Co., N.B. They moved to Queensbury. He was co-executor of his brother Moses M. Dykeman's will with Moses' widow, Elizabeth Daley (Armstrong)

Children (Dykeman), 2:
+547. i. William Gilbert[7].
548. ii. Jane[7], m. James Cliff of Queensbury and lived near her brother there. She had three daughters.

496. GILBERT C.[6] DYKEMAN, son of Moses[5] (Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Eunice P. (Currie) Dykeman, b. May 28, 1821;[15] d. June 12, 1884 ;[15] m. Frances R. Hartt of Gagetown, N.B., who was b. 1823 and d. 1911.[15] The Hartt family has been important in the business and educational life of the province.

Children (Dykeman), order not known, 6:
+549. i. Tillotson L.[7], b. 1852.
+550. ii. Charles D.[7]
+551. iii. Alonzo T.[7]
+552. iv. Clarence D.[7], b. 1856.
+553. v. Milbur[7]
554. vi. Marinda[7], m. Abner Jones. Died shortly after marriage.

SEVENTH GENERATION

502. GILBERT HATFIELD[7] DYKEMAN, son of Barnet Manzer[6] (Gilbert Hatfield[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Sophia (Beyea) Dykeman, b. Feb. 9, 1835;[3] d. about 1932; m. Charity Elizabeth Smith. They moved to Harvey, N.B.

Children (Dykeman), 5:[3]
555. i. Emma (Eunice?) Florence[8], b. Sept. 30, 1862; bp. March 11, 1863.
556. ii. Hazen Clifton[8], b. Jan. 31, 1864; bp. June 5, 1864.
557. iii. Erne Abram Hastings[8], b. Aug. 14, 1867; bp. Feb. 23, 1868.
558. iv. Claremount Budd[8], b. Nov. 13, 1868; bp. Jan. 1, 1869.
559. v. Frances Sophia[8], b. April 4, 1872; bp. July 14, 1872.

504. ABRAM WOOD[7] DYKEMAN, son of Barnet Manzer[6] (Gilbert Hatfield[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Sophia (Beyea) Dykeman, b. June 22, 1839;[3] d. in Saint John, N.B., June 3, 1905;[3] m. June 22, 1869, when both of Cambridge, N.B., Maria Euphemia Perley.[14] She was b. 1847 and d. March 20, 1892, aged 45 yrs.[13] He was named for the well-known Church of England missionary on Grand Lake, Abram Wood.

Children (Dykeman), 7:
560. i. Walter[8], unm. Killed in the West when a young man.
561. ii. Charles Chalmers[8].
562. iii. Manzer[8], drowned at sea about 1892.
563. iv. Sophia Martha[8], bd. Aug. 10, 1932;[3] m. (1) Alexander Young; m. (2) Sept. 8, 1911, James McNamara of Cumberland Bay, Queen's Co.[3]
546. v. Louise[8], unm.
565. vi. Flora[8], m. John Rogers.
566. vii. Ida[8], m. (—) Allan.

505. JAMES GARRET[7] DYKEMAN, son of Barnet Manzer[6] (Gilbert Hatfield[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Sophia (Beyea) Dykeman, b. Dec. 15, 1841; bp. Aug. 18, 1864;[2] d. May 10, 1920, aged 78 yrs.;[13] m. July 12, 1863, when both were of Cambridge Parish, Rebecca Jane Scribner.[14] She was b. 1841 and d. Jan. 1, 1919, aged 78 yrs.[13]

Children (Dykeman), 6:
567. i. Edith Clara (or Clara Edith)[8], b. May 25, 1864; bp. Oct. 9, 1864;[2] d. Nov. 22, 1887;[2] m. Oct. 28, 1885, Victor W. Dyckman of Carleton, St. John Co.[14] They had no children.
+568. ii. Bennet M.[8], b. Dec. 11, 1866.
569. iii. Anna Eudora[8], b. Oct. 24, 1868; bp. Jan. 1, 1869;[2] d. Jan. 15, 1878.[13]
+570. iv. James Medley[8], b. April 10, 1873; m. Estella Nora (Dykeman) (No. 574)
571. v. Susan Scribner[8], b. Oct. 29, 1876; bp. April 1, 1877;[2] m. June 20, 1896 Howard Whitfield Titus.[2] They moved to Fredericton, N.B.
Child (Titus), 1:
(1) Mildred[9].
+572. vi. Wilmot Tully[8], b. Feb. 12, 1881

509. JACOB[7] DYKEMAN, son of Gilbert Hatfield[6] (Gilbert Hatfield[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Frances (Curry) Dykeman; m. Clara (— —). Lived at St. George, N.B.

Child (Dykeman), 1:

573. i. Clara[8], m. Rev. O. E. Steeves, a Baptist minister.

510. CHARLES F.[7] DYKEMAN, son of Gilbert Hatfield[6] (Gilbert Hatfield[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Frances (Curry) Dykeman, d. around 1932; m. Nov. 13, 1867, when both of Cambridge, Queen's Co., N.B., Sarah Elizabeth Cox.[14] In 1932 she was living with her grandson Arthur Stanley Dykeman, Lower Jemseg, N.B.

Children (Dykeman), 5:

574. i. Estella Nora[8], b. 1877; drowned when the *Dream* sank in the St. John River, Oct. 20, 1922; m. James Medley Dykeman (No. 570).
575. ii. Della[8], m. Arthur S. Wright of Dorchester, Mass., where she was living in 1932.
576. iii. Albina Rachel[8], drowned in the *Dream* disaster, Oct. 20, 1922; m. Jefferson Melbourne Dykeman (No. 598).
+577. iv. Kenneth S.[8]
578. v. Fred[8], m. Minnie Dykeman[8] (No. 584). Living in Fredericton, N.B., in 1932. No children.

522. JOHN[7] DYKEMAN, son of Richard C.[6] (Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Sarah (Clark) Dykeman, b. Oct. 20, 1823; d. March 18, 1891; m. Feb. 22, 1854, Amanda F. Cottle of Gagetown, N.B.,[14] who was b. June 30, 1850, and d. Feb. 8, 1889, dau. of Nathaniel and Frances (Lounsbury) Cottle. Amanda's father was son of Nathaniel Cottle, a Loyalist from Martha's Vineyard, and his wife Catharine Fletcher. Her mother was a dau. of John and Sarah (Dingee) Lounsbury, who lived in Gagetown before moving to Waterborough.

Children (Dykeman),[16] 9:

+579. i. Elizabeth Jane[8], b. Feb. 11, 1855.
580. ii. Myra May[8], b. Nov. 27, 1856; d. July 1, 1878.
581. iii. Bliss[8], b. Jan. 9, 1860; d. June 9, 1860.
+582. iv. Richard[8], b. Jan. 29, 1862.
+583. v. Frances ("Frank")[8], b. March 22, 1864.
584. vi. Minnie[8], b. Oct. 14, 1865; m. (1) Fred Dykeman (No. 578); m. (2) Robert Barr. She was living in Fredericton in 1932. No children.
585. vii. Amanda[8], b. July 1, 1867; d. Oct. 20, 1903.
586. viii. Grace[8], b. Oct. 28, 1870; d. Nov. 27, 1870.
+587. ix. Kingsley ('King")[8], b. May 15, 1874.

528. GERSHOM W.[7] DYKEMAN, son of Richard C. (Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Sarah (Clark) Dykeman, b. Oct. 21, 1840; m. Ann[7] Dykeman (no. 513) his second cousin dau. of Gilbert Hatfield and Frances Curry Dykeman.

Children (Dykeman),[16] 7:

588. i. Gertrude[8], m. Byron Brewer of Fredericton, N.B. She d. early in married life.
589. ii. Ernest[8].
+590. iii. Eva[8].
+591. iv. Bernice Boyd[8] (called "Bern").
592. v. Nettie[8].
593. vi. Orland[8].
594. vii. Bessie[8].

535. MOSES[7] DYKEMAN, son of Jacob[6] (Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Margarett (Hanselpacker) Dykeman; m. Dorcas Davis of Belleisle, King's Co., N.B.

Children (Dykeman), 3:

595. i. Warren[8], living unm. in the United States in 1932.
+596. ii. Ethelbert P.[8]
597. iii. Dora[8], m. Edward Cowan of Saint John, N.B.

536. WILLIAM HENRY[7] DYKEMAN, son of Jacob[6] (Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[3]) and Margarett (Hanselpacker) Dykeman; m. Emily Maria Secord, who was b. Feb. 4, 1841, and d. in 1912, dau. of Capt. John Secord (1791-1889) of Long Creek, N.B., and his wife Sybil Green (1797-1881). Lived in Jemseg, N.B.

Capt. John Secord[18] was son of Elias Secord (1748-1838) and his wife Abigail Babcock (1759-1839). Elias was b. in New York and married in New York City, Sept. 12, 1779. A Loyalist, he was evacuated to New Brunswick in 1783.

Children (Dykeman), 2:

+598. i. Jefferson Melbourne[8], b. Dec. 25, 1865.
+599. ii. Ella M.[8], b. 1866.

540. JACOB[7] DYKEMAN, son of Joshua C.[6] (Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Martha (Springer) Dykeman, d. March, 1898; m. Rebecca Read of Sackville, N.B., who d. 1914.

Children (Dykeman), 5:

600. i. Emerson[8], d. aged 16 yrs.
601. ii. Annie[8], m. (1) John Ferris, by whom she had two sons and one daughter; m. (2) William Dykeman (No. 623). They were living in Upper Jemseg in 1932.
602. iii. Martha[8], m. Harvey Gunter. Living in Boston, Mass., in 1932. A married daughter, was living in the United States in 1932.
603. iv. Nora[8], m. Titus Barnes of Sussex, King's Co.
+604. v. Joshua[8].

541. WILLIAM HENRY[7] DYKEMAN, son of Joshua C.[6] (Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Martha (Springer) Dykeman, d. 1888; m. Phoebe Titus of Hampton, King's Co., who d. 1922 in Boston, Mass.

Children (Dykeman), 8:

605. i. Celia[8], m. (—) Trafton of Boston.

606. ii. Judson[8], m. Sarah Coy of Upper Gagetown, N.B. Several of their children live in Boston, Mass.
+ 607. iii. Fred A.[8]
608. iv. William[8], m. (—) Marshall of Hampton, N.B.
609. v. Henry (Harry) W.[8], m. (——). Living in Saint John, N.B.
610. vi. Charlie[8], m. (——). No children.
611. vii. Lily[8], d.y.
612. viii. Lily[8], d.y.

542. David C.[7] Dykeman, son of William C.[6] (Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Charity (Springer) Dykeman; m. Jan. 11, 1863, when both of Cambridge, N.B., Mary White Dykeman (No. 506).[14] They moved to Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B.

Children (Dykeman), 7:
613. i. Emerson[8], m. (——). Living in the West in 1932. No children.
614. ii. Minnie[8], m. (—) Brewer of Fredericton, N.B.
615. iii. Lily[8], d.y.
616. iv. Hattie[8], m. George Edgar of Boston, Mass.
617. v. Ashley D.[8], m. Victoria Johnson of Maugerville. Living in Upper Maugerville in 1932.
618. vi. Mary ("Mayme")[8], m. George Christie.
619. vii. Harry B.[8], m. May Nickerson of Hibernia, Queen's Co., N.B. Residing in Maugerville in 1932.

543. Henry[7] Dykeman, son of William C.[6] (Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Charity (Springer) Dykeman; m. Mary Jones of Jemseg, N.B.

Children (Dykeman), 4:
+ 620. i. Hatfield[8].
621. ii. Phoebe[8], m. Charles Herbert Gunter of Jemseg.
622. iii. Charity[8], m. Rennie Elliot of Littleton, N.H.
+ 623. iv. William[8], m. Annie[8] (Ferris) (Dykeman) Dykeman (No. 601). In Upper Jemseg in 1932

544. James Wesley[7] Dykeman, son of William C.[6] (Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Charity (Springer) Dykeman, b. Dec. 14, 1850, in Jemseg, N.B.; d. when struck by lightning Sept. 3, 1903, in Minnesota; bd. Lincoln, N.B.; m. at Fredericton, N.B., Dec. 5, 1872, Margaret (Maggie) Ann Mills, who was b. Feb. 21, 1854, in Lincoln (or Burton), N.B., d. July 24, 1943, and is bd. in Spokane, Wash. Her parents are said to have been Scotch-Irish. Her father was a shipbuilder in New Brunswick, Canada. Her Mills uncles went to San Francisco.

James W. and his wife rented their New Brunswick farm in 1899 and went West, ultimately to Minnesota to visit their children, intending to return after a few years. His sudden death seemingly occurred in Elk River, Minn., while with their daughter.[19]

Children (Dykeman), 2:
624. i. Lorena Ida[8], b. Fredericton, Sept. 16, 1874; d. Elk River in 1906; bd. Spokane, Wash.; m. April 17, 1902, in Elk River, William F. Moores. She was a practical nurse. No children.
+ 625. ii. George Herman[8], b. Maugerville, N.B., Jan. 16, 1879.

546. Samuel Fletcher[7] Dykeman, son of Garret[6] (Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Frances Anne (Foster) Dykeman, b. March 31, 1865; bp. Sept. 24, 1865;[3] m. (——) of Fredericton, N.B.

Child (Dykeman), 1:
626. i. Gladys[8], no further record.

547. William Gilbert[7] Dykeman, son of Joseph Hatfield[6] (Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Matilda (Estey) Dykeman; m. Lettie Van Wart of Queensbury, York Co.

Child (Dykeman), 1:
627. i. M. Blanche[8], m. J. William Hart. Lived in West Saint John in 1932.
Children (Hart), at least 2:
(1) William E.[9], a Church of England clergyman serving as curate of St. Mark's, Halifax, N.S., in 1932.
(2) Gilbert[9], residing in West Saint John in 1932.

549. Tillotsen L.[7] Dykeman, son of Gilbert C.[6] (Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Frances R. (Hartt) Dykeman, b. 1852 and d. 1927;[15] m. Prudence A. Camp, who was b. 1852 and d. 1918.[15]

Children (Dykeman), 7:
628. i. Lindsay[8], m. (—) Logan. He was teaching in Saint John, N.B., in 1932.
+ 629. ii. Orland S.[8]
630. iii. Goldie[8], m. Hazen Taylor of Saint John. No children.
631. iv. Vera[8], m. Leslie Colwell of Saint John. No children.
632. v. Ralph G.[8], m. Louise White of Saint John. He was in the grocery business there in 1932.
+ 633. vi. Grover C.[8]
+ 634. vii. Ford W.[8]

550. Charles D.[7] Dykeman, son of Gilbert C.[6] (Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Frances R. (Hartt) Dykeman; m. (1) Cordelia Cottle; m. (2) Euphemia (Brown) McDonald, who was living with Arnold D. Dykeman, Upper Jemseg, N.B., in 1932.

Children (Dykeman), 3:
+ 635. i. Herman[8].
+ 636. ii. Arnold DuVernet[8].
637. iii. Lottie[8], m. Burpee Elgee of Jemseg. They had several children and were living in Upper Jemseg in 1932.

551. Alonzo T.[7] Dykeman, son of Gilbert C.[6]

(Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Frances R. (Hartt) Dykeman; m. Edith Sweet of Bridgetown, N.S. He is a Baptist clergyman.

Child (Dykeman), 1:

638. i. Sadie D.[8], m. Rev. G. C. Warren, prominent in the Eastern Canada Baptist Church and editor of the *Maritime Baptist* in 1932. They were then living in Wolfville, N.S.[21]

552. Clarence D.[7] Dykeman, son of Gilbert C.[6] (Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Frances R. (Hartt) Dykeman, b. 1856; d. Sept. 14, 1896, aged 40 yrs. g.s. insc., calls him "Capt.;"[15] m. June 7, 1882, when both were of Cambridge, N.B., Lida Purdy.[14] In 1932 she was living in Norwood, Mass.

Children (Dykeman), 2:

+639. i. Herbert[8].

640. ii. Otis[8], d.y.

653. Milbur[7] Dykeman, son of Gilbert C.[6] (Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Frances R. (Hartt) Dykeman, m. Augusta ("Gussie") Van Wart of Carleton, West Saint John, N.B.

Children (Dykeman), 2:

641. i. Harold[8], living in Chelsea, Mass., unm., in 1932.

642. ii. Wendell[8], living in Chelsea, Mass., unm., in 1932.

EIGHTH GENERATION

568. Bennet M.[8] Dykeman, son of James Garret[7] (Barnet Manzer[6], Gilbert Hatfield[6], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Rebecca Jane (Scribner) Dykeman, b. Dec. 11, 1866, and bp. March 6, 1867;[3] d. Jan. 3, 1932, aged 65 yrs.;[3] m. Dec., 1892, Alma A. Camp of Jemseg. He was a captain of several steamers on the St. John River, among them the *D. J. Purdy, Majestic, Hampton,* and *Westchester.*

Children (Dykeman), 5:

643. i. Bessie[9], m. J. Edward Kilcup of Aberdeen, Wash., where they were living in 1932.

644. ii. Maude[9], m. Willis F. Russell. Living in Montreal, Que. in 1932.

645. iii. Marion[9], m. G. Gordon Robinson of Cambridge, N.B., where they were living in 1932.

646. iv. Roydon W.[9], a captain, living in Halifax, N.S., in 1932.

647. v. J. Gordon[9], living in Vancouver, B.C., in 1932.

570. James Medley[8] Dykeman, son of James Garret[7] (Barnet Manzer[6], Gilbert Hatfield[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Rebecca Jane (Scribner) Dykeman, b. April 10, 1873;[3] drowned Oct. 20, 1922, in the *Dream* disaster on the St. John River, which also took the life of his wife's sister Albina;[3] m. Estella Nora Dykeman (No. 574). He was a merchant and postmaster at Lower Jemseg.

Children (Dykeman), 5:

648. i. Cora M.[9], m. Walter Carney of Jemseg. They were living in the Canadian West in 1932.

649. ii. Frank E.[9], m. March 26, 1932, Edna May Cooper of Gagetown, N.B. Living at Alert Bay, B.C., in 1932.

+650. iii. Arthur Stanley[9].

651. iv. Ernest Frederick[9] b. April 30, 1911, and bp. Sept. 27, 1929.[3] Living in Lower Jemseg, unm., in 1932.

652. v. Vernon[9], living in Lower Jemseg in 1932.

572. Wilmot Tully[8] Dykeman, son of James Garret[7] (Barnet Manzer[6], Gilbert Hatfield[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Rebcca Jane (Scribner) Dykeman, b. Feb. 12, 1881, and bp. July 3, 1881;[3] m. Bessie Mabel Titus.[3]

Children (Dykeman), 2:

653. i. Carrie Gertrude[9], b. April 30, 1906;[3] m. June 21, 1927, Daniel Otty Mott,[3] a merchant at McDonald's Corner. They had three sons.

654. ii. Winnifred[9], living at Lower Jemseg in 1932.

577. Kenneth S.[8] Dykeman, son of Charles F.[7] (Gilbert Hatfield[6], Gilbert Hatfield[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Sarah Elizabeth (Cox) Dykeman; m. Margaret Williams of Long Reach, King's Co., N.B. They were living at Lower Jemseg, N.B., in 1932.

Children (Dykeman), 2:

655. i. Charles Garfield[9], bp. May 30, 1930.[3]

656. ii. Eva[9].

579. Elizabeth Jane[8] Dykeman, dau. of John[7] (Richard C.[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Amanda F. (Cottle) Dykeman, b. Feb. 11, 1855; d. May 23, 1926; m. Oct. 17, 1876, Miles Olmstead,[14] who was then of Jemseg, N.B. He was b. in 1851 and died in 1929.

Children (Olmstead), 3:

i. Myra Blanche[9], b. July 3, 1876; d. Jan. 14, 1924; m. (1) Albert Erb; m. (2) John McBay.
Children (Erb), 3:
(1) Hazel May[10], b. Jan. 8, 1898; d. 1934.
(2) George William[10], b. Nov. 11, 1899.
(3) Myrtle Elizabeth[10], b. March 6, 1909.

ii. Harold Kingswood[9], b. Jan. 8, 1882; m. Cora Colwell.
Children (Olmstead), 2:
(1) Phyllis Eileen[10], b. April 25, 1912.
(2) Donna Elizabeth[10], b. July 18, 1916.

iii. Frances Lounsbury[9], b. Oct. 27, 1889; m. J. Milton Colwell, High Sheriff.
Children (Colwell), 3:
(1) Merville Olmstead[10], b. July 23, 1912.
(2) Edrey Chanla[10], b. Oct. 3, 1916.
(3) Myra Bernice[10], b. July 28. 1924.[8]

582. Richard[8] Dykeman, son of John[7] (Richard C.[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Amanda F. (Cottle) Dykeman, b. Jan. 29, 1862; m. Mary Lockwood. Moved Seattle, Wash.

Children (Dykeman), 2:
657. i. Roe[9].
658. ii. Robert[9].[8]

583. Frances ("Frank")[8] Dykeman, dau. of John[7] (Richard C.[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Amanda F. (Cottle) Dykeman, b. March 22, 1864; d. April 24, 1924; m. James Olmstead of Jemseg, N.B.

Children (Olmstead), 2:
i. Claude Troop[9], B.A., B.D., b. Oct. 16, 1896; m. Hazel Casey. He was a minister in Addison, N.Y., in 1932.
ii. Minnie Merville[9], b. Jan., 1899; d. Jan., 1901.[8]

587. Kingsley ("King")[8] Dykeman, son of John[7] (Richard C.[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Amanda F. (Cottle) Dykeman, b. May 15, 1874; d. Sept. 1931; m. 1906, Luella E. Hines of Seattle, Wash., where she was living in 1932.

Kingsley Dykeman moved to Seattle in 1890. He was a lawyer, elevated to the Bench in 1911. He became a leading jurist in western United States, serving as Judge in the Supreme Court of Washington State. He was manager of Hearst's *Post-Intelligencer*, president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, director of the Juvenile Court there, and is said to have built the first Juvenile Court plan in the States. He was also prominent in civil and charitable work.

Children (Dykeman), 3, all living in Seattle in 1932:
659. i. John King[9].
660. ii. James Bruce[9].
661. iii. Ruth Kathleen[9].

590. Eva[8] Dykeman, dau. of Gershom W.[7] (Richard C.[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Ann (Dykeman) Dykeman; m. Coles Kitchen of Fredericton, N.B., where she was living in 1932.

Children (Kitchen), 5:
i. Gertrude[9], m. Roy Mosher.
ii. Orland B.[9], m. Myrtle Foshay. Living in Fredericton in 1932.
Child (Kitchen), 1:
(1) Paul[10].
iii. Lila[9], m. Gordon Scott.
iv. James Earl[9].
v. Josephine[9].[8]

591. Bernice Boyd[8] Dykeman (called "Bern"), son of Gershom W. (Richard C.[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Ann (Dykeman) Dykeman; m. Annie Mildred Clark of Woodstock, N.B., who was b. Feb. 15, 1885, dau. of William Allan and Martha (Atherton) Clark.

Children (Dykeman), 5:
+ 662. i. Allan Boyd[9].
663. ii. Ronald Wellington[9], b. Jan., 1912; m. Madeline Dickinson, Canterbury, Sept. 10, 1938.
664. iii. Mildred Bernice[9], b. Aug. 14, 1917; m. Wallace Dickinson, June 17, 1936.
665. iv. Ella Blanche[9], b. Nov. 2, 1922.
666. v. Gertrude Elizabeth[9], b. March 26, 1925.[8]

596. Ethelbert P.[8] Dykeman, son of Moses[7] (Jacob[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Dorcas (Davis) Dykeman; m. Laura Purdy. Living in St. John, N.B., in 1932.

Children (Dykeman), 2:
667. i. Reta[9], m. Robert Lee of Meridan, Conn., where they were living in 1932.
Child (Lee), 1:
(1) Nancy[10]
668. ii. Phyllis[9], living in St. John in 1932.

598. Jefferson Melbourne[8] Dykeman, son of William Henry[7] (Jacob[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Emily Maria (Secord) Dykeman, b. Dec. 25, 1863; d. April 20, 1941; m. Feb. 13, 1892, Albina Rachel Dykeman (No. 576), who was b. June 12, 1871, and d. Oct. 20, 1922, dau. of Charles F. and Sarah (Cox) Dykeman. They lived in upper Jemseg, N.B.[18]

Children (Dykeman), 3:
+ 669. i. William Claremont[9] (twin), b. Aug. 29, 1892.
+ 670. ii. Charles Melbourne[9] (twin), b. Aug. 29, 1892.
+ 671. iii. Greta Mildred[9], b. Nov. 29, 1904.

599. Ella M.[8] Dykeman, dau. of William Henry[7] (Jacob[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Emily Maria (Secord) Dykeman, b. 1866; m. Feb. 17, 1886[14] George Nelson MacIntyre, who was b. in 1855 and d. in 1928, son of Alexander A. and Julia Anne (Smith) MacIntyre. They lived in Springfield, N.B.

Children (MacIntyre),[18] 2:
i. Julia[9], b. Dec. 10, 1888; d. 1929; m. in 1915, Laurie H. Burnaby. They lived in La Grange, Ill.
Child (Burnaby), 1:
(1) Frederick C.[10] Burnaby, b. in 1916; m. Ruth Searles. He was a Captain, U.S.A.
ii. Grace M.[9] b. April 7, 1892; m. in 1924, Ernest Scovil, who was b. Sept. 25, 1888, and d. March 27, 1949, son of George G. Scovil. They lived in Springfield, N.B.
Child (Scovil), 1:
(1) George F.[10] Scovil, b. Feb. 7, 1929; m. Jan. 25, 1952, Mary Hood, who was b. Jan. 29, 1930, dau. of Thomas and Mary (— —) Hood.

604. Joshua[8] Dykeman, son of Jacob[7] (Joshua C.[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Rebecca

(Read) Dykeman; m. Hattie Springer. He was living in Upper Jemseg, N.B., in 1932.

Children (Dykeman), 8:
672. i. Helen[9], m. Lorne Urquhart. Living at Waterborough, N.B., in 1932.
673. ii. Gladys[9], m. Walter Colwell.
674. iii. Weeda[9], m. Adam Silinsky. Living in Maine in 1932.
675. iv. Maude[9], living in Upper Jemseg in 1932.
676. v. Roberta[9], living in Upper Jemseg in 1932.
677. vi. Wendell[9], m. Melba Todd.
678. vii. Wilmot[9], living in Upper Jemseg in 1932.
679. viii. Burpee[9], living in Upper Jemseg in 1932.

607. FRED A.[8] DYKEMAN, son of William H.[7] and (Joshua C.[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) Phoebe (Titus) Dykeman; m. Nita Smith of Saint John, N.B., where they were living in 1932. He had a large dry-goods store there.

Child (Dykeman), 1:
680. i. Huiloeta S.[9], a registered nurse. In 1932 she was prominent in Public Health and Child Welfare in Saint John, N.B., and Director of Public Health Nursing Service, Health Centre, there.

620. HATFIELD[8] DYKEMAN, son of Henry[7] (William C.[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[4]) and Mary (Jones) Dykeman; drowned in the 1920's; m. Belle Miles of Maugerville, N.B.

Child (Dykeman), 1:
681. i. Hillis[9], living in Maugerville in 1932.

623. WILLIAM[8] DYKEMAN, son of Henry[7] (William C.[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Mary (Jones) Dykeman, m., as her second husband, Annie Dykeman (Ferris), (No. 601).

Child (Dykeman), 1:
682. i. Hinson[9], living in Upper Jemseg in 1932.

625. GEORGE HERMANN[8] DYKEMAN, son of James Wesley[7] (William C.[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Margaret Ann (Mills) Dykeman, b. Maugerville, N.B., Jan. 16, 1879; d. Sept. 9, 1955; bd. Lewiston, Idaho; m. at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 18, 1903, Selma Theresa Nelson, who was b. Sept. 6, 1878, in Anoka, Minn., d. Sept. 19, 1958, and is bd. in Lewiston, dau. of Peter and Assorina (Johnson) Nelson. On some records her name is erroneously given as "Zelma Johnson".

George H. Dykeman was working in Minneapolis with a boom company when he was married. Later he and his wife lived in Spokane with their family. He was in the timber business, first on log rafts and later as a patrolman on the river. He lost his hearing as a result of an accident, and moved to Idaho where he sold Bibles. He retired in Lewiston where he was active in Masonry and well known. He had become naturalized American citizen November 17, 1919.

Children (Dykeman),[18] 4:
+683. i. Carl Wesley[9], b. Elk River, Minn., Aug. 15, 1904.
+684. ii. Glenn Hermann[9], b. Elk River, Oct. 31, 1906.
685. iii. Marion[9], b. Elk River, July 23, 1909; m. Lewiston, Sept. 22, 1927, Clyde Schaeffler, who was b. Hillsboro, Kans., March 10, 1906.
686. iv. Donald[9], b. Lewiston, May 21, 1921; killed in action July 15, 1944, in World War II, a member of U.S.N.R.; bd. in Lewiston.

629. ORLAND S.[8] DYKEMAN, son of Tillotson L.[7] (Gilbert C.[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Prudence A. (Camp) Dykeman; m. Dec. 23, 1893, when of Saint John, N.B., Iva Myrtle Orchard of White's Cove.[3] In 1932 he was a wholesale grocer in Saint John.

Children (Dykeman), 4, all living in Saint John in 1932:
687. i. Muriel M.[9], teaching in the Lorne School in 1932.
688. ii. Evelyn[9].
689. iii. Hazen[9].
690. iv. Lloyd[9].

633. GROVER C.[8] DYKEMAN, son of Tillotson L.[7] (Gilbert C.[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Prudence A. (Camp) Dykeman; m. Maude Currie of Jemseg, N.B., living in Jemseg in 1932.

Children (Dykeman), 3:
691. i. Douglas[9].
692. ii. Norman[9].
693. iii. Melba[9].

634. FORD W.[8] DYKEMAN, son of Tillotson L.[7] (Gilbert C.[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Prudence A. (Camp) Dykeman; m. Laura Clark. In 1932 he was living in Saint John, N.B., where he conducted an automobile business.

Children (Dykeman), number not reported:
694. i. Earle[9] and others.

635. HERMAN[8] DYKEMAN, son of Charles D.[7] (Gilbert C.[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Cordelia (Cottle) Dykeman; m. Myrtle Gunter. In 1932 he was in the insurance business and owned tourists camps in Upper Jemseg, N.B.

Children (Dykeman), 5:
695. i. Barbara[9], a teacher, living in Upper Jemseg in 1932.
696. ii. Dorothy[9].
697. iii. Wallace[9].
698. iv. Zella[9].
699. v. Gloria[9].

636. ARNOLD DUVERNET[8] DYKEMAN, son of Charles D.[7] (Gilbert C.[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2])

and Cordelia (Cottle) Dykeman; m. Ethel Blanche Robinson of The Narrows, Queen's Co., N.B. In 1932 he was a merchant in Upper Jemseg, N.B.

Children (Dykeman), 2:
700. i. Gertrude Marie[9], b. Aug. 14, 1918.[3]
701. ii. Charles Donald[9], b. April 21, 1924.[3]

639. Herbert[8] Dykeman, son of Clarence D.[7] (Gilbert C.[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Lida (Purdy) Dykeman; m. Agnes Smith. In 1932 he was living in Fair Vale, near St. John, N.B.

Children (Dykeman), 2:
702. i. Norma[9]
703. ii. Constance[9]

NINTH GENERATION

650. Arthur Stanley[9] Dykeman, son of James Medley[8] (James Garret[7], Barnet Manzer[6], Gilbert Hatfield[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Estella Nora (Dykeman) Dykeman; m. June, 1928, Freda Elizabeth Ebbett of Lower Gagetown, N.B. In 1932 they were living in Lower Jemseg, N.B., where he had succeeded his father as postmaster and merchant.

Children (Dykeman), 2:
704. i. Dorothy Elizabeth[10]
705. ii. Shirley[10]

662. Allan Boyd[9] Dykeman, son of Bernice Boyd[8] (Gershom W.[7], Richard C.[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Annie Mildred (Clark) Dykeman; m. in 1935, Minnie Smith at Florenceville.[16]

Children (Dykeman), 2:
706. i. Helen Ann[10], b. June 30, 1936.
707. ii. Ruth Elizabeth[10], b. March 26, 1939.

669. William Claremont[9] Dykeman, son of Jefferson Melbourne[8] (William Henry[7], Jacob[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Albina Rachel (Dykeman) Dykeman, b. Aug. 29, 1892; d. in. 1954; m. Dec. 26, 1929, Myrtle Violet (Globe) York, who was b. Oct. 21, 1899, and d. in 1947, dau. of Frederick Graham and Lenora Maria (Poller) Globe, and wid. of a Baptist clergyman. They were living in Upper Jemseg in 1932.[18]

Child (Dykeman), 1:
708. i. Lenora Marjorie[10], b. April 25, 1934; m. May 15, 1954, Gerald Robert Hastings, who was b. May 9, 1932, son of Charles Wellington and Maude Evelyn (Milner) Hastings. They lived in Amherst, N.S.
Child (Hastings), 1:
(1) Mark Robert[11] Hastings, b. Nov. 25, 1955.

670. Charles Melbourne[9] Dykeman, son of Jefferson Melbourne[8] (William Henry[7], Jacob[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Albina Rachel (Dykeman) Dykeman, b. Aug. 29, 1892; d. Feb. 6, 1953; m. Sept. 18, 1917, Muriel F. Elgee, who was b. Feb. 23, 1896, dau. of James and Deborah Jane (Carmichael) Elgee. She was of Jemseg, N.B., and they were living in Upper Jemseg in 1932.[18]

Children (Dykeman), 3:
709. i. James Earle[10], b. July 16, 1918; m. Sept. 29, 1956, Daphne Grace Baker, who was b. Jan. 29, 1926, dau. of Walter Leslie James and Grace Edith Astella (Tool) Baker. They lived in Windsor, Ont.
710. ii. Roy Claremont[10], b. March 18, 1920; m. Sept. 18, 1940, Mary Ann Gibb, who was b. Sept. 16, 1918. They lived in Flon and Jemseg, N.B.
Children (Dykeman), 2:
711. (1) Burton Roy[11], b. Dec. 19, 1945.
712. (2) Barbara Ann[11], b. Sept. 13, 1949.
713. iii. Elmer Burton[10], b. April 1, 1923; m. Doreen Sybil Bartlett, who was b. Feb. 11, 1928, dau. of Edward L. and Gertrude (Colwell) Bartlett. They lived in St. John, N.B.
Children (Dykeman), 2:
714. (1) Janet Lynn[11], b. Sept. 26, 1951.
715. (2) Stephen James[11], b. Nov. 4, 1954.

671. Greta Mildred[9] Dykeman, dau. of Jefferson Melbourne[8] (William Henry[7], Jacob[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Albina Rachel (Dykeman) Dykeman, b. Nov. 29, 1904; m. March 3, 1926, Maj. Harry Knight Grimmer, who was b. Nov. 23, 1900, son of Frederick Parker Grimmer. He was a Baptist minister at Newcastle, N.B., in 1932. They also lived in Regina, Sask, and Middleton, N.S.[18]

Child (Grimmer), 1:
i. Frederick Dykeman[10] Grimmer, b. Feb. 8, 1929.

683. Carl Wesley[9] Dykeman, son of George Herman[8] (James Wesley[7], William C.[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Selma Theresa (Nelson) Dykeman, b. Elk River, Minn., Aug. 15, 1904; m. in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, Dec. 27, 1927, Helen Alma Patana, who was b. May 28, 1911, in Red Lodge, Mont., dau. of Kaarl Reiholt Patana and his wife Anna Amalia Bjorkbacka, both b. in Patana Veteli, Waasan Laani, Finland.

Carl W. Dykeman was in high school when the family left Minnesota but felt uprooted and went to work after they settled in Idaho. Music was his great interest and he made it his profession, teaching piano and other instruments.[19]

Children (Dykeman), 2:
+ .

716. i. Kenneth Karl[10], b. Lewiston, Idaho, Jan. 31, 1929.
717. ii. Allen Dean[10], b. Billings, Mont.; d.y.; bd. Red Lodge.

684. GLENN HERMAN[9] DYKEMAN, son of George Herman[8] (James W.[7], William C.[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Selma Theresa (Nelson) Dykeman, b. Oct. 31, 1906, in Elk River, Minn.; m. in Seattle, Wash., Carol Taylor, who was b. Feb. 25, 1909.

Glenn H. Dykeman studied journalism for three years then joined a newspaper staff. Afterward he began working for the Boeing Co., aircraft manufacturers, where he has been employed in the personnel, training, and subcontracting departments. He has been active in church and Boy Scout work and in community planning.

Children (Dykeman), 2, both b. Seattle, Wash.:[19]
718. i. Richard Mills[10], b. Jan. 3, 1943.
719. ii. Donald Allan[10], b. July 22, 1949.

TENTH GENERATION

716. KENNETH KARL[10] DYKEMAN, son of Carl Wesley[9] (George Herman[8], James W.[7], William C.[6], Moses[5], Garret[4], Jacob[3], Gerrit[2]) and Helen Alma (Patana) Dykeman, b. Lewiston, Idaho, Jan. 31, 1929; m. Eveleth, Minn., June 9, 1951, Doris Ann Johnson, who was b. there Sept. 17, 1930, dau. of Julian Arvid Johnson (b. Eveleth, Feb. 9, 1905) and his wife Ann Alexandria Westerland (b. Virginia, Minn., July 8, 1905).

Kenneth K.'s boyhood was spent in Red Lodge, Montana. At the age of sixteen he began working for the U.S. Forest Service in Idaho. He became interested in his family history, and once he hitchhiked to Seattle to meet his uncle Glenn and family. He graduated from the University of Minnesota (B.S.) in 1953 and moved to Oregon. He is presently employed by the U.S. Forest Service in Deschutes National Forest.

He is active in the Methodist Church in Bend, where he lives. He has been a scoutmaster for eleven years and is a member of the National Ski Patrol and the Masons. In addition he is engaged in "a collection of other activities that go with raising a family," including long camping trips with his wife and children.[19]

Children (Dykeman), 3:
720. i. Sandra Lee[11], b. Eveleth, June 15, 1952.
721. ii. Steven Wesley[11], b. Klamath Falls, Ore., July 13, 1955.
722. iii. Cheryl Joe[11], b. Bend, April 19, 1962.

UNPLACED DYKEMANS IN THE CANADIAN BRANCH

Elizabeth Jane Dykeman of Waterborough married Robert Finnemore of Portland, St. John Co., N.B., Jan. 26, 1841.[14]

Wallace Dykeman of Littleton, Aroostook Co., Maine, married Eleanor Jane Grant of Chipman, Queen's Co., N.B., July 2, 1874.[14]

Bertha E. Dykeman of Carleton married William A. McLennan of Westfield, King's Co. (no date given) by Charles H. Hathaway.[3]

Marie Dykeman, Of Portland, "St. John City," aged 54, died March 13, 1892.[13-3]

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    Dykeman cem.
16. *Alexander Clark, Loyalist*. Esther Clark Wright. Canada, 1955
17. Titus Burying Ground, Upper Jemseg
18. *The Secords and Allied Families*. Fred Secord. Deposited at the NYG&BS Library. 122 E. 58th Street, New York, 10022
19. *The Dykemans*. Kenneth K. Dykeman corresp.
20. Mrs. J. William Hart (M. Blanche Dykeman) corresp.
21. Mrs. G.D. Warren (Sadie Dykeman) corresp.
22. Mrs. Arnold D. Dykeman corresp.
23. Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Dykeman (Annie Dykeman) corresp.
24. The line of Richard C. and William C. Dykeman, corresp.
25. Mrs. H.B. Bridges (née Purdy) corresp.

* * * * *

The numbers in the text refer to identical numbers in the listing above. When further detail is required, see below.

* * * * *

23. Garret[4]
6. pp. 53, 55
7. p. 36, note 21
20. M. Blanche (Dykeman) Hart
8. p. 55, 33
4. 7/2/83
12. A:1276; D:35

458. Gilbert Hatfield[5]
12. The Will of Dorcas Dykeman #272 is referred to in 12 subsequent ref.
14. A:157; A:168; A:216; A:532; A:459; A:734

460. Moses[5]
12. E:1-2; F:1-2
14. A:382; A:598

464 Jacob Wiggins[6]
14. A:141; A:897; A:975
12. B:192

470 Barnet Manzer[6]
12. F:14-20
14. A:1481; A:1720; B:2784; C:2846

473. Gilbert Hatfield[6]
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14. A:656; C:3001; C:2930; B:2504

486. Richard C.[7]
14. A:221
12. A:1307; Ibid; A:1697 E:336-37
16. p. 50 also pp. 9, 46, 50 (birth dates)

487. Jacob[6]
14. A:277; A:1047; A:1360 B:1905; B:2515

488. Joshua C.[6]
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Acknowledgments

How Long Does It Take to Compile a Genealogy?

This one has taken two hundred and thirty three years.

ONE MUST ASSUME that the first thing William[3] did in that far away time, once he was married, was to buy a fine copy of the Bible and enter the vital statistics of his life as they occurred. In so doing the "writer" enveloped himself in robes of office as the father of a family, and the births of his children, deaths of those closest, and marriages were properly inscribed.

It is natural and perhaps admirable for human beings to seek to hold back the swirling depths of time by "marking down" the events that are important, and nothing is as important as the development of our families, or at least nothing has been as important until this unimposing time. So, with courage, and looking to an even better future, William filled his good book. His brother Jacob[3] trusted to the records of the Dutch Church and those records and that church vanished in the revolution, while William's Bible is displayed in his farm house, today.

Now we turn our attention to a man named Alexander McMillan Welch. He was an instigator. As an architect he also tried to stay the hand of time, and thereto restored Hamilton Grange, Washington's headquarters at White Plains and William's[3] farm house. When he married Fannie Frederika, Isaac Michael Dyckman's daughter, he began corresponding with everyone who knew anything at all about the Dyckmans, each correspondent leading to still another. He roamed the libraries and took painstaking notes, garnering his information. Among his "notes," in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society is a "work" three inches thick and the size of a shirt board, all written in long hand, in which he compared what Bolton, Scharf and Riker had to say about every matter of any importance to this family. From this he culled a little book, it can't be more than an inch thick and the cover measures five by eight inches. On the cover is a note from him which says:

"Dedicated to Isaac Michael Dyckman and Fannie Blackwell Brown in loving memory, by Alexander McMillan Welch. The Contents compiled by him, 1932."

Between the pages of this little book something has been added. There are many scraps of memo pad paper on which is written in H. Dorothea Romers discernable hand, facts in opposition. She differed with Mr. Welch, especially about the Black Horse Tavern. (q.v.), but at the time I met her she had done with her "higher criticism" and wanted a genealogy written with one eye on Mr. Welch and the other on her own research. She herself was old and ill.

Reluctantly, she stepped down but commissioned Mrs. J. Crawford Hartman (Helen) to finish up the

book. Helen was a highly qualified genealogist. Miss Romer said explicitly that the Dyckmans were plain sturdy people and farmers and the book should represent them as such.

Mrs. William Harvey Smith another genealogist had the Clark Bible in custody, and as time went on I became more interested in these living people with this preoccupation, than with those they were recording. All of them seemed to rally to the NYG&B Society. Mr. Hartman had been an editor of the *Record*, for example, and all the Dyckmans were interested too. I myself have only seen two Dyckmans in my life, Miss Romer and Miss Elizabeth T. Dyckman both of whom held court in Ossining. To get back to Mrs. Smith.

She had quite a library in her house of genealogical source books, and belonged to this "club" I have described. I personally stood firm on History, which I suppose she guessed. One day she pushed her glasses down on her nose, peered at me over them and pronounced "— all history is genealogy". By now I am willing to admit that she was right.

There was a time when Mrs. Hartman's interest seemed to flag. Then, one day, she appeared at the G.&B. beaming, and said she had to talk with me. Quite unexpectedly she had run across the entire story of the westward movement of the Dyckmans. She said, with mounting enthusiasm, "this is absolutely priceless," and from that time on William Jr. became a favorite, and the conversation veered to "Kinfolk", Schoolcraft, Rockaways, Barnharts, Barney Hicks, and the Hale Stores.

All this took place around 1964, when I left for Asia, where I lived for about six years. I assumed that Helen had given up her work on the Dyckman genealogy, for Miss Romer had died and I heard nothing more about it. Mrs. Hartman was off working on other genealogies. I was completely mistaken. When I talked with her last, she was in Vermont for the summer. In answer to my question, she said she was approaching 84, and that she had never expected to live so long, so she rejected heroic measures for the treatment of cancer. The day this manuscript goes to the printer is the first anniversary of her death.

I thought she was joking when she said I would finish her book. I told her I was untrained in this type of writing and reluctant to undertake as exacting a responsibility as it seemed to me to be.

Then, last Christmas, her lawyer began to send material to me. A two drawer file now holds the miscellaneous papers, and several tons of drafts have been thrown away. I have Mr. Welch's genealogy, and Miss Romer's (marked "Printer's Copy"). I also have copious correspondence in which Mrs. Hartman said "Hurry with your response, the book is on its way to the printer." Right now I am waiting for the messanger to pick up the final effort.

The pleasures of historical research are deep and rewarding to me. After months of nothing a hunt will stumble on a key fact, which gives the searcher an indescribable sense of joy— very hard to explain to friends who do not involve themselves in this sort of— I was about to say "Beagle Hunt"— for that is an approximation.

Meanwhile kindred souls along the way are not hard to find. They're all in the libraries. I think of William Ross Leach and Robert W. Hill. I was so young when I knew them that it never occurred to me that they had first names! Mr. Leach and Mr. Hill were custodians of the riches of the manuscript collections in the New York Historical Society and the New York Public Library. In kind and scholarly manner they led me to special mines of information. Jean McNiece now inevitably improves any day at the New York Library with her cheery competence and sincere praise when you make a strike.

Harold Hazelton is another man high on my list of knowledgeable and helpful folk— he was always putting things away for me and asking "Have you looked?" naming the exact place where I could find a supporting fact. Mary Lou Thomas, now at the G.&B. is a brisk lady, but nothing is too much trouble. Arthur Bowler recatalogued the Historical Society collection while working there, and after days he would suddenly say— "Have you looked—" and it was an unexpected trove. He was an active curator with lots of verve which his quiet successor Thomas J. Dunnings has inherited. He says very little, but when he does you had better have both hands out for the jack-pot. Sue Adele Gillies and Barbara Shikler both have the happy capacity to enter into your research by asking whether you have found a link, and then "Have you tried"— they seem rather like confidents to me, but on the other hand everyone in these pursuits seems to have a little mind reading going for them.

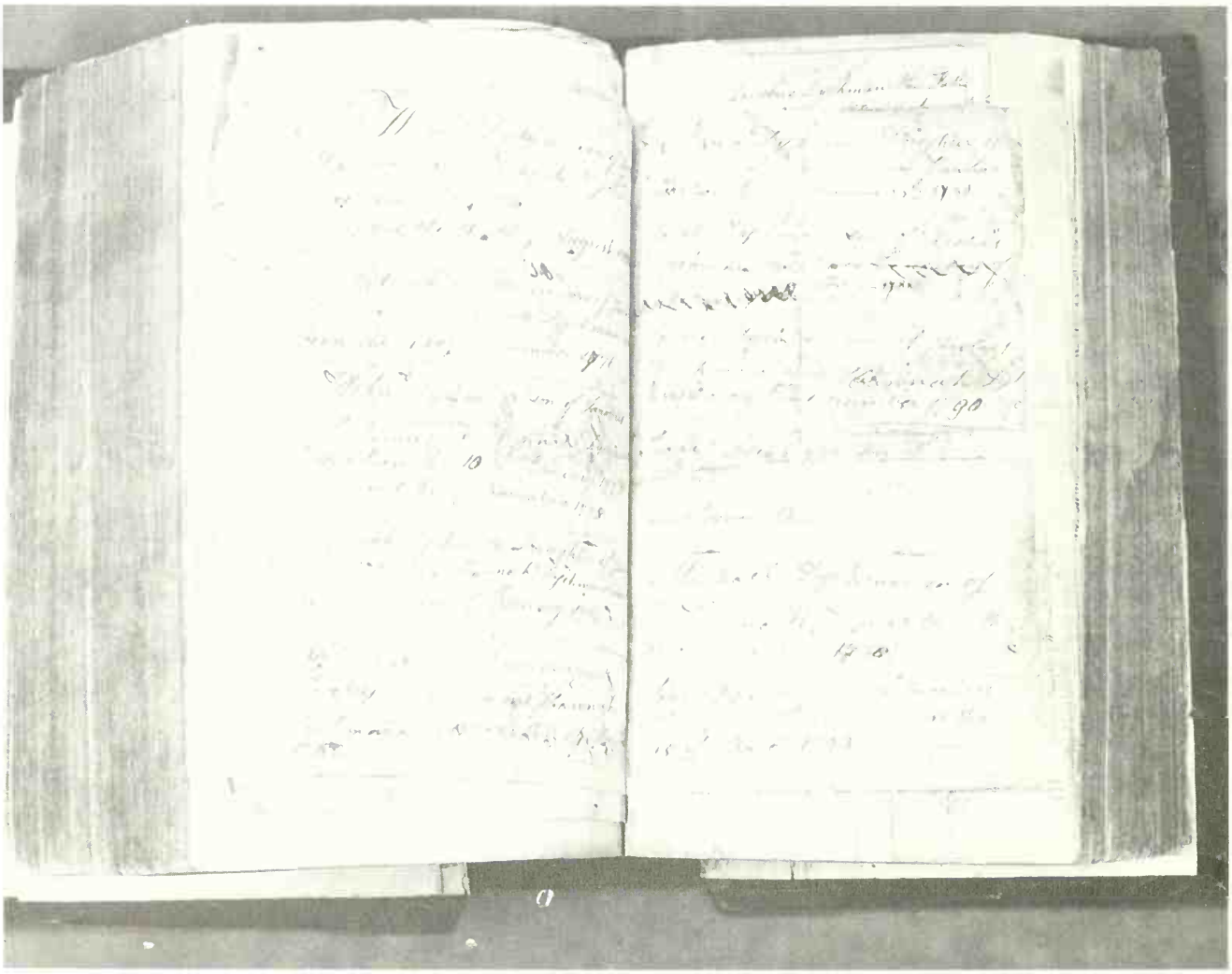
In this quest for treasure there are also people in England and Scotland who have helped me. I think of Joan Isaacs who began her searches with an attitude of high adventure, and Lord Wemyss who also had an idea or two of where to look— to learn of the intricacies of the war office, the Adam papers and other fruitful quests.

Those who are sustained by adventures of this sort are marvelous companions, and I thank you all for your help to me.

Mrs. Judith Miner Hine Ludeman C.G. has given me a hard time and I have given her a very hard time, but now we seem to have completed the book—I say "seem" because only a month ago the lawyer sent me more material—the Canadian Dyckmans!

However, errors and omissions excepted, the History of Jan Dyckman's family, is finished. You will fill in the last pages with your own records, as time goes on, just as William[3] did.

New York, June 23, 1980 JULIA A. THOMPSON



William's Bible, Dordrecht, 1702

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Mona Wilder
Mary G. Waters
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Genealogical Record

Name in full

Born (date) (place)

Died (date) (place)

Buried at

Where educated

Church affiliation

Child of

Married (date) at (place)

Remarks:

Name of Children	Birth	Give date and place of Death
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

Remarks:

Genealogical Record

Married to (give in full)

Child of (father's name) (mother's maiden name)

Born at (place)

Died (date) at (place)

Buried at (place)

Where Educated

Other marriages

Marriage	Married to	Husband or Wife Birth	Date and place of Death

Remarks:

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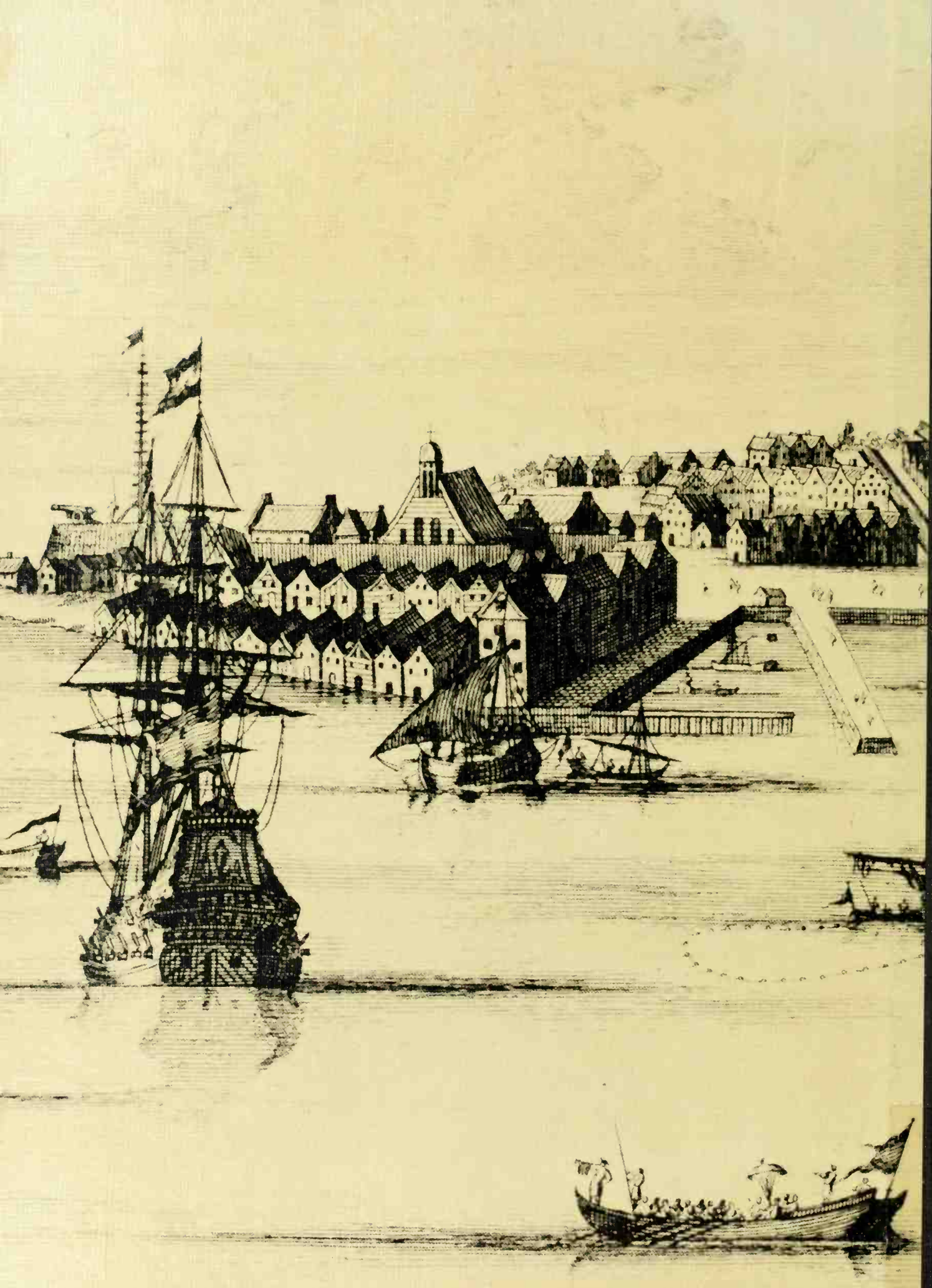

Carolus Allard exc. cum Priv. ord. Holl. et Vestfr.